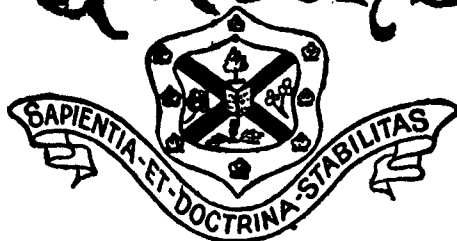


# Queen's University Journal



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# Queen's University Journal.

VOL. XXVIII.

KINGSTON, CANADA, OCT. 26, 1900.

No. 1.

## Queen's University Journal.

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hope that our hands will be upheld by the student body at large, better than in any previous year in the history of the JOURNAL, the burden would be too great for us. Our diffidence in a great measure may be accounted for by the fact that we are without a head. But if it is true that some creatures can exist in a decapitated condition, our readers will not be surprised at a few struggling efforts on the part of this strange creature, the JOURNAL staff. Our Editor-in-chief will, however, be with us before the next number.

We said above that we had reason to hope for the support of the student body; we might have said that we are daily receiving proof of it in the large number who are subscribing for the JOURNAL this year. We would remind the students nevertheless that subscriptions alone, though welcome, will not make a success of our paper. It may be true in the case of an ordinary newspaper that it is "money that makes the mare go," for there skilled labour can be obtained if only the finances are forthcoming, but the case of a students' paper is quite different. The JOURNAL staff is composed of students doing like work with their fellows, so that we can devote only a reasonable share of our time to the work, and it would be unfair for our fellow-students to ask more. We undertake the task, however, and shall endeavor to make the JOURNAL as readable a sheet as possible, feeling at the same time that it is quite within our rights to expect, and to get, literary as well as pecuniary support from every student.

In this issue we present our readers with a goodly number of engravings of Professors

**T**HE days of holiday and recreation for the student have come and gone, and once more we are brought face to face with college work. All rest, we are sometimes told, presupposes work and the truth of this statement the present JOURNAL staff realize very forcibly. To take up the pen after handling an oar, a paddle, a tennis racket, or even thundering on the pulpit-desk is trying indeed, and especially so when we see that the JOURNAL requires labour in quality as well as in quantity. So great do we find the task, that were it not that we have reason to

who have been till recently, or are still, in connection with the college, and it is our intention to reserve at least four pages of each issue for engravings. In this way any deficiency in the quality of reading matter will be more than counter-balanced by the illustrations.

On looking over the personnel of the staff, our readers will see that not only have there been changes in the membership of the staff, but also in the staff itself since last year. We have found it advisable to dispense with the services of the Assistant Business Manager, and to appoint instead a Business Committee consisting of four members. This arrangement should lighten the work of the Business Manager considerably, and should result in, as we see it is already doing, gaining a great many more subscribers than in past years, as it is the duty of each member of the Business Committee to canvass the faculty he represents, so that the whole University will be canvassed, a thing that was impossible under the old arrangement. It will also be noticed that a Sporting Editor has been added to the staff. This addition should meet with general approval. Hitherto the sports in connection with the University have not received the attention due to them, and the reports of them were often either haphazard, or simply a rehash of what had been previously published in the newspapers. There is a wide field for the Sporting Editor, not merely in reporting matches, etc., but in dealing with athletics generally, offering suggestions, and making criticisms.

LAST Spring Principal Grant made public the fact that the Board of Trustees had under consideration a change in its Constitution, with a view to make it more representative of the benefactors and graduates and to recognize adequately the relation subsisting between the college and the Department of Education. Prof. McCallum, of Toronto University, undertook to lecture the Principal on the sin of inaccuracy, charging him with misstating the Government's action toward Upper Canada College, but he and not the Principal was at fault, and he, to judge from his silence,

is repenting at leisure. At any rate President Loudon has published his views, and the public has now, what it had not before, the official judgment of Toronto University.

Dr. Loudon, if the *Globe* of the 2nd inst. reports him correctly, said that to aid Queen's from the Government funds was (1) "antagonistic to our political institutions;" (2) "disastrous to higher education, and (3) contrary to the wishes of the 'friends and 10,000 alumni' of Toronto, who would 'prevent aggression'."

Every president is more interested in his own college than in any other college in the world, and Dr. Loudon would fail of his duty if he did not press upon the Government the claims of Toronto. On that score no fault can be found with his position. But, when he argues against the expansion of Queen's through Government aid, we take issue with him both on the ground of his idea of education for the province, and on the ground of his facts.

Last June in Halifax one of the most influential friends of Toronto University, speaking in a committee of leading graduates and instructors from many Canadian colleges including Toronto, said that if the proposed Constitutional changes were fully carried out, the claim of Queen's to Government assistance would be explicit. The committee unanimously endorsed the statement and subsequently the general assembly, including dozens of Toronto graduates and scores of friends, accepted the finding of the committee without one dissenting voice. These graduates of Toronto are wiser than their chief. They think that strength lies in the union of the colleges concerned, and not in discord and division. They would feel resentment if an attack were made by Queen's upon Toronto. They will not be pleased to see that the President of their University has made an attack on Queen's.

In the next place higher education in Ontario is not on the point of collapse. Dr. Loudon may think it advisable, when asking for more money from the Government, to paint it in black colours, or things in Toronto may be, as he says, in a bad way. But neither ruin nor stagnation is confronting Queen's. The num-

ber of students is growing, the enthusiasm of the graduates is undiminished, our hold on Eastern Ontario is tightening. We are not seeking for aid in order to prolong a feeble existence, but to meet the pressing wants of an all-round expansion. Universities, like athletes, need competitors, if they are to do their best, and the healthy rivalry of Queen's in the East is a boon to our sister in the West, though it be a disguised boon. Let Dr. Loudon look closely and penetrate the disguise.

Why does Dr. Loudon shut his eyes to recent facts? The Government has given building, field and endowment to the Board of Upper Canada College, a corporation not subject to its control, and no single institution in the land has suffered. Scotland stands where it did. Why should Scotland fall if Queen's should be treated similarly. The whole country is informed of what Queen's in its normal growth has been doing. To all who are interested in higher education, the relation of Queen's to the education of Ontario has been explained. If Dr. Loudon is not familiar with these facts, the authorities of Queen's are not in fault. All that we demand is that the present status of the University should be considered, the national and undenominational character of the proposed Board of Trustees, the support accorded to it by all classes and creeds, the relations holding between it and the Educational Department, and now the newly welded golden rivet binding together college and city. The actual situation must be kept in view, and no Rip Van Winkle come to judgment can decide the cause.

**T**HE Corporation of Queen's is invited to meet in Convocation Hall next month to consider the important changes in its Constitution outlined in the July *Quarterly*, and given in detail in the October *Quarterly*. The Corporation has not met since the crisis which came upon Queen's thirty years ago, consequent upon the failure of a Bank and on the withdrawal of the Provincial grant. It is now called to consider whether the time has come to constitute a new Corporation, on the model of that which the Parliament of Britain gave to

the Scottish Universities forty or fifty years ago, and under which they have become more national, more prosperous and more adapted to the necessities of our own age. The University Council, which includes the Trustees and the Senate, has been summoned to meet the Corporation and the Graduates, and to discuss with them the proposed new departure, because no step will be taken until there is practical unanimity in the constituency. It is not really a case of being "off with the old love before being on with the new," because to a large extent the old and the new are the same. The new Corporation will consist of the undergraduates, the graduates and the benefactors, that is, all the members of the old body who proved their faith by their works, with the addition of new blood which is already vitally though not nominally a part of the organization. Queen's stands therefore to lose nothing and to gain something by the change.

\* \* \* \*

One of the proposed changes in the Constitution of Queen's is that the students should have the privilege of electing a distinguished public man to represent them on the Governing Board. All the Scottish Universities have this privilege, and it is not only prized by the students, but the honour of the position is coveted by the highest in the land. All have heard of Carlyle's famous Rectorial Address to the students of Edinburgh. Dukes, lords, statesmen, poets, men of science, have filled the position in one or other of the four Universities, and Queen's may now fairly claim to be in the same class as her elder sisters. As this is one of the points to be discussed at the Conference on Nov. 1st and 2nd, it is well that the views of the students on it should be known as soon as possible. It might be discussed at a special meeting of the Alma Mater Society.

\* \* \* \*

A special meeting of the Trustees has been called at the same date, to consider what action should be taken to provide more accommodation for the Arts, Mining and Medical Faculties, now that the City has given its decision on the subject of a new building for Arts. A Central Power House to heat, light and provide power for all the University buildings will also be considered.

TO go up and down the College halls these days would almost make an old student feel that he was no longer treading the halls of Queen's. Were it not for the familiar building itself he might conclude that he had walked into the wrong building by mistake, so many are the new faces he meets. In an old student this produces a feeling of lonesomeness, the old familiar faces are gone, yet it begets within him hope, hope for the future of the University, and so even in his loneliness he rejoices in the success of his Alma Mater. He only needs to look about him to realize how Queen's is in more than one sense a "University." Not only do we find men from all points in Canada, from British Columbia on the west to Cape Breton on the east, but from Arizona, from the West Indies, from Syria, in short, we might say from Dan to Beersheba.

ACCORDING to the *Athenaeum*, Extra-Mural and University Extension students are receiving increased attention in England. The new Victoria University "appears to take almost the whole of Lancashire and Yorkshire as its natural field." Over 700 Extension students attended the recent summer meeting at Cambridge. Of these, ninety-nine were foreigners and more than a third were professional teachers. "Some mere undergraduates, indeed, have been complaining that they get no such lectures from Professors in term time." Queen's is steadily developing its Extra-Mural work, but no University in Canada provides a summer course for Extension students.

A WISE departure has been made this year by the Athletic Committee in offering medals for the annual sports instead of the accustomed shaving mugs, pipes, etc., which, alas! were only too often won by freshmen. But, to be serious, the departure is a good one, for while a medal may be of little practical value it surely is something to be treasured much above any such articles, useful as they might be. A medal bearing the stamp of the University is something that might well be sought after by any Queen's man; besides it

will be a memento for him, when the accustomed prizes would have perished with the using.

ON the evening of November 1st, two important public functions are promised, the installation into the Chair of Church History and History of Dogma of Professor McComb, and the presentation to Dr. John Watson of his portrait by a Committee of the Honour Graduates in Philosophy.

THE old motto, "*Nulla vestigia retrorsum*," is a very inadequate one for Queen's. She takes no step backward, it is true, but she also goes forward, without haste, without rest. She now proposes to reform her Constitution, to meet the demands of the new century; and for the session 1900-1 she gives the students a new Professor in Theology, a new Professor in the School of Mining, two additions to the staff in Arts, a new Professor in Medicine, a welcome addition to the Library, with sundry minor improvements which need not be specified. We wish success to the Convention. It will make this an "*Annus Mirabilis*" in the history of Queen's.

THE 16th of October, Queen's birthday, was this year fittingly celebrated. In a sense we may say that Queen's was born again, born to a larger field and wider range of influence. The By-law granting the University \$50,000 carried by the handsome majority of 543. As in all votes for granting bonuses the poll was small, but we are glad to say four to one in favor of the gift. Through the JOURNAL all the students wish to express their appreciation of the City's good sense and generosity. The grant is one more link to strengthen the good feeling that has always been noticeable in Kingston between citizens and students.

In the course of a few weeks the Grip Printing and Publishing Company will be issuing their Canadian College Calendar, which will be something entirely new in this line. It contains clear half-toned cuts of twelve of Canada's leading colleges. It is sure to be very favorably received not only by students but by the public as well.

## Contribution.

FROM time to time one has heard the remark, in one form or another, that Queen's University cannot expect to share in any Government grants to higher education, because it is an independent institution, not under Government control. But we were hardly prepared to take seriously any such judgments which plainly indicated mere prejudice or lack of second thought.

When, however, we find the President of Toronto University giving deliberate expression to the same views in a carefully prepared address, it cannot but appear necessary to point out the total misconception under which those who have originated or accepted such views are labouring.

As reported in the *Globe*, President Loudon expressed himself to this effect: "A new feature had appeared in the demand of Queen's University for Provincial aid. Should the Government choose to ignore the claims of its own child, the Provincial University, and provide for an adopted child, either the adoption must be complete and the new child subject to full control, or else the money must be given to irresponsible hands to expend. He hardly thought this was possible, so antagonistic was it to our political institutions."

Now, in the first place, Queen's University is not a private or irresponsible institution. It received its charter from the same source as Toronto University. That charter has been amended from time to time by public statute, and is likely to be further amended and improved in the same manner. Queen's is therefore no more independent of the sphere of Government control than is Toronto University. That the Government has seen fit to refrain from interference with the administration of Queen's we regard as at once a proof of wisdom on the part of the Government, and a fortunate circumstance for Queen's immediately, and for the higher education of the Province ultimately. The Government has not interfered with Queen's in the past simply because it saw no occasion for it, certainly not because Queen's is an irresponsible body.

Again, the giving of a Government grant to a legally chartered institution such as Queen's University is by no means "antagonistic to our political institutions." On the contrary it is thoroughly in accordance with the principles and practice of British Government in dealing with various British universities. It is also in accordance with the law and custom of Legislative money grants in Canada and its Provinces. Have not the Dominion and Provinces voted millions of the public money in grants to chartered railway companies, with whose administration the Government does not interfere so long as they serve the general purposes for which they were chartered? But, if such subsidies are constitutional in the case of purely commercial corporations, how thoroughly so in the case of a corporation whose whole aim and object and the standards of whose success depend on an efficient service of the higher intellectual and social needs of the country?

The Provincial Government has already recognized both the legality and expediency of contributions of public money to Queen's University, in authorizing municipalities to make such grants to the University. Of this sanction the City of Kingston has just taken advantage to the extent of granting \$50,000 towards the erection of new buildings. The authority which the Government delegates to subordinate institutions it must possess, and have the right to exercise itself.

But surely there is no need to further argue these false issues. The real question to be considered is simply this: Do the character and extent of the services which Queen's University has rendered to the country in the past, is contributing at the present, and gives promise of extending for the future, justify the Provincial Government in granting financial aid to the University, thereby supplementing and encouraging those private benefactions upon which it mainly relies? If not, then it is certainly the privilege and the duty of those who have reached this conclusion to enlighten the public as to those defects and incapacities which would render it unwise for the Government to assist Queen's.

In a matter of this kind every institution must stand on its own merits. If the record of Queen's justifies a Government grant that does not entail the assistance of others with inferior claims. If Queen's is unworthy of a grant that should not exclude others with adequate claims.

One thing, however, we seriously protest against, and that is the obscuring of the real character of the question in hand by the raising of false issues and spurious technicalities. The discussion of questions connected with the higher interests of the country should be free, candid and dignified.—ADAM SHORTT.

### Convocation.

FALL Convocation was held on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 16th. The body of Convocation Hall was filled by the public and lady students, while the gallery was considerably more than filled by the boys. The overflowing fullness of the gallery was partially owing to the aldermanic proportions of many of many of those who had prepared for the parade.

The approach of the Chancellor and Faculty was heralded by a flourish of tin trumpets, fog horns, kazoos and other musical instruments. After Convocation had been formally opened with prayer by Dr. Jordan, and the Queen's doxology by the gallery, Chancellor Fleming introduced Mayor Minnes.

His Worship then spoke of the pleasure it gave him to be able to announce the result of the voting that day. Out of a total vote polled of 1,059, in favor of the grant there were 801 votes as compared with 258 against it, giving the handsome majority of 543. He spoke also of the educational facilities possessed by the people of Kingston, and of the distinguished positions occupied by graduates of both Queen's University and the Royal Military College.

Principal Grant then commented somewhat on the superabundance of instrumental music with which the gallery had punctuated the last speaker's remarks. The gallery, while deeply regretting his lack of appreciation of their musical efforts, agreed to dispense with their instruments until Convocation was over.

Chancellor Fleming then delivered the following address:—

"The authorities of Queen's University cannot but regard the proceedings of this day with great satisfaction, and I feel it my duty on their behalf to give the earliest expression of thanks to the city council and people of Kingston.

It is now more than sixty years since relations were happily established between Kingston and the University. It was owing to its central position that this city was selected as the home for a seat of learning; during that long period the relationship has remained unbroken, and from first to last it has been characterized by the closest friendship. The act of the people to-day may be regarded as undisputed evidence that the attachment is strong and that it is mutual.

Year by year the University has steadily developed. The advantageous locality selected by its founders, added to the inherent vitality of the institution itself, has attracted students in annually increasing numbers, until the accommodation has proved wholly inadequate.

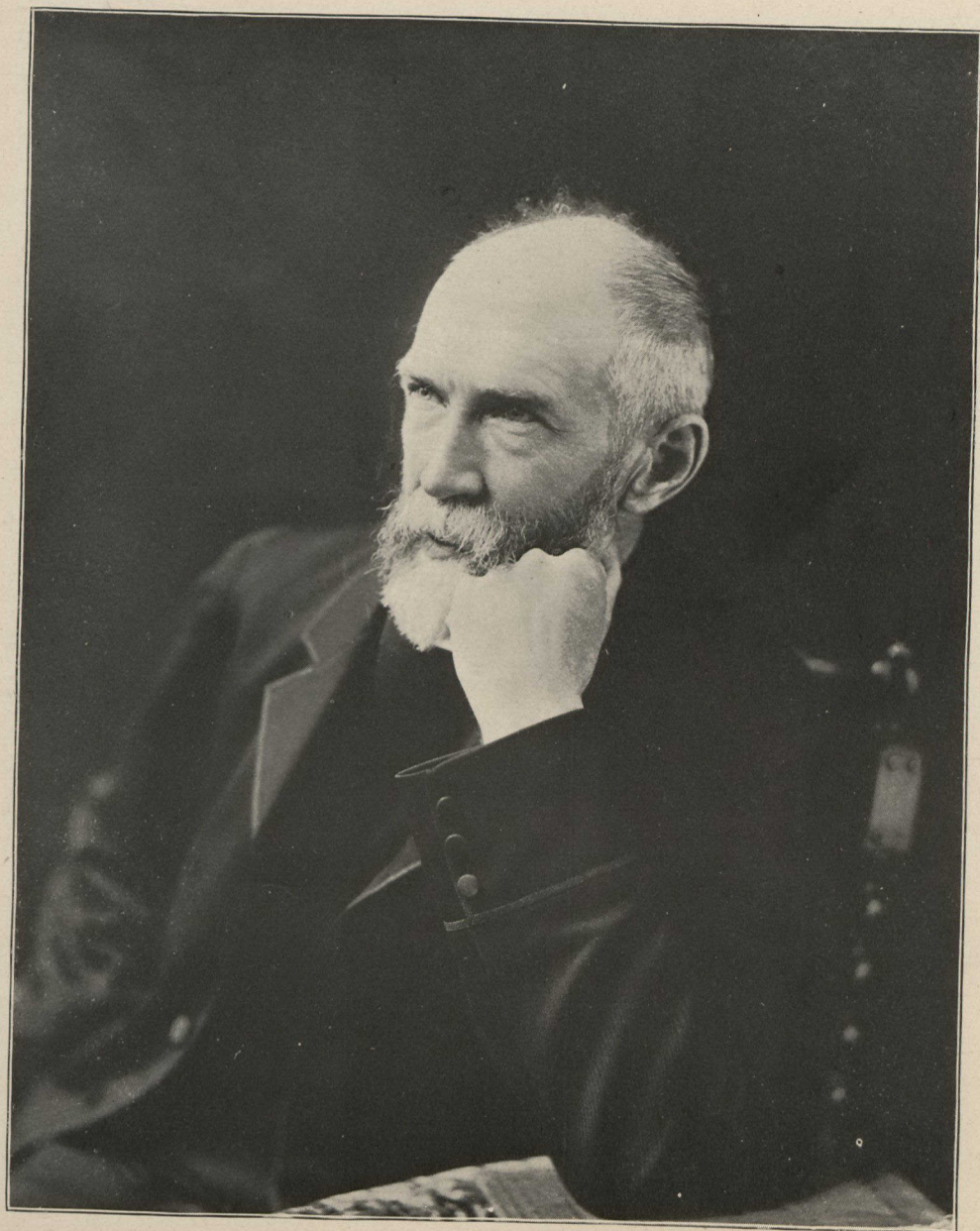
In this emergency the city council came forward, and to-day the people by their vote have confirmed their generous proposal. A new college building with ample accommodation will be the result, and it will not be too soon provided, as I have just learned from the Registrar that the students are flocking to the classes in larger numbers than ever before.

The gift of the city is noble and wise. Future generations will regard it as provident and patriotic, and I bespeak for it far-reaching consequences of the highest importance.

This action of Kingston is almost unique. In the whole range of history it is difficult to find a parallel. The nearest approach to it that I can trace is that of Edinburgh in connection with the famous University after which Queen's is modelled.

Edinburgh University was founded by the town council in the second half of the sixteenth century. There were already three Universities in Scotland, all three established in the preceding century, when the population was less than one-fifth that of the Province of Ontario.





George M. Grant

When it reached 600,000, three centres of higher education were deemed insufficient. The people were then steeped in poverty; according to some accounts one-half of them were in a condition of semi-savagery, but notwithstanding these conditions a fourth University was resolved upon, and the duty of establishing it was nobly undertaken by the town council of Edinburgh.

More than three centuries have passed since then and on an occasion like the present we may fittingly ask the question, has Edinburgh ever regretted the step taken by her town council and her people in 1582? Only one answer can be given. The fame of Edinburgh University is world-wide. All four Universities have flourished, and by and through these, with the parochial school system of which they are the crowning feature, the Scottish people have been lifted from a primitive condition to their present state of affluence and influence in the British empire.

The four Universities of Scotland were placed but forty or fifty miles apart. The Bishop of Durham termed them the great Scottish quadrilateral, and as such they have brought renown to the land they guard. They have contributed in no small degree directly and indirectly to bring out the strength of character of the northern race, and to-day their beneficial influence may be traced to almost every country on the face of the globe.

I allude to these facts in order to make clear the wisdom of the policy followed by Kingston, and to show how narrow and unpatriotic are the views of those who hold that there should be only one University centre in this Province. How mistaken are those who have arrived at the opinion that Ontario with four times the population and twenty times the wealth of Scotland in the sixteenth century cannot afford to have more than one University!

Kingston has adopted an enlightened policy and she will never have the slightest cause to to regret what she has done. The Scottish Universities have had to struggle with poverty as Queen's has had, but the struggle developed their powers, and they have never ceased to enrich the intellectual life and produce men of

eminence to the nation. It is a suggestive fact, which I recently noticed in the press, that in the list of men who have signally distinguished themselves in Great Britain, those from the University cities stand out conspicuously. Aberdeen, by no means the largest city, is at the top of the list and lays claim to five times its fair share of eminent names.

All honour to the people of Kingston—their timely act will materially contribute to the success of a great educational institution which is doing for the state important work. This is not the first time they have assisted the University, but it is the first time they have contributed as a municipality. It is a formal recognition of the good opinion formed of Queen's University, based on an intimate acquaintance of sixty years. It is the best evidence that Queen's is a true University, with its doors open to all creeds, all classes, all races. That within its walls partyism is banished and that the rich and poor stand on the same plane. It is true that this University was the gift to Canada, of a particular branch of the church, at a time when the country was destitute of such institutions; but this act of the city is a certificate that no one values the gift the less, on account of the donors, and the vote to-day means that the worth of the University is affectionately regarded by every denomination.

In these words I have imperfectly expressed the satisfaction I feel, on behalf of Queen's, with the result of this day's proceedings. I will only add that the wise act of the city of Kingston is enhanced in value by the circumstance that it has been gracefully consummated on the anniversary of the day on which Her Majesty gave her sign-manual to the Royal Charter. This is a red letter day in our annals; hereafter the day will be doubly dear to us. We rejoice to feel that the bonds between the city and the University have been drawn closer and that henceforth the city will co-operate more thoroughly with the the University in promoting the national education of the Canadian people."

Following the Chancellor's address Principal Grant complimented Mayor Minnes on the fact that it was during his term of office the city

had taken so important a step. He thanked the Mayor for his personal efforts, and expressed his gratitude to the city council, the clergy of all denominations, and to the press. In referring to the latter he said that should Toronto University seek help from that city, no Kingston paper would oppose it, as one Toronto paper had opposed the grant on the part of Kingston. But Kingston had done nobly in spite of the "*World, the flesh, and the devil.*" The result of the city's action would be far-reaching, and even now from Queen's graduates in all parts of Canada were coming words of hope and encouragement.

The Registrar then read the names of graduates and winners of scholarships as given below :

M.A.—W. S. Kirkland.

B.A.—Harriet Anglin, Mabel Bellamy, D. A. McKay, J. E. Smith, L. S. Wight.

M.D., C.M.—A. F. Ash, A. G. Hurdman, T. V. Curtin, C. Y. Ford.

#### MATRICULATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Governor-General, \$175, Classics—Wilfrid Playfair, Almonte, with honour of Williamson No. 1.

Chancellor, \$200, Mathematics—James B. McKechnie, Wiarton.

Williamson No. 1, \$165, Classics and English—Binnie S. Black, Kingston.

Williamson No. 2, \$160, Classics and French or German—Bessie Errett, Chatham.

Nichols Foundation, No. 1, \$150, English, French and German—Lottie Thompson, Picton, with honour of Mayor.

Mayor, \$150, Latin, French and German—Samuel McCormack, Brockville.

Mowat, \$150, Mathematics—Stanley Dunlop, Kemptville.

Forbes McHardy, \$125, Mathematics, French and German—Grace Clark, Kingston.

Members, \$125, English, French and German—Kathleen Teskey, Carleton Place.

Kingston, \$125—Eleanor Malloch, Hamilton.

Watkins, \$160—Elsie Saunders, Kingston, with honour of Members.

McLennan Glengarry Foundation, \$400—Jessie S. Cattanaach, Williamstown, with honour of Nichols Foundation No. 3.

Marion Stewart McDonald, \$60—Katie M. McKellar, Williamstown.

One of the best parades ever taken part in by the students brought to a close a successful day and a pleasant evening.

### Biographies.

#### FIFE FOWLER, M.D., L.R.C.S., EDIN.

DR. FOWLER was born in 1823 in the Town of Elgin, Scotland, and educated at the Grammar School in Aberdeen. At the age of fourteen he entered the Arts department of King's College, Aberdeen, where he attended for two years. He was then apprenticed for a period of four years to the late Professor Pirie, of Mareschal College, Aberdeen, from which institution he received the degree of M.B. in 1843. Later on, when he had earned the money to pay for it, he took the degree of M.D. from Mareschal College and the L.R.C.S. from Edinburgh. The M.D. at that time cost \$70, \$20 being for the Government Stamp. Between the third and fourth years of his Medical course he went as Surgeon on a whale ship to Greenland on a twenty months' voyage. After receiving his degree he practised his profession at Aboyne, a village on the Dee side, fourteen miles from Balmoral. In the spring of 1854 he took the position of Surgeon on an emigrant ship coming out to Canada. Landing at Quebec, he came to Kingston, where he has been in general practice ever since. At the time of his arrival in Kingston efforts were being made to establish the Medical Faculty of Queen's University. He was invited to take the position of Professor of Materia Medica. He accepted the invitation, and has been teaching continuously during the past forty-six years. On the retirement of the late Dr. Yates he became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Dean of the Faculty. He has now resigned his Professorship, but in the interest of Queen's we are happy to say he still retains the position of Dean, and the earnest desire of his associate Professors and of all the students is that he may long be spared to give to the Faculty the benefits of his mature judgment on matters affecting the welfare of the institution.

For many years he represented the Royal College on the Ontario Medical Council and always advocated the raising of the standard of Medical education. In 1892 his fellow-members showed their appreciation of his work and worth by electing him their President.

Everyone who has taken a Medical course at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons or at Queen's University has sat under Dr. Fowler, and in the heart of each and every one of them he retains a warm place. Having had to work his own way in early life he was always sympathetic and uniformly kind to the poor student, and many a Queen's Medical graduate has received kindness at his hands. By those who at various times have been associated with him on the teaching staff he was always regarded as a father. His deep interest in the College, his matured experience as an educator, and his calm, unbiased judgment won from his associates profound esteem and respect. His loss will be keenly felt by those now on the Medical Faculty.

**HON. MICHAEL SULLIVAN, M.D.**

**D**R. SULLIVAN was born at Killarney, Ireland, in 1838. With his family he came to Canada in 1842. After spending two years in Lower Canada he came to Kingston where he has ever since remained. Educated at the Public Schools and Regiopolis College he entered the Medical Department of Queen's during its first session in 1854, and graduated in 1858. During his college career he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy and performed the post-mortem examinations at the Penitentiary for Drs. Samson and Dickson. He was specially complimented by Principal Cook when he received his degree. He at once commenced the practice of medicine in Kingston and soon established a reputation as a surgeon which extended throughout Eastern Ontario. In 1862 he was Lecturer on Anatomy in Queen's. In 1870 on the retirement of Dr. Dickson he became Professor of Surgery. During the existence of the Woman's Medical College he was the Professor of Anatomy in that institution. In 1866 he was appointed a member of the Ontario Medical Council and

in 1870 he became the Council's Examiner in Anatomy. Believing in practical rather than theoretical knowledge he had a number of dissections prepared, and tested the students' knowledge of the subject practically. This was apparently a new test and many of the candidates failed. As a consequence many of those who had fallen attempted to create a feeling against Dr. Sullivan by writing to the public papers and by appealing to the Council. The Doctor, however, was sustained and the best proof of the wisdom of his method of examination is that it has been retained by the Council and adopted by the colleges.

In 1883 Dr. Sullivan was elected to the Presidency of the Dominion Medical Association. At the next meeting of the Association which took place in Montreal, he delivered his presidential address and had as part of his audience the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Among other matters the address dealt with the unexplained differences in mortality in the several provinces and strongly advocated the appointment by the Dominion Government of a Commission to investigate the fact.

At the time of the second Riel Rebellion in 1885, when "B" Battery was ordered to the front, Dr. Sullivan volunteered his services, but the Government gave him the more important post of Purveyor-General. Dr. Boyd, a British surgeon sent out by the Princess Louise, testified to the efficiency of the service established by him, in the following words:

"I found a field hospital that would do credit to any nation as a model. The patients appear to have everything conceivable that they want, and are cared for better than they would be in their own homes." The Doctor afterwards received the thanks of the Minister of Militia on the floor of the House of Commons.

In 1858 the Doctor was appointed surgeon to the Hotel Dieu hospital, and during his first year of attendance the number of patients increased from 90 to 300. In this institution without the aid of antiseptics he successfully performed for the first time in this part of the province the operation of ovariectomy.

Between '63 and '75 Dr. Sullivan was Alderman and twice Mayor of the City of Kingston.

In 1884 he was called to the Senate of the Dominion of Canada.

Although he was absent through ill health last session, we are glad to see that he has been able this session to resume his lectures on surgery. What these lectures are most of the medical graduates know. They are full of surgical lore, replete with wit and wisdom, and brimming over with good practical advice. The hope of his colleagues and of all the students of Queen's is that he will long retain his vigor of body and brilliancy of intellect, and continue to fill the chair of Surgery in Queen's University.

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#### THE LATE DR. MOWAT.

IN the death of Dr. Mowat Queen's has lost one of her best friends. He was punctually and regularly in his place, and lent himself to his various duties with quiet, unselfish enthusiasm. Almost to the last his exceptional physical and mental strength remained unabated. Indeed, only one year ago his friends were congratulating him on his haleness and vigour, and he was himself heard to declare that he was never better fitted for his duties than he was last session. The news of his death, therefore, came to us with a painful surprise.

Dr. Mowat was one of Queen's earliest students, and with him were associated Dr. Bell, the late registrar, and Dr. Wardrope, who is still with us. A course in Edinburgh followed his course in Queen's, and while in Scotland the earnest student did not fail to profit by listening to and studying under the giants of eloquence and scholarship of that time. So carefully did he study the masters, that no one who listened to his lectures could fail to note the vigour of his style, and the purity and beauty of his diction. Returning to Canada he entered the active work of the ministry of the Church of Scotland in St. Andrew's church, Kingston, as the assistant of Dr. Machar. Afterwards he was minister in Niagara, where he prosecuted his work with a devotion that

made his name a household word in that historic congregation. In 1857 the young minister was chosen Professor in Queen's, and he entered upon duties both various and onerous. In those days his Alma Mater was struggling for existence, and through all her struggle had no stauncher friend than he.

In the class room, Professor Mowat's work was characterized by unfailing energy and by an almost infinite capacity for taking pains. His manner, as became one who dealt with the great subjects taught by him, was reverent, and his insistence upon accuracy in every detail could not but induce habits of thoroughness in his students. Indeed, from the very first lecture the student realized that if proficiency were to be attained, he must pay the price in hard work. The student who resolved thus to labour found a willing helper in the Professor, whose patience has become proverbial.

But Dr. Mowat was no mere gerund grinder. His painstaking was but a means to a worthy end. To his vast erudition he added the enthusiasm born of a worthy purpose, and thus learning was for him but a stepping-stone to the passion of the scholar and the thinker. Dogmas to him were but dogmas which had value only in so far as they recorded one's convictions, and were approved by one's reason and conscience. While he held his own views of life with unswerving loyalty he was ever ready to allow that many, who honestly and thoughtfully held views divergent from his own, were good pious men. He always had a kind word for bright young men who could do their own thinking, and more than one heresy hunter has been surprised to find that Dr. Mowat was the thinker's friend, and the strong supporter of anyone who was in the quest of useful knowledge.

There is one other telling but unobtrusive feature of Dr. Mowat's character, namely, his sympathy with the sick. It was impossible for one who had been with his beloved Professor by a bed of sickness, not to be touched by the scene. With uncommon tact and skill he could soothe the troubled mind through the influence of his simple goodness and faith.

REV. JOHN McLEOD, B.A., '83.

THE news of the tragic death of Mr. McLeod by the falling of the church wall came as a great shock to his many college friends. He entered Queen's, one of a fine band of young men furnished by Prince Edward Island, in the last session held in the old Arts building, and was conspicuous amongst his class-mates for hard work, genial manner, and sterling integrity. On the occasion of a students' pow-wow, convened to discuss what the students' regarded as arbitrary action on the part of the faculty in curtailing the length of the Christmas holiday, John McLeod, who liked holidays as well as the rest, spoke almost alone, in his quiet and simple way, in favour of accepting the decision of the Senate. His normal simplicity of rectitude endeared him to his fellow students, who came to trust him in a singular degree, and even to love him, and afterwards no one was surprised to learn that he was an excellent minister and pastor. The portrait of him printed in the *Westminster* of September 29th, excellently reproduces his fine features and the open and kindly glance of eye. Our sorrow for his loss is mitigated by the fact that he died in the very act of working for the church he loved so deeply.

R. F. CARMICHAEL, B.A., M.D.

WE have to record the death of still another of Queen's brightest students, viz., Mr. R. F. Carmichael, B.A., M.D.C.M., son of Rev. Dr. Carmichael, of King, and brother of Mr. N. Carmichael of the college. It was only in the last number of the JOURNAL for the past session that Mr. Carmichael's photo was presented to its readers and he was congratulated on being appointed to the hospital staff, while in this first issue we have to chronicle what may seem to us his untimely death; so unexpectedly does the "grim reaper" do his work.

Mr. Carmichael being a graduate in Arts as well as in Medicine, besides being a member of the hockey team, was well-known to all the students by whom he was familiarly called "Mike." He was not merely well-known but held in high respect by all for his quiet, frank, obliging manner. In Mike the students have lost a true friend.

## Medical Notes.

Once more the old College halls ring with the sounds which have become familiar to them in the last forty-two years. Once more Tom Coffee's Irish rises to the explosion point as he sees the tools hurled about by the reckless Freshmen(?). Once more it is our pleasant duty to welcome back to the College the members of the three Senior years, and to extend a hearty greeting to the Freshmen.

This year the Freshman class is a record-breaker, numbering some fifty students. We are pleased to see this as it betokens the growing popularity of our Alma Mater. But especially are we pleased to see amongst the ranks of our new students Mr. C. B. Dear, of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, and Mr. Samuel Eshoo, of Oroomiah, Persia. No better proof is wanted of the wide fame of our Medical Department. We extend to these gentlemen a special welcome.

No longer will our genial Professor of Pathology be thrown on the tender mercies of the city boarding houses. He has taken up his residence at 7 Wellington street, and the students of medicine wish Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Connell many years of well deserved happiness.

Our congratulations are extended to Dr. W. G. Kelly, of Bay City, Michigan, a member of the year '97, whose marriage to Miss Mary Landeryou, of York street, was celebrated on Wednesday, October 17th.

The Dean of the Medical Faculty, in bidding farewell to his class, showed that his forty-six years of Professorial service had left him with intellect fresh and unimpaired. His speech was full of happy hits, which the boys appreciated, and the hearty greetings they gave him made the meeting pleasant. His reminiscences of Dr. John Stewart brought the warm-hearted domineering old Highlander vividly before us. "I, John Stewart, appoint you;" "I am the Principal;" "I am the University." He belonged to the Royal Clan. He always felt that he was a King, though he claimed to be only a scholar, a gentleman and a judge of liquor."



The Medical Faculty have unanimously requested Dr. Fowler to continue to act as Dean. This is a high tribute, and a deserved one, to his long and valuable services.

One of the elevating scenes at the hospital one day last week was two stalwarts of our 1st team chasing a fly that was disturbing the slumbers of a babe of some thirty days—they didn't catch it.

"Stoney," looking over the chart, "There is nothing amber looking about that patient."

"Sport" Ilett, '98, looked in on the 17th; he was helping Dr. Kelly do the deed.

The election of officers of the Æsculapian Society was held in the Medical College, Oct. 19th, and resulted as follows: Hon. President, Dr. Third; President, W. G. Redmond; Vice-President, F. Etherington; Secretary, W. G. Tyner; Assistant Secretary, F. Ellis; Treasurer W. Ackroyd. Committee: W. Fahey, J. B. Connell, L. W. Mylks, H. Tandy. The officers of the Court were also elected. They are: Chief Justice, G. J. Hanley; Senior Judge, E. J. Thompson; Junior Judge, D. Gray; Senior prosecuting Attorney, E. W. Fahey; Junior Prosecuting Attorney, P. J. Nash; Medical Experts, D. T. Smith, Ed. Richardson; Sheriff, W. W. Amos; Clerk, A. L. Smith; Crier, H. Cryan; Constables, A. E. McMillan; E. A. Ferguson, E. Falconer, W. Dier. Grand Jury: P. B. Millens, A. E. Macdonald, T. C. McLaren, W. G. Patterson, F. A. Aylesworth, W. Sheriff, F. Kingsley, C. S. Vanness.

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## Arts.

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**D**URING the past few years the number of Freshmen entering Arts has steadily increased. Not only is there a larger number registered this year than ever before, but they have started their College career with considerable spirit. Before a week of the session had passed, the year of '04 was organized, and had their nominations ready for the Arts Society elections. They were well represented on sport day; and their presence on the campus is an element that must be reckoned with.

The value of a University education has lately been the subject of much discussion in Kingston. The opinion has been freely offered that it is of no practical use to a business man. Different citizens are pointed out as successful business men, who have never had the advantage of such an education. In this connection, we might note the opinion of the prominent Principal of a Chicago University. He says that, after much observation, he finds that those who receive a University education reach success, on an average, ten years earlier in life than those who do not. This does not refer to men who have their training from Medical Colleges, Dental Colleges, etc., men who have a definite profession in view when they enter. But it has reference to those who receive an education in Arts, Science, etc., and are then ready to enter any calling whatever in life.

The election of officers for the Arts Society takes place on Saturday, Oct. 27th. For the information of students just entering Arts, and of those from whose memories facts slip easily, we make a few statements concerning the Arts Society. Only Arts students are members of it, and only those who have paid the Arts fee of \$1 during every year of their course can receive any office in it. The fees paid by the members go towards the maintenance of the Reading Room, and to provide for other necessary expenses in connection with the Arts Faculty. The *Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis* is under the control of this Society. Since the good members require the Reading Room and the bad ones require the *Concursus*, evidently the Arts Society makes ample provision for all.

We have been reflecting occasionally on the condition of the oft-mentioned Freshman. He is joked about in the College paper, is exhorted and advised by the President of the Y.M.C.A., and by the editors of the Hand-Book, is treated with condescension by the Sophomores, with pity by the Juniors. But so far as we know, no one up to the present time has attempted to give a philosophical analysis of his condition. And so we feel called upon to explain the various causes and conditions which tend to make so many Freshmen fresh men. It may be a

rough attempt; but still pioneering is important work, though generally a bit imperfect. In the first place the Freshman is probably a man who has been accustomed to homage. Generally speaking, the brightest boys of the Public Schools are those who enter the High Schools; and those who enter the University are generally the best pupils of the High School. There they have been the important: the looked-up-to personages. Homage was their natural due, and they took it as a matter of course. On coming to the University, such a man is apt to forget that he is no longer cock of the walk. At first, however, our Freshman wears a subdued look. He has heard about the grave and reverend Seniors, about the Professors with their marvellous stores of knowledge, and is quite prepared to be humble in the presence of such superior beings. But before long he makes a discovery. These Seniors turn out after all to be merely human beings. "Have they not eyes? Have they not hands, organs, dimensions, senses, AFFECTIONS, passions?" Proximity has destroyed their halos. And so the Freshman experiences a tendency to forget his reverence, and to get a trifle self-assertive. Some—the majority, in fact,—resist this tendency. But always there are a few who do not resist; and hence the necessity for the Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis..

Many things seem strange to the average Freshman during his first few weeks at College. But of all the strange things he meets with, he wonders most as to the nature of this famous Concursus, about which he has heard strange whispers. As we are not good at definition, we cannot enlighten his mind a great deal in the matter. We would say, however, that the Concursus is not a monster that revels in human gore; though, on the other hand, it is far from being a distributor of human kindness, at least to outward seeming. Its special concern is to ferret out disturbing elements from the otherwise even flow of College life, and to make them blend more sweetly with their environment. The means it uses to accomplish its purpose may or may not be sweet to the said spirits, but what matters that when a noble end is attained? In this case, at least,

the end justifies the means. But while this tells clearly enough the purpose of the court, there still hangs a mystery about it that, as Freshmen, we did not like. When we entered College, we did not see the Concursus, but we felt its existence. During the first months we felt that we were not alone. The Concursus was there also. We were not brought before it to be judged; but it came to us in an invisible way, and we stood awed at its evident presence. We concluded that it was a pervading spirit that read our thoughts, haunted us when we did wrong, and firmly but kindly persuaded us that we were nothing, or at least not much. As two or three years have gone by, our ideas have not changed much concerning it; but we have learned that it has only imaginary terrors, or none at all, for those who remember that they are but units, and that there are others. But we have learned also that it has very real terrors for the cheeky, the thoughtless, and the profane. For these, its gaze is very penetrating, and its arm strong and far-reaching. It speaks with a voice of thunder, and its decrees are immutable.

At the University sports, the Faculty of Medicine defeated the Faculty of Arts in the tug-of-war. We have no complaint to make against the Meds. for this; but, at the same time, while we repress any signs of dissatisfaction, we feel sure that the Meds. must have had a pull somewhere.

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### Ladies'.

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THE older order changeth yielding place unto the new. And we also who remain of the older order, extend a glad welcome to you who have cast your lot in with us this year. We were once Fresh ourselves—long ago—very fresh. But we're not going to patronize you for that. Perhaps we would like to, but we'll have to restrain our ambition for the '04 Freshette is nothing if not patronizable. The old time seen-and-not-heard damsel, who had a wholesome respect for Seniors and a positive awe of Juniors, is a thing of the past. The last member of the genius expired some three years ago. In her place comes the self-assured,



on-for-the-front girl, with the firmly rooted idea that the glory of old Queen's demands her immediate attendance, and, incidentally a neat little turned-up braid of hair. The braid is all right—it's inspiring—but oh for the genius with the wholesome respect! When we came to college we did our duty nobly by our Seniors, in the fond belief that some day the tables would be turned and we would get our innings. But the '04 girl does not rise to the occasion. There is not an atom of servility about her, and we admire her independence. Fancy your Senior in the following dialogue: (Enters Freshette, bubbling over with "bon-homie,") "Say, isn't it perfectly lovely to be Fresh, every one is so excited about you?" And the Senior may be pardoned if her "perfectly thrilling" lacked something of genuine enthusiasm.

But the college halls look brighter since you came, and we gladly adopt you—independence, braids, and all. Will you let us say a few words, not a homily, merely a few suggestions. A girl of Queen's has many privileges. Avail yourself of these. Be an all-round College-girl. The girl's society, the Levana, will be glad to enrol you as a member, and only those who have been there know how really jolly and instructive its Wednesday evenings are. On Friday after the work and worry of the week you can spend a quiet hour in the Y. W. C. A. And don't forget your year meetings. After all there is nothing so stimulating as a year meeting. And you can take the College JOURNAL. Everyone does. It's thoroughly good form. To be an all-round College-girl you must take the JOURNAL.

But we are not going to enlarge on your duties. What your friends and pastors have left out, you'll find in the little blue year book. It's maxims are thoroughly sound and palatable. You've been told what a privilege it is to be a Queen's girl. You know what an opportunity you have to make or mar. Why not make? It's just as easy, and how infinitely more satisfying. Remember you want more than a mere intellectual development. There is the physical side and the social, and here let us say, that no college in Canada has a better social life than your Alma Mater.

Don't be stand-offish. Mix with the girls. They will all be glad to advise and help you.

You've heard a great deal, read more, and probably dreamt about going to college. "College days"—what a halo of romance hangs over those words. This is the stern reality. It may not be up to your ideal. You'll have to do away with a lot of the little sentimental notions you brought with you. But when the mists of years again gather round, all the little roughnesses will be smoothed out, the dark patches obliterated, and your "college days" will be back to the old youthful ideal—the brightest, sunniest spot in a life where, perchance, the sunny stretches are few and far between. So girls, new and old, let us enter earnestly into the life before us, resolved to get the most out of it, and "strong in mind, to strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

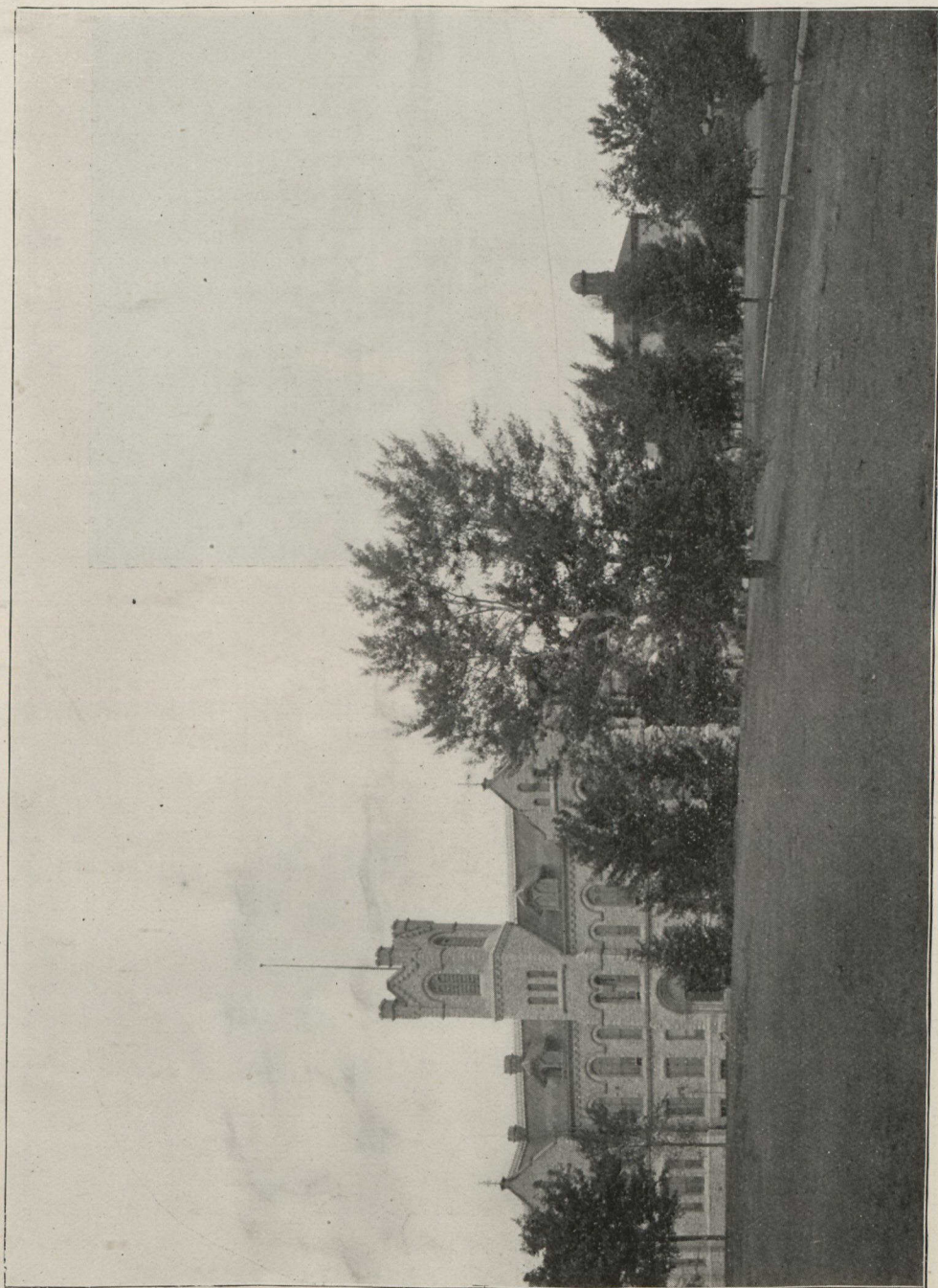
Y. W. C. A.

THE first regular meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held on Friday afternoon, October 5th. An address of welcome was given by the President, Miss Laird, particularly to those entering the University for the first time. The speaker urged the necessity of Christian steadfastness throughout the College course.

The second meeting was held October 12th, at 4 p.m. This meeting, as well as the previous one, was largely attended. A paper, "The Power of a Surrendered Life," was read by the leader, Miss Flath, after which there was a short discussion in which several took part. A solo, "I'll go where you want me to go," by Miss Grace Clarke, was a pleasing feature of the meeting.

Through the generosity of Mr. H. A. Calvin a scholarship of \$25 is offered to the student standing highest in Senior Latin at the Sessional Exams. in April, 1901. Could not some other good people follow Mr. Calvin's example and offer like inducements for students in other Senior Classes?

We are obliged to hold over for next JOURNAL a cut of the new Professor in Theology, several short biographies and much other interesting matter.—[Editor].



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.





JOHN HERALD, M.A., M.D.,  
Professor of Clinical Medicine and Dermatology,  
Secretary of the Faculty.



WM. NICOL, M.A.,  
Professor of Mineralogy.





FIFE FOWLER, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin.,  
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

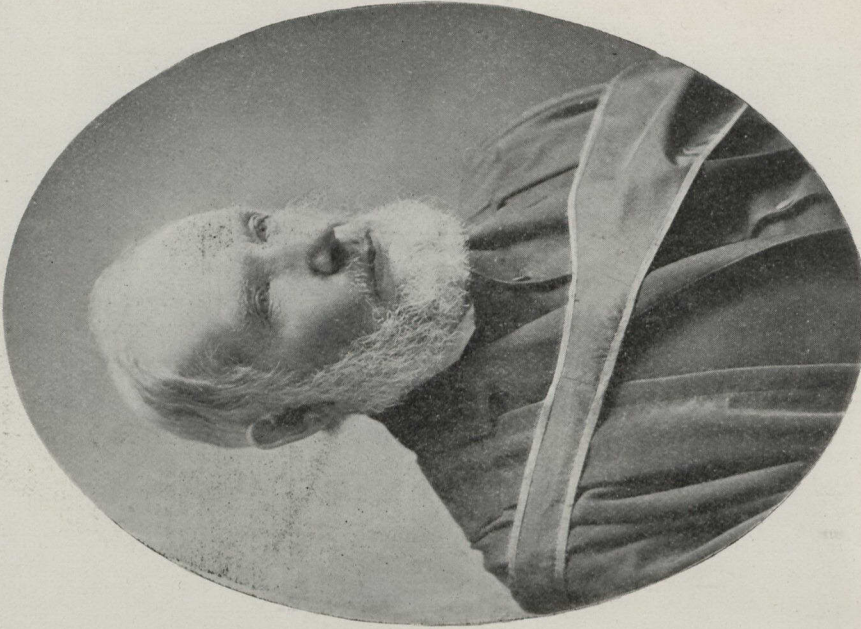


W. L. GOODWIN, B.Sc., London, D.Sc., Edin.,  
Professor in Chemistry.



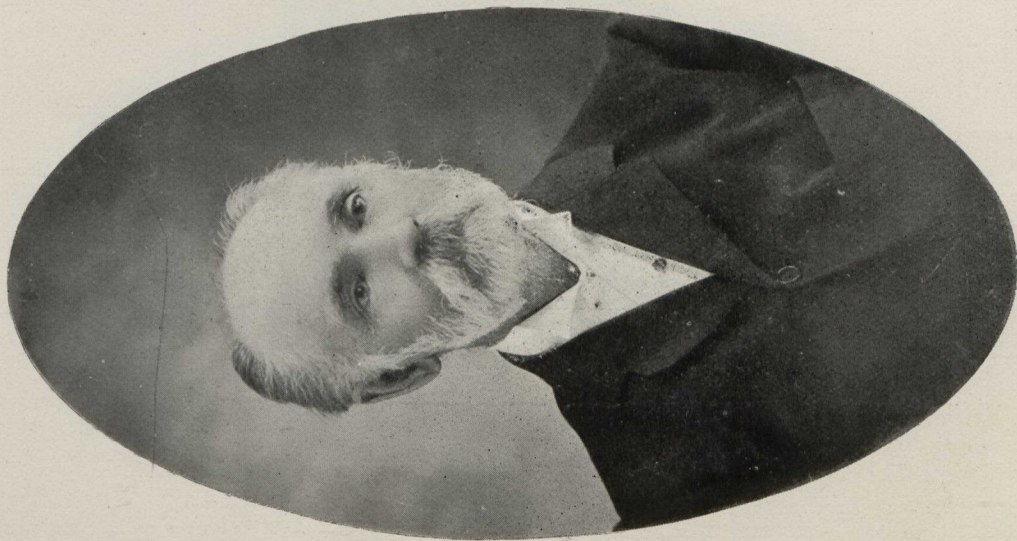


HON. MICHAEL SULLIVAN, M.D.,  
Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.



JAMES FOWLER, M.A., F.R.S.C., LL.D.,  
Professor of Botany and Vegetable Histology.



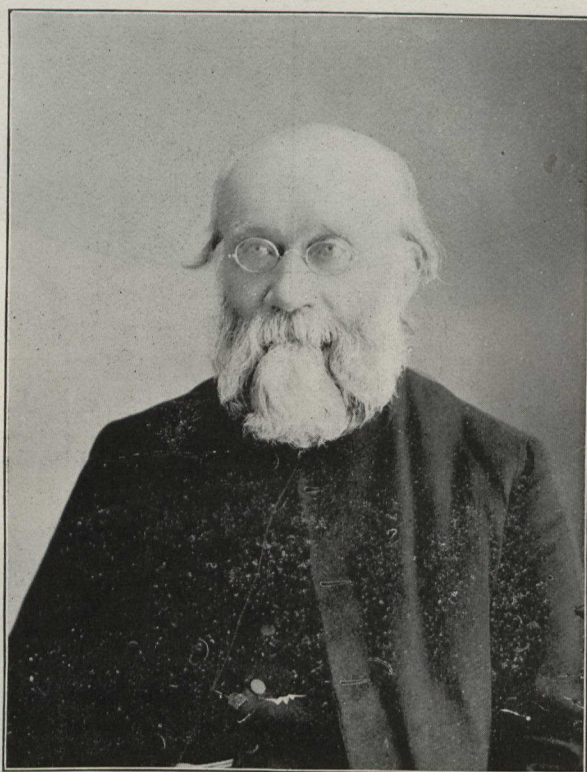


NATHAN F. DUPUIS, M.A., F.R.S., Edin.,  
Professor of Mathematics.



S. W. DYDE, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D.,  
Professor of Mental Philosophy.





THE LATE REV. J. B. MOWAT, M.A., D.D.





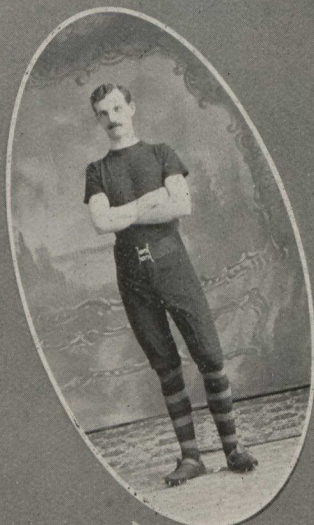
Leitch



Solandt



9 ft. 3 in.

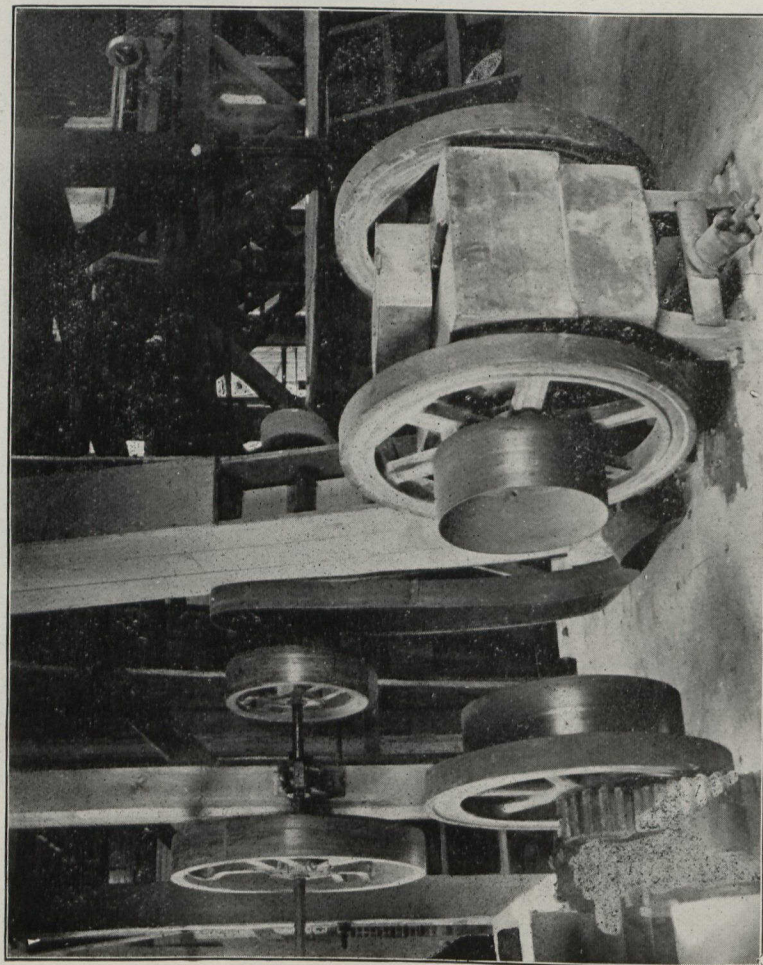


Falconer



Montgomerie





Rolls.

MINING LABORATORY.  
Crusher.

Frue Vanner.

## Science.

### DR. GOODWIN.

**W**ILLIAM Lawton Goodwin was born at Baie Verte, so near the border of two provinces that he scarcely knows whether he is a Nova Scotian or a New Brunswicker.

While he was a student at Sackville College, he won the Gilchrist Scholarship in competition against all the candidates of the year in Canada, at the Matriculation examination for London University. This Scholarship, worth three hundred pounds sterling, has the condition attached that its holder shall take a degree at London University, and Mr. Goodwin graduated as B. Sc. in 1881. He had studied partly in London, but for a longer time in Edinburgh, where his reputation obtained for him, on entering, special privileges in the chemical laboratory. Here he soon gained the Hope Prize Scholarship, and in 1879 likewise won the Hope Prize, a double distinction attained by no student previously; and not for at least many years afterwards. The Hope Prize is awarded after a competitive examination in chemistry; the Hope Prize Scholarship is given to the student making the greatest progress in the ordinary laboratory work of the term.

The Hope Prize provided funds for a year at Heidelberg University, where Mr. Goodwin studied under the famous Bunsen.

On his return to Britain he took a position as lecturer in chemistry in University College, Bristol, where Ramsay was at that time professor. Here he carried on the research which provided material for the thesis required for degree of D.Sc. in the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Goodwin then, in 1882, returned to his home, being appointed Professor of Science in Sackville University. In this capacity he had the work that might well have been divided among three or four men, and rumour has it that not only was he expected to be master of the whole range of science, but that he had also assigned to him the teaching of Japanese.

It is not to be wondered at that Dr. Goodwin felt a relief in coming a year later to

Queen's, to assume the duties of Professor of Chemistry.

Those who know Queen's during the last fifteen or sixteen years, and the School of Mining since its beginning, have some idea of how much these institutions owe to Dr. Goodwin. He has proved himself invaluable as Director of the School of Mining, and, through that channel, to the community at large.

### PROFESSOR NICHOL.

Professor William Nichol, head of the Department of Mineralogy and Assaying, is the son of the late David Nichol, Esq., of Cataraqui. Prof. Nichol was educated in the public schools of Kingston, and in 1883 graduated from Queen's University with first-class honors in Chemistry. He subsequently took honours in Natural Science and in English, and in 1886 received the degree of Master of Arts. At the same time he won the Gowan prize for the best collection of Canadian plants. After spending two years as Science Master of Guelph Collegiate Institute, he studied for two sessions in the Freiberg Mining School, and in 1890, was appointed Lecturer on Mineralogy and Geology in his Alma Mater. When the School of Mining was begun in 1893, Mr. Nichol was appointed to the chair which he now occupies.

He is an able lecturer and succeeds in inspiring the student with enthusiasm akin to his own for the work.

### A LECTURESHIP IN INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY.

This position has been filled by the appointment of Dr. John Waddell, a native of Nova Scotia. Dr. Waddell is a graduate in Arts of Dalhousie University, where he distinguished himself in mathematics and physics. In 1878 he began a course in the University of Edinburgh, and won high honours in chemistry. He carried off several scholarships, one of which gave him a year's study in Heidelberg University, where he took his Doctor degree with honours. He had previously received the degree of Doctor of Science from Edinburgh, and had acted as assistant in Chemistry. Dr. Waddell's broad scholarship has been recognized in many ways. He is the author of a

book on the "Arithmetic of Chemistry," which has been pronounced by the critic of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* the best he has yet examined. His papers on chemical and physical subjects have been accepted and published by such journals as the *Electrical World*, the *Chemical News* and *The Journal of Physical Chemistry*. He has held responsible positions in the University of Edinburgh and Cornell, and comes to us with the reputation of an excellent teacher.

#### PROFESSORSHIP OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

The appointment of Mr. L. W. Gill, B.A., Sc., to this important chair, has been lately announced. Mr. Gill is a native of Prince Edward Island, and is a graduate of McGill University, where he took a distinguished course. After graduating he was awarded by Her Majesty's Commissioners an Exhibition Research Scholarship, on which he carried on an important research in electricity, for one year at McGill, and for the second at John Hopkins. His report to the Commissioners was so satisfactory that he had the unusual honour of having the Scholarship offered him for a third year. Mr. Gill has lately been employed in the testing department of the Westinghouse Company, of East Pittsburgh. He thus comes to us with the strong combination of high scientific attainments and practical experience.

#### NEW APPOINTMENT TO THE STAFF OF THE SCHOOL OF MINING.

A new lectureship in Applied Mathematics, opened last spring, has been lately filled by the appointment of Dr. C. R. McInnes, who graduated from Queen's University in 1896, with first-class honours in Mathematics, taking the degree of Master of Arts. He continued his studies as a post-graduate student in Johns Hopkins University. During his three years there he distinguished himself as a mathematician, and was awarded several scholarships, and appointed to a fellowship. He also assisted the Professor of Mathematics, Dr. Craig, in certain parts of the work. In June last he graduated from Johns Hopkins, attaining the

degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His appointment will strengthen the staff at a most important point.

The Department of Mining has received a new impetus within the year, through the aid extended by the Ontario Parliament, and by private benefaction. As a result of the sums placed at its disposal, substantial improvements have been made in the Mining building, and large additions are being made to its equipment. The lines of the old Mining laboratory cannot be recognized in the enlarged structure, which has been carried up to two storeys throughout, and extended in the direction of the campus, providing separate engine and boiler rooms, and large, well-lighted lecture and drafting rooms, and a chemical laboratory for analysis of samples in conjunction with the practical tests in the mill.

Additional floor space has been obtained in the mill by the removal of the power plant, and a large space has been provided over-head for setting machinery by the extra height of the building. The old frame work inside the mill is now to be torn down, and such part of the former equipment as is still serviceable will be reset, together with much new machinery. The plant when completed will be one of the best in America for all-round general work in ore testing. It will include a Blake crusher, high-speed rolls, a Krupp ball mill of the latest design, a modern 5-stamp gold mill, a Frue vanner, a Wilfley table, a 3-compartment Hartz jig; a modern 2-compartment Evans high-speed jig, capable of being converted at will into the accelerated type of jig; a roasting furnace, a barrel chlorinating plant, a cyanide plant, a Johnson's filter press, a centrifugal machine for slimes, a Wetherill magnetic separator, a 16-foot buddle, together with such accessory appliances as hydraulic classifiers, spirzkasten, centrifugal pump, spiral sand pump, automatic screens, etc. With such elaborate equipment it will be possible to treat any class of gold ores on such a scale as to yield results which can be duplicated in practice, and to concentrate any ore by the latest improved methods. So far as the milling and

concentrating equipments is concerned, all tests will be conducted with machines of standard sizes, such as are employed in large works. Under these circumstances, it will be seen that the instruction will be of a thoroughly practical character. It is intended to have the mill ready for operation in December.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

From forest, field, and fruitful farm

The Freshmen come to good old Queen's;  
She fills them with a keen alarm

By telling them they don't know beans.

But, as on their dead selves they rise

To cleaner collars, smoother speech,

Queen's gently openeth their eyes

And putteth Truth within their reach.

There is a pleasant, though startling, appearance of change about Science Hall this session. A new system of ventilation has been installed at a heavy cost. This will render the blowpipe rooms and the qualitative laboratory less infernal.

Since our building is crowded beyond its utmost limit it has been found necessary to secure Convocation Hall for the classes in draughting. This has placed our former draughting-room in the hands of Professor Nicol. He will now be able to concentrate his scattered cabinet collections and to give up his nomadic habits.

Professor DeKalb sits in vice-regal state in the reconstructed and rejuvenated mill. Besides a bright new lecture room, he has a private office and a snug little laboratory. A fuller account of the changes wrought here will be found in opposite column.

We sorely miss Professor Carr-Harris, who is not to be with us this winter. We can never forget his unvarying kindness and his rare consideration.

Fairlie, M. F., summered on the healthful shores of the Atlantic. He figured prominently on the pay roll of the Dufferin Mine, Port Dufferin, N.S.

Reid, Major, has started on that broad and horticultural path that leads away down to the 5,000 foot level. He has been dabbling successfully with pools. We weep for him.

Rawlins, James, spent the summer months in a hammock, surrounded by every modern convenience from Daudet to iced Kola.

Noble, D. S., was Fairlie's companion-in-arms for part of the summer. He acquired a profound knowledge of aboriginal types.

Reid, Minor, also honoured the Dufferin. It is said that he organized and led a successful strike.

O. N. Scott is here once more. He has been peregrinating profitably through California and B. C. Some pretty specimens of minerals and western dialect are shown as results of his trip.

McNab, A. J., was employed at the Canada Corundum Co., Combermere. Combermere is a cool, collected centre, calculated to combine commercial convenience with cordially charming conviviality. Sandy, no doubt, will think that we are altogether too much at sea.

Word has at last come that Middlemiss is really—truly out in South Africa. He is employed on the engineering staff of a government railway and is also, as might be expected, doing clever work for Cape Town newspapers. Peace be with him.

Lost, strayed or stolen,—One respectable Senior; answers to the name of E. L.; has initials "E. L. F." on inside of collar; can be easily recognized by the brand of stories he tells. When last seen was smoking one of Johnny Hard's cigarettes. Any information regarding the above will be gratefully received by his sorrowing colleagues.

Now, Freshmen, say the ladies "Nay!"

And swift your lessons con,  
Or else the slipper we shall lay  
Emphatically on.

Don't smile or wriggle in your class,  
And always, always bow  
When any Senior fellows pass;  
If not, they'll show you how!

Don't carve your silly little name  
Upon the desk or door;  
For that is just the kind of fame  
You deeply will deplore.

And you must never quite forget,  
That first year Arts and Meds.  
Are not a little in your set,—  
So set them on their heads.

## Athletics.

WITH the opening of another season at Queen's the JOURNAL is endeavoring to put its best foot foremost, and give all departments of University life adequate representation in its columns. It must be admitted that in the past issues of the student's paper, sport has not received the attention which its importance as a factor of college life at Queen's would indicate, but the present management has placed this branch under the control of a separate editor, with the hope that its work in this line may improve. Let the readers judge that for themselves. Whether success or failure mark our humble efforts, we intend to practice the old British right of free speech. If our criticisms are at time severe, or our proposals for improved methods too rigorous, we trust they will be perused, as they are written, in that spirit of liberality of thought, desire for truth, and appreciation of merit which is characteristic of the whole body of Queen's.

The rugby season never opened under such propitious auspices as it did this season, but just what the result may be we await with interest. For the second time in a whole decade Queen's has a junior team in the field, and even while the ink is wet that sets these thoughts before us, our trio of brigades may be winning the glory of a day, by brilliant feats or broken bones, or retiring to their saddened quarters to recuperate their battered bodies, and raise their drooping spirits on boarding-house butter-milk and beef-steak pie. But one thing we are always sure of, whether in victory or defeat they will always leave the field with the old slogan upon their lips, and the beloved tri-color displayed even more brightly on their breasts. Queen's will always have a hymn for their conquered, as well as a paen of praise for those who have won.

"Too bad we haven't got proper training quarters" was the remark of a number of college athletes and others, who witnessed the annual games on October 16th. There was material out that day to make one of the best track and field teams in America if properly

handled. As it was, they were not so slow and anyone who did not enjoy that 100 or 220 yards dash ought to be put on the committee to look after the enlargement of the Kingston Skating Rink; and that's all the harm we wish him! The hammer and discus throw, and the pole vault were also exhibitions worth walking a distance to see.

Here's a suggestion to the Concursi of all faculties: Now that Queen's has a third team in active organization the colts must get practice. The upper campus is always filled with Queen's I and II, and the lower campus is reserved for Queen's III. Why not chase out all able-bodied freshmen and put them in uniform. If they are afraid to play rugby, there is association or basketball, or, the ladies might instruct them in the artful game of tennis. There are too many people coming into college with the idea that athletics are child's play, and that there is no benefit in learning to take bumps and good fortune in the usual college games. They will find the game of life a whole lot like these they are invited to indulge in now, and will develop shades of character they would never come to know otherwise. The courts need not adopt a policy of direct coercion, but could do much to instil a desire for athletics in numbers of unthinking freshmen.

Tennis, by the way, has come to be one of the most popular features in our athletic life. Time was when battledore and shuttlecock in the back drawing-rooms of some giddy young "freshette" was the only indication of the existence of the game at Queen's, even in its primitive stage. In fact for a year or two the exhibitions we were given on the new courts hardly excelled this ancient display of mirth. Seriously speaking though, the rapid growth and development of players during the last college season, cannot but be most gratifying to the followers of the game, and we hope for the time to come when we shall be able to meet our old friends from 'Varsity on the courts as well as on the campus, on the track, or in the debating room.



A meeting of the C.I.R.F.U. executive was held in the Hotel Frontenac on Saturday evening, Oct. 20th, when the games in the Senior series, as published in the schedule for Nov. 3rd and 10th, were interchanged, and the date of the final game in the Intermediate series deferred a week. It was decided to hold the annual meeting in Toronto on Friday evening, Nov. 16th, and the annual dinner on the following evening, probably in the 'Varsity buildings. A protest entered against J. Hill, of Queen's, for having played one game with an Q.R.F.U. team was withdrawn by the McGill representative, who asked merely for the executive's interpretation of the rule disqualifying an Intercollegiate player who played with "more than one club in the same year." The President's ruling that this simply referred to clubs in C.I.R.F.U. was sustained, but it was the unanimous feeling of the executive that the rule did not express the spirit of the Union, and the regulation was therefore amended to read "more than one club in any Union." By special motion of R. S. Waldie, of 'Varsity, seconded by F. S. Patch, of McGill, Hill was reinstated as a player in good standing. Other minor matters affecting the interests of the Union were discussed, but action was deterred until the next annual meeting.

A full report of the tennis tournament will appear in these columns in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

#### TRACK AND FIELD.

The annual athletic games were held on Wednesday, Oct. 10th, and the Committee drew another lucky card in the date they chose, as far as the weather was concerned. Never before were the entries more numerous or the competitions so keen, the sprints being probably the best contested events of the day. Three College records were smashed, D. Falkner throwing the hammer 6 ft., 5½ in., farther than McRae's mark in '95, while A. D. McIntyre increased the discus throw by nearly 5 feet, and D. M. Solandt raised the bar 1 inch above his last year's mark in the pole vault. All the events were finished before dark except the hurdle race, which was run off on the cam-

pus the following Monday and was won by E. A. Kingston, with D. N. McIntyre second. This leaves Solandt winner of the individual championship with 15 points, followed by Kingston with 11 points and Leitch with 10. The year of '01 easily captured the inter-year trophy with 104 points to their credit, '03 scoring 65 and '02 and '04 being outclassed. About 300 spectators witnessed the events at the Fair Grounds in the afternoon, the morning programme having called for the City Park. Following is a list of the winners and their records:—

Throwing Hammer—1st, D. Falkner, 110 ft., 1 in.; 2nd, D. M. Solandt; 3rd, E. A. Kingston.

Standing Broad Jump—1st, B. Simpson, 9 ft., 7¾ in.; 2nd, A. Leitch; 3rd, A. D. McIntyre.

Mile Race—1st, E. A. Kingston, 5 mins., 25 secs.; 2nd, A. W. Kennedy; 3rd, B. Simpson.

High Jump—1st, D. M. Solandt, 5 ft., 2 in.; 2nd, E. H. Pense; 3rd, E. A. Kingston.

100 Yards Race—1st, J. A. Stewart, 10½ sec.; 2nd, A. Leitch; 3rd, K. Walkem.

Putting 16 lb. Shot—1st, A. D. McIntyre, 33 ft.; 2nd, D. M. Solandt; 3rd, D. Falkner.

Inter-Faculty Tug-of-War—Medicals.

220 Yards Race—1st, A. Leitch, 24½ sec.; 2nd, J. A. Stewart; 3rd, K. Walkem.

Hop, Step and Jump—1st, D. N. McIntyre, 40 ft., 3 in.; 2nd, E. Corkill; 3rd, J. A. Stewart.

Pole Vault—1st, D. M. Solandt, 9 ft., 3 in.; 2nd, F. V. Reilly; 3rd, J. J. Harpell.

Half Mile Race—1st, E. A. Ferguson, 2 min., 20 sec.; 2nd, B. Simpson; 3rd, E. A. Kingston.

Throwing Discus—1st, A. D. McIntyre, 89 ft.; 2nd, J. Gandier; 3rd, D. M. Solandt.

Hurdle Race, 120 yards—1st, E. A. Kingston; 2nd, D. N. McIntyre.

Running Broad Jump—1st, D. N. McIntyre, 18 ft., 5 in.; 2nd, E. Corkill; 3rd, D. M. Solandt.

Quarter Mile Race—1st, A. Leitch; 2nd, E. A. Kingston; 3rd, J. A. Stewart.

#### THE "COLTS" VICTORIOUS.

Fifty enthusiastic students journeyed to Gananoque, Saturday, October 6th, to cheer the youngsters in their first battle for Junior O.R.F.U. honours. Thorough support from

the side line was never needed more, for all though the game referee, Dr. Clarke had his hands full trying to keep the field clear of an angry mob. The task would have been hopeless without the students' aid. The game was fiercely but fairly contested, and the better team won. At half time Gananoque was leading, 1—0. Time and again in the second half, Strachan's magnificent kicks and Capt. Ferguson's runs gained ground for Queen's, Reid finally going over for a try; final score, 4—1. For Gananoque, "Maul" Donovan did telling service, and little Bert Ormiston's work was perhaps the best on the field.

The Queen's team lined up as follows: Back, Strachan; halves, Britton, Crothers, and Ferguson (capt.); quarter, Mills; scrimmage, Corrigan, Reid and Gray; wings, Gleason, Caldwell, Murphy, Pennock, Malone, Mahood, and Sargent.

\* \* \* \*

An untimely default by Gananoque gave the colts the first round in the series. On Thanksgiving Day at the K.A.A.A. grounds they met the Limestones, who had put R.M.C. II. out by a total score of 16 to 8. It was not thought at first that Queen's III. could possibly cope with the back division of the city youngsters, but the game had not been going long before it was clearly seen that the Limestones' line was completely outplayed. Up to this point the game had been close, but clean, though the old feeling of town against gown began to work on the temper of the heated youths, and before the game was over two or three rank exhibitions of rowdyism on the part of the losing team were in evidence. The play was Queen's all through the first half, the ball entering the College quarter line only once, but fumbling prevented fast scoring and the half ended 1—0 for the collegians.

In the second half the wind which had been against Queen's in the former part of the game shifted so that for the last ten minutes it was blowing directly against them again. Hard work in the meantime had counted, and Capt. Ferguson's touch was neatly converted by Strachan, making the score 7—0 for Queen's. A few offenders decorated the side line for

following the free trade policy of slugging, in the second half, though otherwise the heavy casualty list which might have been expected was not to hand. J. McDowall and Dr. H. McCammon officiated in an impartial manner. The final game of the round will be played on the campus, on Saturday, October 27th, when Queen's III. should win and qualify for the O.R.F.U. Junior series. According to custom the final game should be called in Kingston, in which event Queen's III. should land the championship.

#### THE SECOND TEAM'S EXPLOITS.

##### HOW THEY LOST.

Queen's II was badly disgruntled at the Fort Henry campus on Saturday, October 13th, when they met their old-time rivals, and old-time conquerors, R.M.C., I. A perfect foot-ball day it was with clear sky and still air, though a trifle hot for the warriors themselves; but a dire day for Queen's! The two hundred citizens and small boys on the touch-line were augmented by as many more rooters from the college of the tri-color, the latter being "fed up" with the usual annual expectancy of a brilliant victory for their Alma Mater; but "pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." Gentlemen who ought to know complacently tossed their hats on the backs of their heads, put their thumbs in their vests, and with a side-long glance assured us that this time it was a "sure thing." Notwithstanding such complacent assurances, the story is a short one to relate, though sad withal. With impartial officials, and with the strongest intermediate team we have placed in the field since or before the formation of the Intercollegiate Union, Queen's lost to the champions of '99, weakened as the latter were by five of last year's team—score 4 to 1. The following are the names of teams and officials:

R. M. C, I—Full back, Waldron; halves, Chipman, Biggs, Loudon; quarter, Jennings; scrimmage, Rolston, Marling, Folger; wings, Hoyles, Robertson, Carr-Harris, McLennan, Edgar, Harcourt, Sherwood.

Queen's—Full back, Strachan; halves, Simpson, Richardson, Clarke; quarter, Pannell;

scrimmage, Malloch, Grant, Paul; wings, Kingston, Ellis, Britton, Powell, Hill, Sheriff, Gleason.

Referee, J. M. Mowat; umpire, W. Hiscock.

Cadets opened hostilities, and for a few minutes it looked Queen's all the way until the back division got up in their balloon, and gave away every chance offered them. The particulars we need not relate. Suffice it to say that inside of ten minutes the R.M.C. had pushed Queen's back to their very threshold, and after a little loose play, following a throw in "Klondike," Carr-Harris dropped across the line, and hugged the leather for a touch-down, which was not converted. No more scoring was done in the first half, and when the performance began again after the usual intermission, it looked again as if Queen's would clean up the grounds with their opponents. But again we were doomed to disappointment. Richardson and Clarke got in a few good dashes, but the only thing there was to show for all their work at the finish was a mere rouge.

The most of the game was truly a pitiable sight. The exhibition of fumbling and bad generalship on the part of some of our back division was enough to cause the ghosts of our bygone champions to turn in their graves. Capt. Richardson is a strong faithful worker as a rule, but he was certainly off-colour, so far off in fact that if we had not been told who it was we would scarcely have known him. Simpson and Clarke, with the exception of one or two "slips," did yeoman service, the former's well-judged kicks, and the latter's runs being the redeeming features for the visitors. A dozen times the game might have been saved, but the golden opportunity was thrown away like chaff before the wind. If that ball could talk it would have some funny things to say about its movements. It always went where no one expected it to go, and was handled with as little care as a politician's character at election times. Pannell at quarter was called down considerably for crooked work, whether justifiable or not. On the line Ellis, Britton, and Sheriff tore things up in good style. Gleason had his match at outside wing, while Powell's mate was not too much in evidence.

Hill had all he could do with our old friend "Klondike," and Kingston got rather tangled up with him at times.

Seriously speaking it was almost the holocaust of a Boxer horde, by the organized allies. The cadets knew they were up against it, and they played with vim, cunningness, precision, and hard plugging. In a pinch they fought with desperation, and nearly always with success. Sherwood was easily their strongest line man, most of the others being outplayed, while in the scrimmage there was about an even break. Queen's backs were badly mixed up as far as combination play was concerned, but their line is one worth counting on, and we await the return game on the campus on October 20th with interest.

\* \* \* \*

#### HOW THEY WON!

It was the "forlorn hope" of Queen's that went forth to do battle on Saturday last with the conquering heroes from the R.M.C. The soldiers came to meet them with three points to their credit and the laurel wreath of victory on their brow. But ere the heat of the high noon sun had lifted its beaming rays from off the College green and turned behind a cloud to smile at the noble nerve of the tri-color, the refreshing leaves of that laurel wreath had been rudely torn from their native stem and the base, hard stock pressed crushingly into the very brows which so shortly since had sported such a placid mien. "Waugh!" said the ghost of Horsey, as he stalked o'er the field of victory and surveyed the rising youth following in his footsteps. But this must also be a story short to tell, though now a gladsome one withal.

The personnel of the Cadet team was practically the same, while Queen's II had lost no less than six men, Paul, Clarke, Britton, Simpson, Sheriff and Richardson having joined the Senior ranks; the line up being as follows:—Full back, Carruthers; halves, Tett, Crothers, Nimmo; quarter, Pannell; scrimmage, Malloch, Grant, Connell; wings, Ellis, Kingston, Reid, McGreer, Mahood, Malone and Powell. Both teams were equally fortunate in securing the services of Mr. E. S. Mason, of McGill, as



referee, and in one of the closest and hardest fought games which Queen's has had he gave entire satisfaction and even-handed justice to both sides, not a single complaint being heard as to his decisions.

Queen's won the toss, and got the advantage of a stiff breeze blowing almost straight up the field, as well as saving their back division from doing fly work against the sun. The first half was a succession of punts by Crothers, interspersed by one or two runs by Tett, in all six single points being scored, two of which were hair-breadth escapes from touches. The Cadets put up a splendid defence game during part of the first half, and successfully prevented Queen's from pushing past their five-yard line. Only twice in this half did the visitors become dangerous, by two runs around Queen's left wing, both dashes, however, being checked in the nick of time. The half ended 6—0 for the "Indians," and the wisest shook their heads and gave the game up for lost.

As usual, however, the second half was a surprise party. Queen's got possession of the ball at the start and did not lose it over four or five times till the finish, so that the Cadets only succeeded in scoring a point each on two of their kicks. Tett's brilliant run, under cover of close interference, did much to save the game and Carruthers at full back was as safe and steady as ever. Crothers and Pannell clung to the ball in grand style and bucked the line like old campaigners. And so the game ended with Queen's II in the lead by one point, the total score standing 7 to 6. It remains for Queen's II to try conclusions with 'Varsity II in Toronto and Kingston alternately, although the wing line will need much strengthening and the whole team much coaching if a final victory is to be aspired to.

#### QUEEN'S I TRIUMPHANT.

Queen's Senior fifteen opened their season at the K.A.A.A. grounds, on Saturday October 20th, on a perfect afternoon before about 1000 spectators, when a decisive victory over "Old McGill," was the result. The usual amount of favourable and adverse speculation as to the outcome of the conflict, especially after the

champion's defeat in Montreal, on the previous Saturday, resulted in the feeling that it was "up to Queen's," and that a battle royal might be expected. But even the most sanguine spectators did not figure on such an easy thing, and when the whistle blew with the chalk marks reading 16 to 2 for Queen's, the revelry of the Kingston faction was unbounded. The fortunes of the Alma Mater in the foot-ball arena were once more in the ascendency, and despite the call to a number of our true college athletes from certain of the Kingston press, "come over and help us," the yellow, red, and blue decorated the shoulders of our stalwarts; and Carr-Harris, Devitt, and Hill, contributed in no small degree to Queen's victory. The teams and officials were:

McGill.—Full, McNee; halves, Savage, Caldwell, Johnston; quarter, Kenny (Captain); Scrimmage, O'Brien, Hanson, Curran; inside wing, Beck, Graham; second wing, Siepert, Shillington; flying wing, Molson; outside, Nagle, Cowan.

Queen's.—Full, Simpson; halves, Walkem, Weatherhead (Capt.), Clarke; quarter, Richardson; scrimmage, Paul, Carr-Harris, Sheriff; inside wing, Devitt, Hill; second wing, McDonald, A. Britton; flying wing, Etherington; outside wing, Young, Williams.

Referee, R. S. Waldie, 'Varsity; umpire, Mullin, 'Varsity.

From the kick-off by Weatherhead the ball was quickly rushed to McGill's 25-yard line, when an off-side in the scrimmage gave the visitors a free kick, and they at once relieved into touch about Queen's 25-line. Queen's again secured the ball on the throw in, and rushed it up to centre field, when McGill took another punt on an off-side, and drove the ball before the gale, right into Queen's sanctum. Good blocking and dodging brought the ball out to quarter field again where the visitors got possession and Caldwell missed an attempt at a drop on goal, Weatherhead gathering in the leather and making a saving sortie in front of his citadel. McGill soon afterwards kicked into touch at Queen's 10-yard line, and a fumble on the throw in cost the home team a rouge and the first score of the day. After a short

kick-out to the left wing, Queen's bucked out to low water mark again, but a free kick by McGill cost another rouge, which was the last point for the red and white.—Score 2—0.

Shortly after another short kick out to the left wing by Weatherhead, the visitors worked the ball into touch, about a foot from Queen's goal-line. Queen's pinned the leather pet on the throw in, and easily pushed out a few yards. A snappy, telling run through the line by Richardson, under interference protection of Hill and Young, and backed by Weatherhead, took the ball half way up the field. After a few scrimmages, half-time was called.

With such a small score to their credit and Queen's kicking before the wind, Kenny himself felt that it was all over but the cheering, and that it was an easy day for the yellow, red and blue. Hostilities had hardly recommenced when Young and Williams followed three long punts by Weatherhead, and forced the same number of rouges. A few minutes later Young forced a safety touch, making the score 5 to 2. Kenny's kick-outs into Queen's back division did not profit McGill any, and a few minutes later McNee's feeble attempt to punt the ball past the deadline, was spoiled by Young's dropping on it for a touch. Clarke failed to convert.—Score 9—2.

After a kick off at half way it looked as if McGill would get a little breathing space; but it was not to be, and Etherington following up ran McNee into touch-in-goal and made the score 10—2. Then the spectators were treated to one of the most brilliant dashes the football public have seen in some time. After a little scramble about McGill's 35-line, Walkem got the ball, and, without protection of any kind, stabbed through over half of the McGill team and dropped over for a try, which Weatherhead converted. This closed the scoring at 16 to 2, and the game was practically won and over. McGill made a couple of desperate dashes, one of which was nicely nipped by Simpson, at the cost of a bad eye, but Queen's were pressing their opponents hard again when the whistle blew.

Capt. Kenny and his whole back division played like men over-trained and "stale," and it cannot be said that their generalship was of a brilliant character. The half line's persistent attempts to kick against the wind in the second half and Kenny's repeated drops right into Queen's lines when in possession of the ball, were in marked contrast to the close, steady, slow-going, buck game of Queen's when the latter was defending the same part of the field. McGill's whole line was outplayed at every point and the scrimmage badly beaten. Behind the line it is claimed McGill had an off day. We hope so, for they were certainly a disappointment, Caldwell, of last year's R.M.C. champions, being the only live man in the party. McNee's big reputation as a full back was also badly damaged. As for Queen's,—well, a winning team's weaknesses are not so easily found. The line and the scrimmage against McGill were all that was desirable, snappy, hard to hold, fast, sure and steady, and steel-traps in dropping on the ball. Richardson, at quarter, more than retrieved his fair name, lost on the Saturday before, and added fresh laurels, including a broken nose, to all the good things the critics said about him. Weatherhead's judgment was that of an experienced campaigner, and the speed and hardness of his confreres in the back yard can be reckoned on as factors in future battles. To the victors belong the spoils!

#### A NEW PROFESSOR IN THEOLOGY.

THE JOURNAL extends a hearty welcome to the Rev. Samuel McComb, Queen's first Professor of Church History. This most important subject has hitherto been represented in a somewhat exiguous manner by annual courses of lectures which, however suggestive, could not possibly from the nature of the case be expected to cover the enormous field with any approximation to adequacy. Mr. McComb comes to fill a wide gap in our Theological curriculum, and we have every reason for being confident that there is enough of him to fill it. He is a ripe and thorough Theological scholar, completely equipped with the whole armour of modern critical science, and at the same time

a man of large humanity experienced in the practical work of the ministry, who has made his mark in the pulpit as well as in the class-room. Such a man can be counted upon to exercise an influence which will not be confined to the University but will tell directly upon the community as a whole. The following short sketch of his career will be enough to justify these hopes :

Mr. McComb studied first in Londonderry and Belfast Colleges, carrying off the highest honours in every subject and graduating as Master of Arts with distinction. Thereafter he accepted a pastoral charge in the Presbyterian Church of England, and while so engaged entered on a course of study in the University of Oxford. There he graduated with high honours in the department of New Testament Greek, gaining the Ellerton prize for an essay which was read in public before the Chancellor of the University. Subsequently he prosecuted his Theological studies in Berlin, whence he proceeded to the charge of one of the largest and most important Presbyterian churches in New York. This charge, after a few years, he resigned in order to devote himself entirely to that field of work which he felt to be his vocation, the scientific study of Theology. At this point of his career he became known to the authorities of Queen's, and was invited last spring to take part in our annual Alumni Conference. The lectures which he delivered on that occasion, on exceedingly short notice, are not likely to be soon forgotten by those who had the good fortune to hear them. Mr. McComb has given proof of eminent ability as a scholar, a preacher, and a teacher, and Queen's may well congratulate herself on having secured the services of so able a man.

#### LIBRARY NOTE.

Our attention is again called to the fact that many students are in the habit of defacing books belonging to the library, by adding marks or comments of their own. Such conduct on the part of a child might be excusable, but on the part of a college man there is no excuse. If the pernicious practice is persisted in, it will be necessary for either the Concursus or the College authorities to adopt stringent measures. A word to the wise is sufficient.

#### YEAR OFFICERS IN ARTS.

'01.

Hon. Pres .....	Prof. Dyde
Pres .....	W. R. Powell
Vice-Pres .....	Miss Murphy
Sec.-Treas .....	F. J. Pound
Historian .....	J. F. Bryant
Poetess .....	Miss McNab
Prophetess .....	Miss Laird
Orator .....	F. V. Rielly
Marshal .....	E. A. Kingston

'02.

Hon. Pres .....	Prof. Macnaughton
Pres .....	J. C. McConachie
Vice-Pres .....	Miss Fleming
Sec.-Treas .....	A. Raymond
Marshal .....	C. H. Maclaren
Orator .....	J. M. McIntyre
Historian .....	A. C. Bernath
Prophetess .....	Miss E. Dickson
Poetess .....	Miss Wilson

'03.

Hon. Pres .....	Dr. Dyde
Pres .....	E. J. Reid
Vice-Pres .....	Miss Hanley
Sec.-Treas .....	J. Fairlie
Prophet .....	A. H. Kennedy
Poetess .....	Miss Bryson
Orator .....	John Allen
Historian .....	Miss Birch
Marshal .....	J. G. McPhail

'04.

Pres .....	D. H. Marshall
Vice-Pres .....	Miss L. Reid
Sec.-Treas .....	A. McKinnon
Historian .....	Miss Purdy
Prophet .....	N. I. Pennock
Poetess .....	Miss Grant
Orator .....	W. L. Bennett
Marshal .....	A. G. Fleming

#### LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Literary and Debating Society was held on Oct. 18th. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year :—

Hon. Pres .....	Prof. Shortt
Pres .....	J. D. Byrnes, B.A.
Vice-Pres .....	J. J. Harpell
Sec.-Treas .....	J. C. McConachie
Critic .....	T. K. Scott



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Practical and Clinical Instruction is given in the amphitheatre of the Kingston General Hospital, L'Hotel Dieu, and Hospital for the Insane.

Exceptional advantages are afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy.

The Forty-eighth Session commences on Tuesday, October 3rd, 1900.

Animal biology, including physiology, histology and embryology, is in charge of DR. KNIGHT, who devotes his whole time to them. Each student, during his course, mounts over 200 microscopic specimens, illustrating physiology and embryology.

Pathology and bacteriology are now taught by Prof. W. T. CONNELL, who devotes his whole time to these important branches.

Further information and Calendar may be had from DR. HERALD, Secretary, Kingston, Ont.

## NOTICE

The Best Place to buy your Hockey Skates, Sticks and Pucks, or other Hardware, is at

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## Personals.

W. Blane, '02, has been appointed Secretary of the Renfrew Creamery Co.

J. A. McCallum, B.A., '99, a former member of the JOURNAL staff, has gone to Union Theological Seminary, New York. We are wondering what the Concursus, Alma Mater, etc., will do without John.

H. B. Munroe, B.A., Med., '02, and L. B. Croft, B.A., of the same year in Medicine, have gone to McGill to study under Aesculapius.

W. C. Baker, M.A., '95, Tutor in Physics, has gone to Cambridge to pursue post-graduate studies. Who will distribute paper at the examinations next spring, Billy?

K. R. McLennan, '01, Science, is assisting J. D. Craig, B.A., B.Sc., '00, in the Topographical Survey office, Ottawa.

Rev. W. G. Back, '95, and Rev. Walter Bennet, '96, have both been settled in Toronto Presbytery.

Rev. C. G. Young, B.A., '93, has gone West. He received a call to Crystal City, but has not yet accepted.

H. H. Black, M.A., '99, has been appointed Classical Master of Port Hope High School.

Rev. D. Fleming, B.A., '87, formerly of Harrowsmith, is settled at South Edmonton.

W. J. Saunders, M.A., '99, has been appointed Science Master of Pembroke High School.

O. Skelton, M.A., '99, is pursuing post-graduate studies at Chicago University.

A. R. B. Williamson, M.A., M.D., '99, has received the M.R.C.S., and L.R.C.P., of England. Congrats., Archie.

G. A. McGaughey, M.A., C. V. Lindsay, M.A., A. M. Harper, B.A., all of '00, answer to the roll call at Osgoode.

Miss N. McDonald, B.A., '99, and Miss C. de la Matter, B.A., '00, are assisting Miss Gober on the teaching staff of the School for Girls, Kingston.

E. J. Stewart, B.A., '96, is Classical Master of Deseronto High School.

The issuers of marriage licenses have done well this summer if we can judge from the number of Queen's Grads. who have "went and gone and done it."

Rev. W. T. Prettie, B.A., '97, has decided that "it is not good for Mann to be alone," and so has taken to himself a helpmeet in the person of Miss Mann, of the city.

Vic. Goodwill, M.D., '99, has secured a position in the Insane Asylum, Charlottetown, P.E.I. (not as one of the inmates), and decided that in unity there is strength, so was married to Miss Reid, of Kingston, in September.

Bert. Spencer, '02, Science, has left the hall and "gone to a happier home." He was married during the summer to Miss Knight, daughter of Prof. Knight.

A. J. Meiklejohn, B.A., '97, who was always fond of flowers (not wall-flowers), took with him to Western Ontario this fall, one of Kingstons fairest, viz., Miss Rose McCartney.

Rev. W. A. McIlroy, B.A., '97, was married to Miss Thora Tracey, '00, on October 9th, "For oh, for oh, he was my darling boy, for he was the lad with the auburn hair, and his name was McIlroy."

W. M. Kannawin, B.A., B.D., '96, was married in September to Miss J. I. Memish, B.A., '95.

Rev. D. W. Best has taken unto himself a better half. It is said, however, that his partner got the *Best* of the bargain.

Dr. W. T. Connell, of the Medical faculty, concluded this summer that his work was so heavy that he needed an assistant lecturer (not curtain-lecturer), and took the steps necessary to obtain the same.

To all the above who have so assisted the issuers of marriage licenses we extend our congratulations, but we would remind them that as yet no cake has reached the sanctum. Remember we are always "at home," (Sundays excepted).

Rev. D. McG. Gandier, B.A., who was married this summer, has found it necessary, through the ill-health of his wife, to resign his charge at Rossland, B.C.

### Squibs.

Here's a problem for pupils of the Nathaneum :

When first the marriage knot was tied  
Between my wife and me,  
My age did hers as far exceed  
As three times 3 does 3;  
But when 10 years and half 10 years  
We man and wife had been,  
Her age came then as near to mine  
As 8 is to 16.—(*Sel.*)

The Parade Committee of '04 decided that each member of the year should come on the evening of the 16th, dressed in his own clothes. The Concursus had better see if the Freshmen are accustomed to wear other people's clothes.

Some few years ago a Freshette  
Was something of a Coquette,  
But the boys were so shy,  
Whene'er she passed by,  
That Freshie is Coquetting yet.

The Junior Latin class is making rapid progress since the 16th. The next morning they were all able to decline "bonus."

Freshmen, sign the pledge! The example you have among your number may induce some to "touch, taste, handle, or use as a beverage" (Beveridge).

What's the matter with Arch. Gauthier? Oh, he's "bonus."

Since S. Mc-a-l-m's trip to Madoc, he has been declared a connoisseur on "hen fruit."

There once came a Freshman to Queen's,  
Not more than out of his teens  
Who thought to play tricky  
With the muscular N--ky,  
The result is—he on a crutch leans.

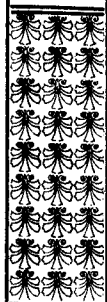
China and South Africa are not the only places where engagements have been taking place during the summer. Several surrenders to Queen's men, which include thousands (in dollars), have been announced.

During the campaign for the college bonus it was clearly shown what an advantage it would be for Kingston to provide extra buildings and encourage an increase in the number of students. Every student brings considerable money to the city each year he attends the University. But more than this, every student after spending four years of his life in the Limestone city, has formed relations with many of its merchants, which often insure his trade remaining here after he has graduated. This is particularly exemplified in the case of the Livingston Bros., merchant tailors, who, besides doing a large trade with the students in attendance, have many good patrons among the post-graduates in all parts of Dominion. Their work is always satisfactory and a patron once secured remains with them for years.

**Seniors, Juniors, Sophomores, Freshmen! SUBSCRIBE FOR THE JOURNAL! It is "better than has been." Send it home to your friends, but don't forget to pay for it. ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀**



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Trains leave Kingston  
City Depot, Foot of  
Johnston Street.

### GOING EAST

No. 2.....	2.35 A.M.
" 6.....	11.50 Noon
" 4.....	1.05 "
" 12.....	7.05 P.M.

### GOING WEST

No. 5.....	1.05 A.M.
" 3.....	2.35 "
" 11.....	9.10 "
" 1.....	12.25 Noon
" 7.....	3.20 P.M.
" 19.....	7.05 "

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As the only purely Mutual Life Assurance Company in Canada and as its business extends from Ocean to Ocean, a more **National and Comprehensive Name** was found desirable. Under the new name the management will aim to perpetuate and extend the **Same Popular Features and Sound Principles** which have made the Company what it is to-day and to which the **Unprecedentedly Profitable Results** to its policy-holders are largely attributable. With the same hearty co-operation of our policy-holders and the same generous confidence of the assuring public, as accorded for the last thirty years, we believe **These Results will Continue** to be as satisfactory to policy-holders in the future as they have been in the past.

Assurance in force January 1st, 1900	\$26,945,442
Cash Income, 1898	1,051,403
Assets, December 31st, 1898	4,663,554
Reserve for Security of Policy-holders, 1899	4,324,081
Surplus over all Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1898, Actuaries' 4 per cent..	302,856
Surplus on Government Standard, 4 and one half per cent	491,394

**The Oldest, Largest, Strongest and Best Life Assurance Companies in the World are Mutual.**

All desirable forms of insurance and annuities are issued by this Company. We have the best of everything that is good in life insurance. The Company's 20-Pay Life—15 or 20 year Survivorship Distribution is the most popular policy issued. Values handsome and guaranteed. Options many and attractive.

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**GEO. WEGENAST, Manager.**

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THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College at Kingston. At the same time its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving the highest technical instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of Canadian Militia. In fact it is intended to take the place in Canada of the English Woolwich and Sandhurst and the American West Point.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such a large proportion of the College course.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the Cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

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## Education Department Calendar

October, 1900.

1. Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerk to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due.  
Night Schools open (session 1900-1901).  
Ontario Normal College opens.

December, 1900.

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees.  
Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.
11. County Model Schools Examinations begin.  
Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.  
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.
14. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.  
County Model Schools close.
15. Municipal County to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township.  
County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools.
19. Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools begin.  
Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.
20. Last day for notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.
21. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.  
Provincial Normal Schools close (2nd Session)

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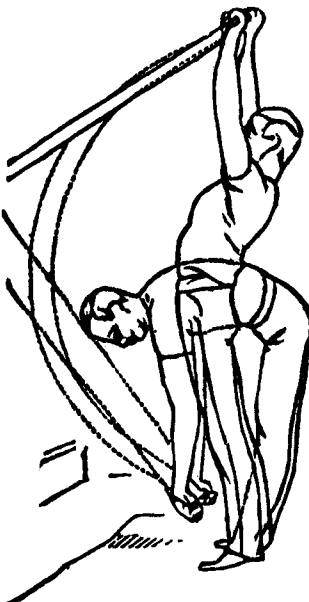
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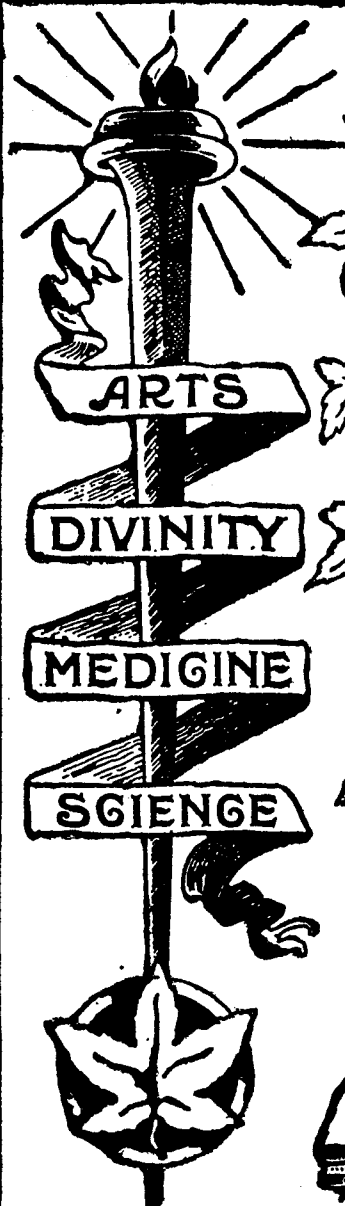


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# Queen's University Journal.

VOL. XXVIII.

KINGSTON, CANADA, NOV. 9, 1900.

No. 2.

## Queen's University Journal.

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University  
in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during  
the Academic Year.

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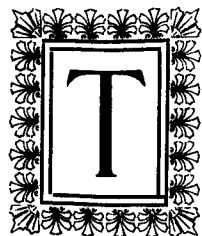
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not subscribed. It is not too late to do so. Every dollar received will go towards strengthening the JOURNAL. Let each do his part. The staff again reminds its readers that the JOURNAL is the students' paper, and invites them and their friends to do their best towards having their paper reflect the students' ideals. This they can do by giving suggestions, and by giving the editors their brightest literary productions. It costs work, and hard work at that, to write an article, but the writer is always the greatest gainer. If those who can will only do their part the JOURNAL must succeed.

THE Reading Room this year is more inviting than ever. The Curators are to be congratulated upon their foresight in having everything in its place by the opening of the session, and upon the variety and excellence of the newspapers and magazines on file. Indeed he would be a fastidious reader who would not find something in the selection to gratify his taste or to help him to spend a pleasant hour. One especially gratifying feature of the room is the large proportion of old country papers and periodicals. The best products of the American press are present, but the old country has the preference. So well equipped has the Reading Room always proven to be, and so well has it been appreciated by the students generally, that it will soon be necessary to seek larger quarters if it is to continue to meet the necessities of the increasing number of students in attendance upon classes. The day of larger things is not far off, and when it comes the Reading Room will meet the new conditions.



THE JOURNAL is glad to acknowledge the approval with which the first number has been received. Already the number of students who have subscribed far exceeds that of any previous year, while the list of subscribers outside of the College walls is already larger than that of any former year. Indeed the increase in circulation is a surprise to the staff, despite the confidence which they reposed in their constituency. There are still some students who have

IN this New World with its vigorous protest against dead formalism, outworn symbols and mere conventionality, we are wont to apologize for any view that is not "progressive." In our protest we have gone too far. There are certain conventions generally accepted by older and more polished societies which we habitually break, partly through ignorance, partly because they are conventions.

At any of our great college functions we see this only too plainly. Convocation, for example, is the one time each year when the University appears before the world in all her dignity, with all the associations of the past symbolized in visible form. It may seem superfluous to remark that the graduates and medalists should appear in academic costume, but we have seen some prize-winners dispense with the gown. Last year one medalist struck a still more discordant note. He had the gown indeed but instead of the ordinary dress for such an occasion wore a sack coat, knickerbockers and tan shoes. It is not uncommon to see a graduate wearing two hoods. Now the hood—though its origin is lost in the mist of the middle ages—was no doubt originally the headwear of a monk's dress. That a man should wear two hoods at once—as if he had two heads—is to say the least rather amusing.

These be small points, my masters, but the failure to observe them gives an air of crudeness and provinciality to an otherwise brilliant and imposing function.

#### THE CONVENTION.

IT was a bold and happy thought to summon the corporators, graduates, and benefactors of Queen's to meet the authorities and discuss the proposed constitutional changes. Radical differences of opinion were, naturally enough, expected in so wide a constituency, and as open discussion usually accentuates these, a serious cleavage might have been the result. But, though there was frank interrogation, criticism from every conceivable point of view, and discussion showing at first variety of sentiment, all differences finally merged in harmony, and the resolutions submitted to the Convention were, after a few

verbal changes, passed unanimously. The result may be attributed, in part to the clearness and tact of the Honourable Mr. Justice MacLennan, LL.D., who presided, and who made a model chairman, and to the spirit which prevailed in the Convention from the outset. As the Principal said, we are all egotists and therefore flashes of egotism there will be, wherever a number of men meet to consider changes affecting their own interests, position, or prospects. But at the Convention these were simply flashes and not bolts from the blue. Of that steady, remorseless egotism, which would risk schism or wreck a cause rather than submit to the general reason, there was no trace.

What was the net result? First, that in the judgment of its authorities and constituency, the Governing Board of the University is hereafter to be by statute what it has long been in reality, undenominational. No one will be on the Board, or excluded from it, because he belongs to this, that or the other church. Presbyterian graduates will stand on a platform not one inch higher than that on which their fellow-graduates stand. There will be equal rights, all through the piece. Appeal can hereafter be made for the support of the University, not to one denomination, as has hitherto been generally the case, but to all, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic. Some dread the result financially, but surely such a fear argues deplorably weak faith in humanity.

Secondly, that inasmuch as there would not be equal rights and equal position for all, if there was a denominational faculty in a public and undenominational University, the faculty of Theology is hereafter to be governed by a Board distinct from the Governing Board of the University. Whether that separate and distinct Board shall be appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada or otherwise, it is for that church, and especially the ministers who are graduates of Queen's, to say. The matter will be well considered by the parties on whom the decision depends. But, we may now hope to see not only a Presbyterian faculty of Theology closely affiliated to Queen's, but in due time Anglican,

Methodist, Congregational and other denominational faculties, who will be glad to drink at the common fountain of the University. The success which has attended the separation of the subjects of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology from the University, in order to form a School of Mining, under a distinct Board, in affiliation with the University, should dissipate the fears of those who fear that the Theological faculty may suffer by the proposed change. It will be in closer relation so the church than ever before, and therefore ought to receive more generous support than it has received in the past.

Concerning other reforms, nothing need be said just now, as only a general approval was given of them, and final decision was deferred until May next. But, we may re-echo the approval given by the Alma Mater Society to the suggestion that hereafter the students be included in the corporation and entitled to representation on the Governing Board. Up to this time the undergraduates were by statute outside the corporation. Hereafter they are to be inside. Queen's will thus belong to them. No one doubts that they will prove worthy of the trust confided to them, and that their representative—whether called Lord Rector, as in Scotland, or by some other name—will always be a man whose character, services and high position will shed new lustre on the University.

#### THE EXPANSION OF QUEEN'S.

THE advertisement, addressed to architects, which we publish, in order that graduates and students all over Canada may call the attention of promising young architects to it, shows that the building committee appointed by the Trustees do not intend to let the grass grow under their feet. It also shows that the people of Kingston, who voted in favour of paying in part the debt the city owes to the University, the wisdom of their action, judging it even from the lowest ground of material and immediate returns. They give \$50,000 and the money is to be spent in the city, with \$30,000 more added at once. Not only so. It is safe to say from the glance we have had at the sketch plans to be sent to architects

who apply to the Secretary-treasurer, that the two buildings will cost before they are completed a good deal more than \$100,000. Then, it is proposed to build, in the lowest corner of the field adjoining the curling rink, a central power house, from which all the University buildings will be supplied with heat, light, and power to work fans ensuring the best ventilation, as well as the power required in the mining laboratory and workshops, or mechanical laboratory. This third building and the ducts leading from it to the other buildings will cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000. And this is not all. The Medical Faculty has decided to make an extensive addition to its structure, specially for theoretical and practical anatomy, at a cost of \$10,000; and the Trustees have promised to loan the money at the lowest possible rate of interest. We have heard that it is proposed to give this new wing the name of the honoured Dean, who has, after a service dating from the very beginning of the Faculty, retired from the duties of the Chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine. If this proposal is carried out, every medical graduate will surely feel bound in honour to supply a stone to the "Fife Fowler wing," as a token that he recognizes that a tribute is due to the faithful old pilot who weathered many a storm and brought the ship to its present safe and roomy anchorage.

There has been a great deal of talk about another building, and a committee of the University Council has had it in hand for some time, namely, a gymnasium. It is quite clear that the money for this must come from students and graduates who believe in regular physical training. The *Alma Mater* society has unanimously asked that as soon as it is erected, a dollar be added to the registration fee in Arts and Divinity, and the money devoted to paying for an instructor. The Medical and Practical Science faculties should take similar action this session, and a considerable annual revenue could thus be depended on, once the building has been provided. What is needed now is that some one should take this enterprise in hand, and push it to a successful issue. A man in earnest is needed to put his shoulders to the wheel and roll the

chariot to the goal. A committee has its uses, but Moody used to say, that if the building of the ark had been left to a committee the race would have perished.

Whether the gymnasium materialises or not, it is evident that during the next twelve-months, from \$120,000 to \$150,000 will be spent on much needed additional buildings for Queen's. *Quod felix faustumque sit!*

#### WHEN JOHNNY CANUCK CAME HOME.

ON Monday, Nov. 5th, the students of all the Faculties marched in a body to the G.T.R. station to join in the welcome to the returning heroes of South Africa. They were given a place of honour at the rear end of the procession, and for a time they made themselves fairly conspicuous. Medicine, Science and Arts made wild rushes to precede one another, and Divinity rushed too. The result was that they all managed to be first at once. Even the voice and presence of Grand Marshal "Joe" Kingston were unable to control their impetuosity. We overheard a quiet spectator on the street inquire who those were who brought up the rear. A fair damsel answered, "Oh, they are those crazy students." We didn't resent it. By the time the procession turned off Princess street to Barrie many of the students began to consider either that their duty was done or that the mud was not so inviting as at first. At any rate their numbers gradually diminished, and by the time it reached King street the Grand Marshal had but a faithful escort of one Senior, one Junior, one Sophomore and three Freshmen.

#### OPENING THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

THE formal opening of the Theological college was attended by two events of special note. The first, the installation of Rev. Samuel McComb, M.A., to the Chair of Ecclesiastical History and History of Dogma; the second, the presentation to the University of the portrait of Professor Watson. Not many Theological colleges in our land can boast of the occasion to their staff of two men in a corresponding number of years. A year ago we listened to the inaugural address of Dr. Jordan, this year

to that of Mr. McComb. To-day as students of theology we repeat fervently the prayer so often offered, "may the Lord make us truly thankful."

The Registrar presented Rev. Samuel McComb, M.A., to the Chancellor to be installed, and immediately after receiving the oath, the new professor began his inaugural address.

In reply Prof. McComb spoke in part as follows, his subject being:

#### THE MODERN REVOLT AGAINST DOGMA.

One of the most significant signs of our time is the wide-spread revolt against theology as a science of realities which can speak with authority, and claim the submission of the human mind. From all sides, the philosophical, the scientific, the literary, and even the practically christian, voices are raised which unanimously proclaim, not merely that the once proud Queen of the sciences is dethroned, but that she is driven forth a poverty-stricken exile from the conscience and intellect of the mind. The late Mr. Huxley would indeed retain the name while denying that it covered any ultimate reality; making it but express man's knowledge of his emotions and thoughts about religion, a chapter in the history of a pathological process set up within a human spirit. It is needless to say that knowledge of this order while admirably adapted to satisfy scientific curiosity, can hold no claim to meet the deeper and more fundamental needs of the soul. The organs of science and the popular pulpit lay aside this immemorial grudge and join in flinging jibes at what they love to call "dead dogma." "Theology," says a popular writer, "has been shorn of its influence like the Pope of his power. It is confined to the region of the unverifiable. The atmosphere of our time is fast clearing up the deadly tumours and gases that arose during the carboniferous age of theology." "God gave the gospel," says a great man of letters, "the father of lies invented theology." "Away with dogma," cries the pulpit echoed by the pew; "give us the simple religion of Jesus in its purity and freshness, uncontaminated by theological theories that only darken and repel." And the conception, here rudely and crudely enunciated,

touching the German mind, has blossomed into a powerful school which owns almost every divine of importance at the present time in the Fatherland, and which, flushed with victory on its native soil, is throwing out here and there an outpost in England and in America.

What can be more depressing than the reflection that two of the finest prophetic spirits of the century have arrived at diametrically opposed conclusions as to what constitutes the essence of religion. Martineau preaches an undogmatic faith, a theism baptised as it were into Christ; Newman knows no time when religion presented itself to him in any guise save that of dogma, nor is he able to conceive religion apart from dogma. The former charges the latter with want of immediateness of religious vision, with failure to pierce to the primitive roots of faith where, apart from any distracting media, the divine and human mingle; the cardinal, on the other hand, can scarce detect on the Unitarian even a fugitive gleam of Christian light. We seem to be driven back upon an enquiry as to what really dogma is, and what value, if any, it possesses for the spiritual life of humanity. A dogmatist, in the conventional sense, is a person whom society is unanimous in voting a nuisance and a bore. He lacks the virtue of intellectual modesty; as Lord Melbourne said of Macaulay, "he is cocksure about things of which he knows nothing." And yet Maurice, one of the wisest teachers of this generation, has said, "A dogmatist and a rationalist in their worst sense I know I am liable to be; a dogmatist and a rationalist in their best sense I desire to be." There are dogmatists and dogmatists. We are familiar with the special form which dogmatist assumes in the religion; we should be as sensitive to the dogmatism of unbelief which by sheer intellectual effrontery would, so to say, bully men out of their religious convictions as though, to quote Butler's words, "Christianity is not so much a subject of enquiry, seeing that it is discovered to be fictitious." Clearly our ideas about dogma stand in sore need of being cleared up.

Etymology will not help us here. The question is not what Plato and Sextus Empir-

cus thought but what meaning do the thinking portion of Christendom ascribe to the term. The Church of Rome true to the principles of Anselm—*credo ut intelligam*—defines dogma as an article of belief imposed by the church, and and to be received, whether understood or not, upon her authority. But there are many upholders of dogma who do not believe in the church, and the modern cry is not so much against the decrees of Trent as against all theological creeds whatever. Now if we cast about us for some representative authorities who can tell us what dogma is, perhaps we can not do better than consult that genial "rationalist and dogmatist" of the Church of England, the "judicious" Hooker, and the no less genial, if anti-dogmatic divine who occupies the Chair of Church History in the University of Berlin, Professor Harnack. According to the Anglican theologian a system of dogma is not to be found "in black and white" in the Bible, but is thence "deduced by collection." That is to say, truth is not in Scripture in the form of dogma; it gains that form in the processes of perception, analysis and classification. This is the view that Matthew Arnold accepts as sound, and history would seem to justify his judgment. It would therefore tend to clearness if writers would cease calling historical events related in Scripture, dogmas, and would confine the term to express the formulated and logically shaped statement of what we find informally set forth in Revelation. It is confusing to read one author who writes about the dogma of the Trinity or the Atonement and then turn to another who, like Mr. Fiske the American writer, speaks of the "dogma of the resurrection." There is surely a plain distinction between an alleged historical event, and an intellectually elaborated system of ideas. Thus far Richard Hooker, the modern historian, uses the word dogma in a sense peculiar to himself—a sense too, we may add, which has not as yet met with general acceptance at the hands of scholars. Dogma is the scientifically formulated expression of belief considered as having behind it the authority of Divine revelation, and imposed by the church as necessary to salvation. It is "the formulation of Christian

faith as Greek culture understood it and justified it to itself." In other words it is an amalgam of the original teachings of Jesus with Greek metaphysics made by the church binding into a belief binding on all men on pain of eternal loss.

In passing from the sermon on the Mount to the Nicene Creed we leave behind us "a world of Syrian peasants," and enter "a world of Greek philosophers." All this raises questions of the gravest import that are still debated in the schools. But the point here emphasized is that if Harnack's conception of dogma be valid, then we have in it not the pure expression of the Christian faith, not truth springing immediately out of the inner essence of the religion of Christ, but rather, as his colleague Dr. Pleiderer says, "a progressive obscuration of the truth, a progress of disease in the church produced by the sudden irruption of Hellenic philosophy and other secularising influences." If dogma did not come to the birth till the fourth century, and met its death in the sixteenth, then it is not of the essence of the Gospel; on the contrary, it is a derivative and secondary phenomenon, and its history becomes a strange and puzzling interlude in the career of Christianity, a period of eclipse during which for some inscrutable purpose God had withdrawn Himself from the intellectual life of the church. Such a hiatus in the world's spiritual history seems incredible, and if dogma takes its origin thence, it may retain an antiquarian or academic interest, but it remains foreign alike to the practical and intellectual interests of the Christian thinker.

What then is genuine religious dogma? An analysis of the idea in the light of Theological development will give these elements—truth to be believed, the reasoned form or articulated expression of the truth, and the authority with which the truth meets belief. Now in the sense of truths to be believed, it is clear that all thinking men, whether they call themselves dogmatists or anti-dogmatists, have dogmas. "Dogmas are everywhere; Comte needs them no less than John Knox; physical science no less than theology." Emerson and Carlyle are the bitter foes of theological dogma, yet the

calm and lofty optimism of the one, the troubled and turbulent pessimism of the other, rest in dogmas, backed up by the most awful sanctions. Is not Carlyle indeed our greatest preacher, arrayed in the garb of a German philosopher, dragooning us into the true faith by the weapons of denunciation, expostulation, sarcasm and scorn, and forever threatening us with the dire fate of "shooting Niagara," if we turn a deaf ear to his interpretation of the universe? Not here, then, is the quarrel with religion. Nor should there be much dispute about the second point. All genuine Christian dogma can lay no claim to infallibility because it is not the absolute and unadulterated truth of God: it is the truth refracted and coloured by the human media of reflection and reasoning through which it passes. Nay, we are bound to go further and say that in all relations of the finite and the infinite, there is an element which no dialectical process, however subtle, can disclose, and which, therefore, in the present order of existence, is forever inaccessible to the human intellect. In all dogma there is, as Coleridge says, something "transcendent" hidden in the inscrutable recesses of the Divine mind which refuses to be imprisoned within the categories of the logical understanding. Every act in the drama of God's revealing and redemptive working for the restoration of humanity to sonship and eternal life has an unknowable side—the point, as it were, of transition from the realm of divine ideas to that of historical actualities. From the nature of the case dogma must be imperfect, fallible, fragmentary and relative. But we come upon the real *cause* of the dispute when we raise the question of authority. Do not most men feel that dogma is differentiated from all other kinds of truth in that it appeals not to reason (in a philosophical sense) but to authority for its credentials. It must be confessed that theologians have often spoken as if dogma had a right to over-ride reason and conscience, the Roman Catholic appealing to the Church, the high Anglican to the Bible and the early fathers, the Evangelical to the *ifssissima verba* of the sacred writings. Underlying all these theories may be detected a subtle scepticism, a disbelief

in the sovereignty and convincing energy of truth, and in the moral reason of man. And yet theology must appeal to reason, taken, as has been intimated, not in the narrow and now discarded sense of the logical understanding, but as expressing the totality of man's spiritual powers; for, says Butler, "reason is the only faculty we have wherewith to judge concerning anything, even religion itself." But in thus robbing dogma of all external supports, of all claims to infallibility, do we truly deprive it of authority? By no means. It has not indeed the authority of a scientific generalization, or of a proposition of Euclid which has but to be stated and grasped to gain the consent of all national beings. To crave for such a coercive function in religion is the last infirmity of the theological mind; forgetting that it is only in the lower and less important spheres of truth that demonstrative certainty is gained, and that the higher we go certainty depends in an apprehension of our moral and spiritual needs and in our attitude toward the objects of faith. Genuine dogma, then, is clothed with moral authority. Its appeal is ethical and personal; its word is: "he that is of the truth heareth my voice." The divine revelation—the unveiling of God's will and purpose—is not something fixed in stark and rigid outline, to be imposed on the intellect by any authority, ecclesiastical or other; it is a living process whose grandest products may be found in Holy Scripture—a process which for us culminates in the person and work of Christ who offers Himself to each succeeding age for fresh insight and new interpretation, for the unfolding of the "unsearchable riches" of His spirit. Whatever stands the test of Christ in history, as He lives in the consciousness formed and moulded by His presence, justifies its right to be; whatever shrinks before that trial does not belong to the realities of faith, and must disappear that the jewel of christianity may shine forth in all its imperishable worth.

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Rev. John Hay, M.A., of Renfrew, was then called upon to introduce the second feature of the evening. In the following fitting words he proceeded to the unveiling of the portrait of Dr. Watson:

*Mr. Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

A few months ago the honour graduates in Philosophy determined to present to the University a portrait of Professor Watson in token of their esteem and affection for him as a teacher and friend. The Committee in charge of the movement have asked me to make this presentation. In doing so no reference need be made to the place held by Dr. Watson in the philosophical world, but a few words regarding the impressions—lasting impressions—made on our minds as students under our teacher.

The close bonds which exist in Queen's between professors and students are well known, and are not the least of the pleasant memories students carry away from these halls. These ties are nowhere more marked than in the Philosophy class and particularly so in the honour department. From the day the student enters as a Junior—wondering what lies before him in the study of Philosophy—until the day he passes out, it is the aim of the Professor that his students should search out truth with sincerity, should make the world of thought their own, not merely cull the thoughts of past generations, and whatever might be their chosen calling that they should learn to think for themselves. To anyone who has tried it, this is harder work than at first appears. Again and again the student has been gently and steadily pushed back on himself, perhaps with the remark, after an exercise has been sent in—mostly all quotation marks, "Never mind the commentators, give me what you think about it yourself."

It was hard work, but every student who tried to follow the kind advice can say it was the best thing ever happened him in his student life. We were to read all we could, but always to make what we read our own, and when the maze grew darker or more intricate to find in our teacher sympathy and solution which made us glad for all the dangers we had passed.

The method of instruction, as well as the ideals constantly kept in view, led upwards to the unity of all thought in the supreme so that



they would might learn something of the right relations of man, the world and God.

The influence of the study of Philosophy cannot be over-estimated with respect to the results in life. As set forth by our Professor, Literature, Art, Science, Mathematics and History brought their quota, that in and through all study there might be found the fullest view of life. It is only the merest repetition to say Dr. Watson led his students to see more fully the meaning of life, that he inspired their minds to seek the best, and that in all his work he impressed upon them the great purpose of living, viz., to think and to act as rational, spiritual beings. There were many prejudices to be outcome, but with the patience of the true teacher, and with the keenest sympathy with every phase of mental effort, the youthful mind was led from incoherent and disordered views to see and appreciate the beauty, strength and unity of Truth.

The reason why the honor men unite to place upon these classic wall the portrait of their Professor can be easily understood. It needs not this to make his name known. It is not done for that, but as a loving act of those to whom for many years Professor Watson has been in the truest sense a "guide, philosopher and friend." This is true of those now taking up the study, and judging from the experience of those who have gone out into the world, to return for the conferences, and to follow the course in the Chancellor's lectureship, it will be still truer as the years pass on, for

"Time but the impression deeper makes

As streams their channels deeper wear."

On rising to reply Dr. Watson spoke as follows:

It is with somewhat mingled feelings that I have listened to the kind words of my old pupils. As a rule, it is not good for a man to be in any way forced to become self-conscious. We are all ready enough to think well of ourselves without any aid from others. On the present occasion, however, I am not called upon to speak of myself as a private individual, but rather to take an abstract view of myself as a member of an important educational institution, as a teacher of twenty-eight years'

standing, and as the oldest representative of philosophy in it; and it is from these three points of view that I should like to say a few words.

(1) As I cast back my thoughts over the considerable space of time during which I have been a member of the Senate of Queen's University, I feel that I have a right to be proud of the institution with which I have had the good fortune to be connected. My friend and predecessor, Professor Clark Murray, with the candor and quiet humor for which he is distinguished, once said to me that it was very remarkable how quickly Queen's began to go down the moment he joined it, and how soon it began to go up the moment he left it. Roughly speaking, this is a statement of the facts. You have heard so often of the remarkable progress made by Queen's, that I shall not attempt to "paint the lily or gild refined gold." What I should rather like to speak of is the spirit which the university breathes. If I do not deceive myself the same spirit has characterized Queen's ever since I knew it. If you turn up the calendar for 1872, the year I came to Canada, you will find that the staff was composed of Principal Snodgrass, Dr. Williamson, Dr. Mowat, Prof. Mackerras, Prof. Ferguson, Prof. Dupuis, and myself. We were seven—two in Theology and five in Arts. The number of teachers in the present year, omitting those connected with the mining and other schools and with medicine, is four in theology, fifteen in arts, exclusive of lecturers and tutors. This increase of course indicates very great expansion in the university. We are now able to do work that when I came here we could hardly attempt at all. In particular the Honor work is an almost entirely new development.

But it is not upon the deficiencies of the Queen's of 1872 that I should care to dwell. What I should rather like to emphasize is that, with all our defects as we then were, our work was animated by the same spirit. From the first we aimed at doing, and I hope succeeded in doing, thorough work as far as we went. When I first arrived in Kingston I am free to confess that I felt a little disappointed

at the character of the buildings, or rather building, but in one thing I was not disappointed, namely, in my colleagues. A somewhat self-satisfied young man, such as I suppose I then was—I fancy the conceit has been pretty well taken out of me by this time—I have no doubt that, like some of my successors, I was disposed to regard one or two of my colleagues as a little slow. But however that may have been, there was certainly nothing to desiderate in the way of kindness and enthusiasm and love of truth. I say it absolutely without reserve, that from that day to this I have never ceased to be grateful that my lines should have fallen in such pleasant places. Of the two colleagues who are still with us, it would be unbecoming in me to speak, but it will not be out of place for me to say how great a privilege it was to be associated with a man of such sterling integrity and openness of mind as Principal Snodgrass, with so sagacious, lovable and widely-cultured a man as Dr. Williamson, with a quiet, conscientious Christian gentleman and scholar like Professor Mowat, and with Professor Mackerras, one of the most beautiful and heroic souls I have ever known. With colleagues like these I entered upon my duties here. We were all from the first like brothers. It was my theory then, as it is now, that whatever a man's nationality, he should be above all a citizen of the country in which his lot is cast; and I hope no one has ever found that I have been a poor Canadian. The spirit, I say, which actuated my first colleagues was the same spirit as now rules in Queen's. It is not in any boastful mood that I say we were lovers of truth, and had complete faith in the power of truth to defend itself. Queen's has always been poor financially, and perhaps always will be—though I hope not—but she has been rich in faith. We have not attempted to keep our students in leading strings. We have taught them to think for themselves, and our reward has been that we have a number of manly, truth-seeking men among our graduates, not deficient in reverence, but full of that deepest of all reverences, faith in the love and goodness of God. I understand that there are some

good, timid people who hint that we are "dangerous." I think we are. We are very "dangerous" to superstition and tradition and intellectual sloth; but we may safely challenge any one to show that we are dangerous to the truth. On the contrary, I venture to say, knowing whereof I speak, that we have saved many young men from a shallow scepticism and an equally shallow traditionalism by treating them as men not as babes.

Enough of self-glorification. Let us escape into generalities. A university has as its main aim to supplement the weakness of the individual by the strength of the race. But it must also ever keep before it the great importance of not crushing out the individuality of its teachers and students. These two objects are to my mind two aspects of the same thing. How can you put the individual at universal points of view if you merely tell him what the great minds of the past have thought and done? A man cannot digest if a quantity of crude matter is simply placed in his stomach; he must assimilate the matter, and only when he does so will it become food. Therefore, the true university will be very careful to see that its students are not made dyspeptic and are not starved; it will be careful to see that nutritious food is supplied and that it is thoroughly assimilated. Now it is not possible for anybody else to do this for a man. And, therefore, as I have said, to make a man universal, and to make him think everything for himself, are correlative principles.

(2) As to the function of the teacher in a university, I shall only say that I have become more and more impressed, as my experience as a teacher has widened, with the importance of making men do their own thinking. When I first came here, a crude young man of twenty-five, with very little experience as a teacher, I naturally followed the traditional method of giving set and formal lectures, and I fear that the results were not always of the best kind. Gradually I have been led to discard formal lecturing almost entirely, and I believe from the results that the new method is preferable. I do not undervalue the regular lecture as an organ of instruction, but I feel convinced that

it is not so effective as the Socratic method in its power of awakening and stimulating thought.

(3) And now I come to my last point. My life-work has been the teaching of philosophy. May I be permitted to say a few words about the character of philosophy—not with the object of enlightening students, even the youngest of whom knows all about everything, and all the more, the younger he is—but for the sake of some of our friends, who are apt to think that philosophy is a very mysterious and a very unpractical subject. I might indeed simply say that the sensible men who have spent their hard-earned money in giving to so distinguished an artist as Mr. Dickson Patterson the commission to paint the admirable portrait which you see before you—I might be contented to say that these gentlemen evidently put a high value on philosophy. Now I am a great believer in the essential rationality of masses of men. I believe that man is a "rational animal," as Aristotle has taught us to say, and hence even *a priori* I should venture to affirm that there must be more in philosophy than some people imagine.

What is this "more"? If you will take a look around the hall and assure me that there are no ferocious friends of the physical sciences present, I will venture to make a confidential statement. The widow of the great composer Wagner, when asked what she thought of certain French and Italian composers, calmly answered: "There is no music but Wagner's." With a similar confidence, I make bold to say, that there is no science but philosophy. I suppose this will be taken as the natural hallucination of one who knows nothing else. But I hope to convince you that the statement is literal truth. Perhaps I may best make my meaning clear by a comparison. With what part of life does morality? With what part of life does religion deal? Matthew Arnold has said that morality is three-fourths of life. I must take exception to that saying: Morality does not deal with three-fourths of life, but with the whole of it. Similarly, religion does not deal with three-fourths of life, but with the whole of it. And the reason is,

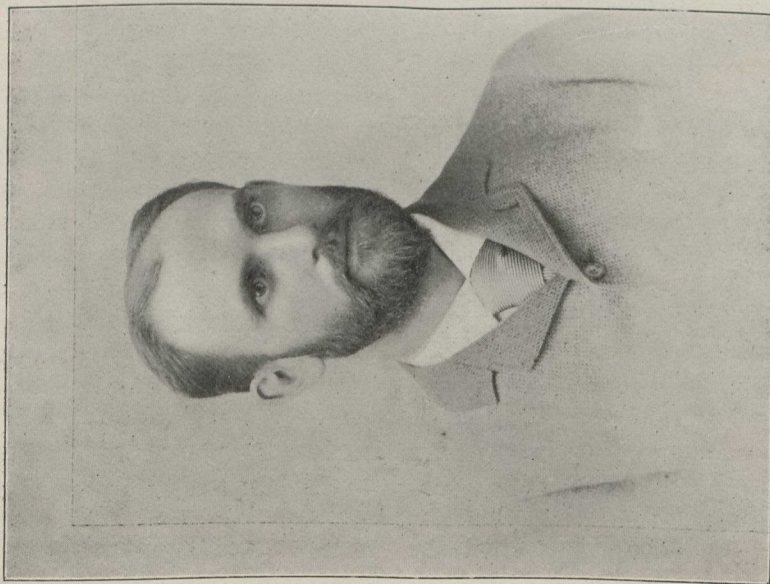
that morality and religion take hold of the whole man; so that a man cannot do anything that has not a moral value, good or bad; and he cannot be sometimes religious and sometimes not, but religion takes hold of his whole nature and makes him a new man. Now, the same thing applies to philosophy. Its object is not a separate sphere, but it embraces all other spheres. It takes the results of the other sciences and brings them into connection with one another. Nothing is foreign to it. Mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, literature, history, all must be embraced within its comprehensive grasp. Let me try to illustrate what I mean. There is a branch of knowledge called mathematics, and it has partisans who imagine that in their science is to be found the secret of all existence. Now that is a philosophical theory. But it is bad, or at least defective, philosophy. The ancient Pythagoreans were so impressed with the fact that numbers are at the basis of everything that they supposed numbers to be the explanatory principle of all things. And in modern times Descartes thought that spatial extension was at least one of the principles of all existence, the other being thought. I do not think it is very hard to see the fallacy of this view. You can certainly count things and you can measure them, but you may go on counting and measuring your sensations or your ideas forever without getting to know what their true nature is. And the reason is plain. Anything can be counted and measured, but if you wish to get a complete view of sensation, and much more of thought, you will have to ask what sensation or thought is. You see that philosophy has to do with mathematics—with its principles and their relation to other principles of a less abstract character. Now take another step. The physical sciences work with the principle of the conservation of energy, and hence some men have imagined that the ultimate principle of the universe is energy or power. This, for example, is the conclusion of Mr. Herbert Spencer, and it is the basis of his agnosticism. But it becomes at once obvious that if you have no higher conception than *power*, your universe will be nothing but a



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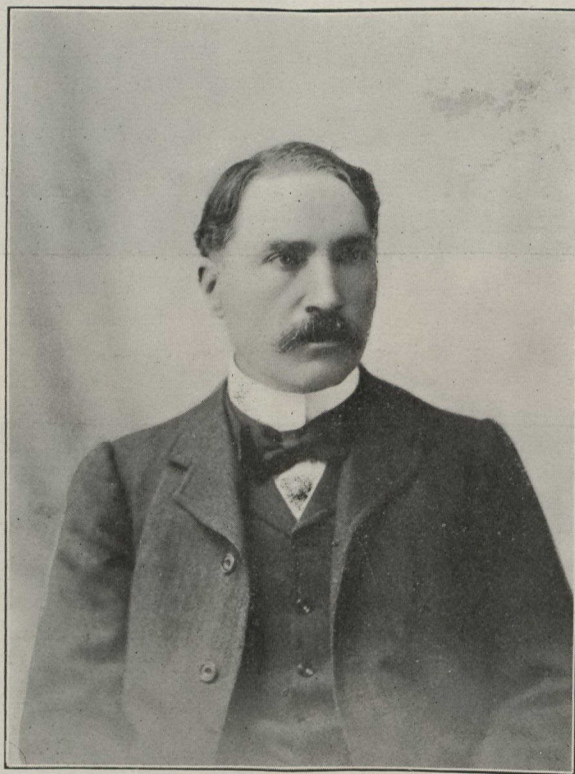


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dead mechanical system. For power is by no means in itself an explanation of everything. Power may be rational or irrational, and I confess that to my mind nothing would be so terrible as a dead, remorseless power, absolutely indifferent to right or wrong, working with unerring certainty, but with utter disregard of the demands of the spirit. Therefore, philosophy cannot be contented with the conception of power or energy as a final explanation of the world. But, I must not take up too much of your time, and I will, therefore, simply say, that no philosophy can ultimately be satisfactory which does not find mind or reason to be the principle of all things. Now, when you have reached this conclusion, you see what a dreadful amount of ground you must in some way cover. All the manifestations of the human spirit are manifestations of mind. From mind proceed all the arts—painting, sculpture, poetry, music—and if philosophy is to be all-comprehensive, as I have claimed it must in some sense be, a philosopher must know the principles of all the arts as well as of all the sciences. Nor is this all, for societies and states are products of mind; and thus we are launched upon that wide and varied field, the field of history. Further, religion in all its forms is a product of mind or reason, and, therefore, philosophy must comprehend the whole wide sphere of religion.

From these considerations you will readily understand how any one who takes philosophy seriously must be kept from becoming conceited. There are few men—I have only met one—who imagine that they have a complete familiarity with all the sciences, all the arts, all history and all religion. That is one reason why philosophy is such an admirable study for young men and women; for young men, and perhaps young women, have a tendency to a high appreciation of themselves. That is quite natural and I am not blaming them. Their ignorance is so colossal that the little bit of knowledge they have acquired has nothing to dwarf it in their eyes. But, when they come to see that to be a complete man they would not only need to be

perfect in conduct, but perfect in knowledge,—that they would need to be familiar with at least the results of all the sciences, all the arts, all the religion—it strikes down their pride and they are ready to confess that they are miserable sinners and know nothing. And the teacher of philosophy has enough to keep him humble. It was with a positive sigh of relief that I discovered that Aristotle—*il Maestro di color che sanno*, as Dante calls him—"the master of those who know"—was no great mathematician. But you see what a very humbling occupation philosophy is. It is the one science which demands all knowledge and one experience, and of course in these days no all can have all the knowledge and all the experience of his time. There is, however, a sort of royal road. We are parts of a great organism, the organism of humanity. What the race achieves becomes a permanent possession, or may become a permanent possession, of us all. We do not know all the processes, but we may know the results. We can enter into the heritage of our race. It is in this way that we obtain the principles of the sciences and arts and religions, and our work as philosophers is to take due pains to become familiar with these results. Starting from them, we can obtain a whole view of things. But the way is very long, and for myself I can only say, that I feel I have but begun to understand a few things. When I hear the generous words of my old pupils I feel a sort of shame; I feel as if I were an impostor. The way is long and steep, and neither I nor any man will ever traverse it all. The full truth is for Omniscience alone. And yet we must not talk in a despairing way. We must not speak in mock humility of our absolute ignorance. We are not absolutely ignorant. Some things we must hold with the utmost tenacity. We are certain that reason is at the heart of things, that what Heine calls "the terrible doctrine that God is dead," is not true, but a lie. We must hold that all things work together for good:

"That not a worm is cloven in vain;  
That not a moth with vain desire,  
Is shrivelled in a fruitless fire,  
Or but subserves another's gain."

If, as I believe, philosophy can do this for us—if it can satisfy our intellect, as religion satisfies our heart, that “morality is the nature of things,” I think no one will be fool-hardy enough to say that it is not in the highest sense “practical.” This, at least, is the conviction that has sustained me in many a weary hour; and if I have been, as my pupils assure me, the means of giving this faith to some, I feel that it would be ungrateful in me not to thank God and take courage. With so many spiritual children scattered over this and other lands, I should deserve chastisement were I not at once humbled and exalted.

## Medical Notes.

### No. 2 FIELD HOSPITAL CORPS.

THIS summer there went into camp at Barriefield the Field Hospital Corps, of which we heard so much during last winter's session. Some departures were made from the original plans in regard to its formation. It was not in direct connection with the College, it was not composed entirely of medical students, and, with the exception of Dr. Mundell, it was not officered by our Professors.

It was much regretted that Dr. Herald was not with the boys, as he was most energetic in the formation of the corps and would have made a most popular officer. However, surgeon-Major Abbott, Surgeon Lieut. Kilborn, and Surgeon-Lieut. Mundell were as good a trio of officers as any Red Cross “Tommy” could wish to serve under.

Sergt. Ward, Master Tyner, Sergt.-Compounder Porteous, Corporal Dalton, Privates Young, Densmore, Jones, Ferguson, Sheffield and McCarthy were the official titles of the Meds., who, for a period of ten days, ate the government bull-beef, swore at the cook, commandeered O'Hagan's pies, blistered their faces in the hot sun and instructed the rural corps in drill which they themselves did not know the first thing about. Their medical duties consisted in dressing the injuries of those brought into the hospital and attending to the wants of the sick in general. As the tents of the hospital section were well filled, they managed to get some clinical experience and also

practical knowledge of dispensing drugs. The dispensary, which was in charge of Sergts. Tyner and Porteous, was equipped with every instrument and drug likely to be of service in the field.

Camped with the boys for the last two days was the Ottawa stretcher-bearer corps, whose reputation as athletes and baseball players had preceded them. History records that in the match which took place between the two corps, the bearer company score has never been found. It further relates that in the sports which followed, the Kingston contingent were selfish enough to take every event excepting a race open only to members of the visiting company.

In the evenings the Meds. were always “At Home” to the summer session students and their other friends from town. Those who enjoyed their hospitality will long remember those open air concerts and the glorious time they had wending their way homeward after “lights out” had sounded.

The most venerable Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis held its first session in the surgery room on Thursday evening, Nov. 1st. The docket was long and many of the charges serious and, as a result, the room was crowded long before the hour appointed for opening.

The officers and attaches filed in amidst awful silence. Cryer Cryan cried, and business was immediately proceeded with. A detailed account of what happened would be entirely out of place here, hence we will confine ourselves to the more notable features.

The vociferous onslaught of the Senior Prosecuting Attorney is worthy of note and should certainly secure him a foremost place among the rooters at Queen's-'Varsity match on Nov. 10th. The Junior Attorney did noble service while Teddy Etherington showed he could plead cases as well as kick touch-in-goals. The Constables, with worthy Sheriff Amos at their head, were hard after all visitors and Freshmen, and in this they were well backed up by the Justices. Chief Justice Hanley's weighty rulings and pointed charges are worthy of comment, while the Senior and Junior Judges took in enough “nickles” to cover expenses.

It is not our intention of airing petty grievances in this column; however there is one suggestion we would like to throw out to the Faculty. The ventilation of the surgery room is, to put it mildly, vile. Now, there are about fifty students who have to spend from three to four hours every day in this room. It is, therefore, about the least we could ask, that steps should be taken for better ventilation. Our suggestion is that hinges be put on the tops of the storm windows so as to permit of their being swung open when desired.

Committees have been struck for the annual dinner. The present financial condition of the Æsculapian Society and the energetic steps which are being taken at this early date should make the dinner the best in the history of the College.

Mr. I. G. Bogart is our representative to Bishop's medical dinner on Nov. 8th, while G. A. Woodruff goes to Trinity dinner on the 15th.

E. C. Watson, M.A., M.D., one of our former demonstrators, is pursuing post-graduate studies at Heidelberg University.

It is our painful duty to record the death of Dr. D. V. Sullivan, son of the Hon. M. Sullivan, M.D. The sad event occurred at Las Vegas, New Mexico, on Sunday, November 4th. The deceased graduated from Queen's Arts Department in 1890 and took his M.D. C.M. two years later. From '92 to '95 he walked the hospitals of London, Dublin, Vienna, and other European centres, and in '96 was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in Queen's. This position he filled very acceptably until forced, last session, to resign and go abroad for his health. A few days before his death word was received that he was sinking and his mother immediately left to attend him. He sank more rapidly than any had anticipated, and by his death Kingston loses one of her most skilled anatomists, and a physician of of great promise. The deepest sympathy of the medical students is extended to the bereaved family.

## Arts.

THE elections of the Arts Society was held on Saturday, Oct. 27th, the scrutineers being: N. J. McLean, '00; J. McEachran, '01; F. H. McDougall, '02; E. J. Reid, '03; and F. Miller, '04. The following Executive was elected:—

President—J. Matheson.

Treasurer—A. Calhoun.

Secretary—J. Y. Ferguson.

Committee—J. A. Petrie, '00; E. B. Slack, '01; C. E. Kidd, '02; D. N. McIntyre, '03; M. A. Lindsay, '04.

These big, stern men were appointed to the guardianship of justice in the Concursus:

Chief Justice—J. Loucks.

Jr. Judge—L. W. Hoppins.

Sr. Prosecuting Attorney—J. McSporran.

Sheriff—A. Leitch.

Clerk—J. F. Bryant.

Chief of Police—E. A. Kingston.

Jr. Prosecuting Attorney—J. C. McCanachie.

Crier—J. H. Hutcheson.

Constables—G. E. Ellis, W. S. Murphy, '01; G. Malloch, J. M. Young, '02; S. McCallum, B. Simpson, '03; M. F. Munroe, G. A. Watson, '04.

"Hutch" has been elected Crier of the Court. But where is he? He has been advertised in all the papers and printed on every old barn. But up to the present writing he has not been seen around College.

That there is sympathy in numbers is well illustrated by the various degrees of vim put into the College yell. One man alone making an attempt at it is somewhat of a failure. He can yell louder, and feel stronger, and look bigger, when he has a chorus of forty or fifty other throats to help him. We overheard, the other day, two or three faithful Medicals giving their yell in the hall of the Arts building. Their first attempt was a sort of anti-climax. It started with a gush and ended with a sigh. The second attempt succeeded fairly well till it reached the first 'ale'; but it ended altogether with the second. Perhaps the failure



was due to lack of numbers. We were pleased, however, that they stopped at ale.

The students generally are making a good use of the reading room this session. One reason is doubtless the excellent condition of the reading room itself. One cannot fail to notice the marks of some controlling spirit. The newspapers and periodicals cover every branch of literature, and are strictly up to date on the files. Everything is done "decently and in order." Credit to whom credit is due. In this case it is to the Board of Curators.

Among the Freshmen who entered this year is D. H. Marshall. The name seems familiar. We would advise him to study Physics. We hope he may prove illustrious.

It is a happy instinct to be able to see the humorous side of a situation. Such an instinct is an antidote to worry, and consequently a perennial tonic for mind and body. But if humour is to remain humour it must be spontaneous. It ceases to be humour when the signs of effort are written on the face of it. We have heard of men who, in *trying* to bring out the humour of a situation, where there perhaps was none, made both themselves and the situation appear ridiculous. We have even heard that an Arts Professor of Queen's was given to this; but, of course, we do not believe it.

One of the chief objects of antiquarian interest to visitors at Queen's is the students' bulletin board on the west side of the hall. At the first of the session it was completely filled with all sorts of private advertisements, and they are all there yet. It was once a fine example of "lovely disorder." But we have ceased to look on it as such. We look on it now rather as an object of historic value, because it tells of men who lived at the first of the session and are now dead. At least we suppose they have died, for no unholy hands have dared to take down these notices. We hope, however, that the disintegrating influence of time may gradually wear them away, so that we who still live may be able to use the bulletin board again.

Where are "the merry songs we used to sing?" Perhaps the Divinities will break the silence that has settled upon us of late.

## Cadies.

THE girls of the Levana Society wish it to be clearly understood that they are not among the number of those who "stone the prophets." In proof whereof they publish the following

### PROPHECY.

Hear! Oh ye students, and be instructed, ye that lack wisdom and are mighty in your own conceits. Let those who are established as fixtures in this University and those who yet dwell in darkness as to the proceedings of this Society, lend an ear.

Lend an ear, ye Seniors, mighty in power and in policy, respected for your experiences and expectations, glorious in prospect of your graduation and degrees, your examinations and exits.

Lend an ear, ye Juniors, ye mainstay of grand old Queen's, ye sustaining prop, ye ever-to-be-depended-upon, ye link between the old and the new, ye favorite year!

And ye, oh Sophomores! still palpitating with the delight of your newly-acquired dignity and complete knowledge of the calendar, with your manifold class-tickets and your changeable courses, ye of great expectations and many lectures, oh lend an ear!

Lend two ears, ye Freshette! Lend all the ears possible, for ye have need of wisdom. Woe unto the new-comer, woe unto the lately entered, woe unto the student of '04 who attendeth not to the words of learning and instruction which will flow from the lips of any Senior for the asking. Let her not think she can make out her own course unaided, or pass any examinations in the spring.

Hear this, ye students, and give ear, ye uninitiated! For behold a new era dawneth for the lady students of Queen's University! They shall no more be held a weak minority, neither shall they be thought incapable of taking their part in the great questions which rise to be solved by those attending Queen's. No more shall they be deemed an intrusion and an impediment, a curiosity, a plaything, an inferior!

## Divinity.

THE good wine has been kept until now. The prodigals after feeding on husks for a time have come back to the Limestone City where they get the genuine article. Some of the band are cadaverous enough looking after their "husky" experiences. Others, to judge from appearance, cannot be said to have found "the mountains wild and bare," (we mean the Rockies); for they seem to have thriven well on that nourishment called in the Hebrew tongue, Six-a-Sunday. They are here once more, though from the roars and shouts without the camp it might be supposed that the fatted calf had returned instead of the prodigal.

A true note was struck in the convention the other day when one speaker remarked that if any changes were made in the Constitution of the University it would be necessary to make them as slight as possible at first. It would not do to cut off from the old mooring with one slash of the sword; it would rather be necessary to introduce the reforms gradually so that there might be a kind of natural development from already existing conditions. Such a mode of procedure has been a saving principle on many occasions other than that of changes in a constitution. It is the principle, we are glad to say, that the Senate have applied in the recent changes in the Divinity time-table. On the appointment of a new professor new hours for his lectures were required, and the Senate have shown their wisdom in making no abrupt change by adding on more hours, but have very wisely curtailed the lectures in other departments, so that the hours for lectures are practically the same as before. Only a moderate length of time is assigned for the subject which is practically a new one for us. The Senate have seen very clearly that if a man has gone a long time without food it will not do to give him a superabundance lest the result be a "superfluity of naughtiness." It has often been the students' misfortune that one professor has stuck closely to the maxim, "No man can serve two masters," with the result that the professor prevented them from

doing so by giving them enough to do to keep them occupied all the time.

The following are the successful winners of scholarships:

David Strathern Dow, \$75—D. M. Solandt, B.A., Kingston.

Buchan No. 1, \$65—R. H. Fotheringham, Rothsay.

Buchan No. 2, \$55—William Moore, B.A., Carleton Place.

Robert Burton, M.A., Div. '99, was married on Oct. 15th to Miss Margaret Chapman, of Ancaster. Bob is recommending the Manitoulin air to his bachelor friends. Next!

Geo. R. Low, B.A., is with us again. It is whispered around that he is writing a new Confession of Faith.

## Science.

### THE RAKE'S PROGRESS.

#### A WARNING TO SCIENCE FRESHMEN.

Only puffing mildly  
Borrowed cigarette,  
But the sportive briar  
Follows quick, you bet.

Little pints of lager,  
Tiny shots of gin,  
Then a drop of Seagram;  
That's how jags begin.

Little one-cent limit,  
Jack-pots now and then,  
Bye and bye high poker  
In a shady den.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- M-ck-e—"Adventures in a Dismal Swamp."  
McK-nz-e—"How I Interviewed the Queen, or The Scotch Grenadier."  
G-lb-rt—"The Cardinal Sin."  
Ch-pp-ll—"Freshmen I Have Warned; or, What Shall I Do To Be Saved?"  
F-nl-ys-n—"To Slip, To Slip, the Long, Bright Day is O'er."  
Gr-v-r—"Verniers I Have Not Known."  
H-nt—"Effect of Certain Reagents on Boot Leather."

W-lg-r—"St. Stephen of Tweed ; or, Prayer Answered."

K-th—"Treatise on the Treating Habit."

R-s—"Midnight Rambles—A Tale."

Freshman McKay is no longer called Infant McKay, but Kid McCoy.

Why is Drummie's mustache like a pair of angry rabbits? Surveying students may answer this.

The time is fast approaching when Science Hall and Divinity will meet on the bloody field of battle. Of last year's struggle we hold very pleasant memories. The battle of the strong, between S-th-rl-d and Fr-s-r, has already become one of our honourable traditions. This year's meeting will probably bring together our sturdy S-lv-r and the Divinities' McK-nn-n. We hope also to place opposite each other Kid McCoy and Divinity B-rn-s.

## Athletics.

### 'VARSITY VS. QUEEN S.

SATURDAY, October 27th was one of the many red letter days in the history of football at Queen's. For the first time in the memory of the oldest campaigners two teams went forth from Queen's to enter the lists with the blue knights of 'Varsity. The lists, by the way, were the Bloor street grounds, in Toronto, where the turf was soft and springy after a light rain and in a perfect condition for hard, fast ball. Not a ray of sunshine broke the dull cloudy day light, and the breeze that blew could not be reckoned as a factor in the result of the conflict.

It was nearly 11 a.m. when Manager "Bal." and his brigade of "Indians" appeared in their war paint, and it was not long before the feathers began to fly. For the first ten minutes it looked as if Queen's II were to be swamped. 'Varsity certainly showed the advantage of hard coaching. Formation plays which though resurrections from the football graveyard and worked by the signal system, were carried out quick enough to surprise the hardy Kingston braves. The result of it all was that by a series of short runs by the 'Var-

sity halves, Hendry generally carrying the ball, the play was carried down past Queen's 25-yard-line. Hendry again collaring the ball passed on the run to Ballard, who got around for a try about as he wished. Wallace made a poor attempt to convert. For the following quarter of an hour the ball travelled from one side of the field to the other almost along the half-way line, 'Varsity being in possession most of the time, and Queen's putting up a stubborn defence by blocking and hard tackling. 'Varsity finally gained on a free kick and Ballard sneaked another run to Queen's 20-yard line when the whistle blew. Gleeson was the only man injured in this half and was replaced by Malone on the line.

In the second half it looked as if Queen's had them on condition, 'Varsity calling time continually. A number of free kickers for off-side and deliberate interference made things look bad again for the visitors, 'Varsity finally getting the ball into touch one foot from Queen's line. But they never got as close again. A mass play rushed the 'Varsity centre back and on a second throw in Mahood stole the ball, which was gradually taken down to centre field. 'Varsity were not following the hare now and their signal plays had been dropped—Ballard and Hendry being relied on to save the day. A free kick of Kingston's hoisted the ball 20-yards behind the 'Varsity line, and although the "Indians" were on it in a bunch Hendry succeeded in dodging out and carried the ball into touch near his 25-line. Queen's finally got the ball for an infraction of the 5-yard rule on one of the visitors' kicks. Scrimmage after scrimmage together with systematic bucking took the ball dangerously close to the 'Varsity citadel when Queen's lost the ball in a mix up and all hope of a try before time was called vanished. Strachan on a pass kicked over for a rouge as the whistle blew, and the score stood 4 to 1 for 'Varsity.

Queen's II have the best of chances to win out on November 10th, though much coaching in team play is necessary before they will learn to score. Their back division play sure, safe ball, though so far have failed to imitate



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Our fall shapes are so nobby and the prices so moderate, we want every student to have one.

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For the money that skilled workmen can produce. There is great comfort inside our Fall and also our Winter Overcoats. Our prices won't keep you out of them, for you get a good imported cloth at \$10.

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Come in, Say you are from Queen's and see our Bargains.

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## Paul's Special Mixture

10c. PER PACKAGE

TINS 25c. per ¼ lb.

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Practical and Clinical Instruction is given in the amphitheatre of the Kingston General Hospital, L'Hotel Dieu, and Hospital for the Insane.

Exceptional advantages are afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy.

The Forty-eighth Session commences on Tuesday, October 3rd, 1900.

Animal biology, including physiology, histology and embryology, is in charge of DR. KNIGHT, who devotes his whole time to them. Each student, during his course, mounts over 200 microscopic specimens, illustrating physiology and embryology.

Pathology and bacteriology are now taught by Prof. W. T. CONNELL, who devotes his whole time to these important branches.

Further information and Calendar may be had from DR. HERALD, Secretary, Kingston, Ont.

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the combination work of the seniors. 'Varsity have no advantage in the scrimmage while the line had not the strength nor endurance that Queen's showed. Pannell, Grant, McLennan, Mahood, Tett, Powell, are deserving of special mention though the whole line is pretty well balanced. The following are the line ups :

Queen's.	'Varsity.
Strachan.....	Back..... Little
Nimmo.....	Halves..... Hendry
Crothers.....	"..... Wright
Tett.....	"..... Madden
Pannel.....	Quarter..... Ballard
Malloch.....	Scrimmage..... Harvey
Cornell.....	"..... Burnham
Grant.....	"..... Dixon
Powell.....	Wings.... Hoyles, (Capt.)
Reid.....	"..... Bunnell
Ellis.....	"..... Martin
Kingston.....	"..... Snively
Gleason and Malone.	"..... Thorne
Mahood.....	"..... Bryce
McLennan. ....	"..... Wallace

Officials were:—Referee, George Mason; Umpire, W. J. Morrison; Time-keeper, H. L. Lazier and N. W. Campbell.

#### THE AFTERNOON.

Close and stubborn as was the morning contest it was only a curtain raiser for the spectacle which was offered to the football public in the afternoon, and people who have vainly endeavoured to belittle the C.I.R.F.U., must have felt their eyes turn a vivid green as they watched the performance. The pace cut out in the first half was terrific and was mainly the reason for such a small score being tallied after half-time. Now it was all Queen's money, and now all 'Varsity. Nearly 3,000 people witnessed one of the grandest fights ever seen in the football arena in Canada. And their antics would have told you so for at times that grand-stand looked like a piece of Coney island at the height of the season. The support of the veriest partizan was carried away by each team in turn. The 'Varsity "blues" rent their lungs with their musical yells and whoops, while from the Queen's contingent of graduates and sympathizers at the

farther end, the old Gaelic slogan burst like the roar of distant thunder, that must be heard above all. It was all a wild delirium worth an inch's growth of hair to the Rugby fiend.

On the blow of the whistle 'Varsity kicked-off, and after a little open work forced the ball slowly but surely by short runs and mass plays right down to Queen's 5-yard line. But the visitors were the hardest kind of losers, and the mass of blue and white were shoved sideways along the field foot by foot till the play centred in front of Queen's goal. Another buck by Fleck and Baldwin and,—Britton turned the tide of victory by snaffling the quarter and stealing the ball. Some well-placed punts into touch by Weatherhead took the ball quickly down to centre field and a moment later into the Toronto sanctum. Brown got badly mixed up on Weatherhead's next punt which took him off his feet like a lyddite shell, and Yonge was there as usual. Weatherhead failed to convert—Queen's 4, 'Varsity 0.

Queen's line had so far been coming down the field in a swarm, but they were now driven back on the defensive, and were entirely unable to penetrate the phalanx that protected Baldwin while kicking. Three sure punts into touch took the ball to Queen's 25-yard line, a few free kicks being awarded 'Varsity for careless off-side work by Queen's. Brown kicked high on a free and Patterson was on it before Queen's could recover. Baldwin converted—'Varsity 6, Queen's 4.

But the treat of the day was to come. 'Varsity's free kicks for infractions of the 5-yard rule, took the ball to Queen's 10-yard line where it went into scrimmage. When it next appeared to public view Clarke had skirted the end of the line and passed to Weatherhead, who with Yonge and Walkem along-side beat the latter's record of the Saturday before by clearing down the field for an 80-yard run, and planting the sphere neatly within the treasure-ground. Weatherhead's try did not count—'Varsity 6, Queen's 8.

Still another sensation was in store for the breathless crowd. 'Varsity got the ball for a free kick about Queen's 30-yard line where

Balwin after a fake kick made a neat drop on goal, the first score of the kind in the history of the C.I.R.F.U. 'Varsity 11, Queen's 8.

Little of the half time remained and the gladiators were showing their marks of the battle, but the tri-color was good for another rush. Weatherhead punted along down the field, Beale fumbled the ball on the bounce but recovered in time to save Williams and Yonge for a try. What was really a safety touch was given a rouge in error, and the whistle blew with the score 11—9 for 'Varsity.

The rest of the game was vicious. 'Varsity made a terrific onslaught to cinch the game but accomplished, only the retirement of Weatherhead who was badly jammed in a heavy tackle, Aylesworth going off with him. With the captain of the team gone it looked bad for Queen's, but the Gaelic blood was up and a rush that swept all before it took the ball 50-yards down the field and into touch at 'Varsity 25-line. It never left there. Time and again Walkem and Clarke stabbed at the 'Varsity line but were driven from one side of the field to the other in their futile attempts to break through. Queen's would not kick to keep 'Varsity from getting possession of the ball, but the time was growing short and the visitors hearkened to the plea of their supporters to kick for points. Fleck and Boyd were put out of the game, Britton and MacDonald retiring with them. Men fell on all sides and the casualty list began to look most foreboding. From a free kick Walkem punted to Beale, who rouged. Shortly after the kick-off Clarke kicked into touch-in-goal on another free kick. The score was tied and in that last minute's play men grew old. Clarke again attempted to kick into touch-in-goal and win the

game but he missed, and the whistle blew with 'Varsity 11, Queen's 11.

The teams were:—

'Varsity.	Queen's.
Beale.....	Back.....Simpson
Baldwin.....	Halves.....Walkem
Brown.....	".....Clarke
Aylesworth.....	".....Weatherhead
Fleck.....	Quarter.....Richardson
Boyd.....	Scrimmage.....Paul
Douglas.....	".....Carr-Harris
Rutter.....	".....Sheriff
McCollum.....	Wings.....Hill
Harrison.....	".....Devitt
Meredith.....	".....Britton
McLennan.....	".....Yonge
Hunt.....	".....Etherington
McKittrick.....	".....McDonald
Patterson.....	".....Williams

The officers were:—Referee, A. G. Mason, McGill; Umpire, E. McLeod, McGill; Goal-judges, C. Goldman, and J. F. McFarland; touch-line judges, C. Meek and "Curly" McKay.

## Co Architects

It is proposed to erect two buildings in connection with QUEENS UNIVERSITY, Kingston, costing respectively about \$50,000 and \$35,000, for which designs are required.

Information will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

J. B. McIVER,

Kingston, Nov. 6th, 1900.

Sec.-Treas.

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**"EVENING TIMES"**

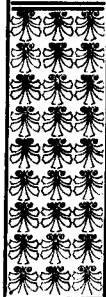
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No. 2.....	2.35 A.M.
" 6.....	11.50 Noon
" 4.....	1.05 "
" 12.....	7.05 P.M.

### GOING WEST

No. 5.....	1.05 A.M.
" 8.....	2.35 "
" 11.....	9.10 "
" 1.....	12.25 Noon
" 7.....	3.30 P.M.
" 19.....	7.05 "

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Cash Income, 1898	1,051,403
Assets, December 31st, 1898	4,663,554
Reserve for Security of Policy-holders, 1899	4,324,081
Surplus over all Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1898, Actuaries' 4 per cent.,	302,856
Surplus on Government Standard, 4 and one half per cent	491,394

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## Education Department Calendar

*October, 1900.*

1. Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerk to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due.  
Night Schools open (session 1900-1901).  
Ontario Normal College opens.

*December, 1900.*

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees.  
Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.
11. County Model Schools Examinations begin.  
Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.  
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.
14. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.  
County Model Schools close.
15. Municipal County to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township.  
County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools.
19. Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools begin.  
Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.
20. Last day for notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.
21. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.  
Provincial Normal Schools close (2nd Session)

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# Queen's University Journal



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# Queen's University Journal.

VOL. XXVIII.

KINGSTON, CANADA, NOV. 23, 1900.

No. 3.

## Queen's University Journal.

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University  
in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during  
the Academic Year.

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The attention of all readers is called to the exceptionally  
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and it is hoped that those interested in the JOURNAL will  
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HOWEVER hopeful one may  
be of the ultimate destiny of  
this country, the results of  
the general elections em-  
phasize some features in our  
national life which are a con-  
stant source of danger.

It has been a point of honour with most of  
our public men of the better sort, to deliberately  
shut their eyes to the central fact of Cana-  
dian national life, upon which Lord Durham's  
report so specifically put its finger more than  
half a century ago, after a previous half-cen-  
tury of strenuous but vain effort to starve the

fact to death by deliberately ignoring it.  
Says Lord Durham : "I expected to see a con-  
test between a government and a people; I  
found two nations warring in the bosom of a  
single state; I found a struggle, not of princi-  
ples, but of races."

It is futile to discuss the question as to  
whether the French-Canadian or the English-  
Canadian is the more devoted to the good of  
the country in which he lives; whether Mr.  
Bourassa or Mr. Clarke Wallace is the more  
loyal to Canada and her interests. The real  
question is, what is the nature of the national  
ideal to which such men are loyal? While it  
is true that, for a democratic state, no single  
definition can be given of the national ideal,  
yet there are certain broad characteristics  
which designate it for the time. Now that  
this Canadian ideal is obviously not the same  
for the French-Canadian and the English-  
Canadian, a study of the past and present of  
our country proves. But so completely are  
the French and English elements shut off  
from each other's point of view, that, under  
normal circumstances, each holds his own ideas  
without disturbing those of the other and thus  
there appears to be harmony between them.

When, however, something touching the  
fundamental national life of the country  
comes up for decision, involving a common  
opinion and united action, the latent antagon-  
ism of the two ideals is suddenly revealed, and  
appears to the unthinking man of either race  
as a vicious perversity on the part of the other,  
calculated to frustrate the national welfare.  
Hence the free indulgence in accusations of  
disloyalty.

The free use of the terms loyal and disloyal in Canadian politics naturally suggests the question, who is to set the standard of loyalty for this country? What right, one may ask, has any section of the Canadian people, however important it may be in its own eyes, to call in question the loyalty of another section? Is not the very essence of free and popular government the right to present and advocate a variety of policies for the good of the country? What is the meaning of free discussion, a free ballot, and rule by majority, if no policy or ideal but one is to be mooted or advocated?

It is by no means a matter of indifference what national ideal we have. But it is only by freely and frankly discussing the various conceptions of the national welfare which are held by considerable sections of the people, that the more imperfect are eliminated and the more perfect, or at least the more acceptable are brought forward. Under free popular government the loyalty of every conscientious citizen must be taken for granted. Only the criminal is a traitor.

But there must exist the possibility of sifting and testing rival ideals, of enabling the various sections of the nation to act and re-act on each other to the end that common standards of political life may be reached. The primary requisite here is that all sections of the nation should be able to share in its common thought by means of a free interchange of ideas. But there is only one medium for the exchange of ideas and that is language. A common language is, therefore, the most elementary and indispensable need of a nation whose political structure is built upon freedom of speech and rule by popular majority.

Here is the key to the whole difficulty in Canada. The fact that we have two races in Canada would matter little if we had a common medium for the exchange of ideas. Without that we are not two races, we are two nations, two peoples living within one state, with rival ideas most successfully insulated.

But instead of calmly and rationally facing this situation and asking ourselves, English and French alike, how are we to get into intellectual and social touch with each other? how

are we to become a united nation? we continue to blink the whole question. The more honourable and well-meaning continue to cry peace, peace, where there is no peace, while the more ignorant and prejudiced, whenever anything occurs to force the actual situation upon their attention, freely chorus the cry, down with the traitors! to the tune set by the political partisan.

But the race cry, once raised, instead of bringing us forward a step towards the peaceful solution of our greatest national problem, simply embitters our relations and engenders unreasonable suspicion as to harsh and violent methods to be employed in subduing one element or the other.

Among the evil tendencies of this situation is that which sets province against province, identifies race with political party, and leads to the employment of the race issue in provincial politics where it has no meaning but where it may be employed through prejudice to discredit one party or the other. When are we to rise above our self deception and frankly face this great national problem?

THE student who does not know his duty as a student and who does not know when his duty is done, is not likely to be a success in the larger world beyond college walls. This seems to be a fact so self-evident that one feels apologetic in mentioning it. Yet that there is need of such a warning is patent when one recalls the number of college graduates who either do not know their duty or whose constitutions lack the stuff that presses a task to a completion. In these days when so much seems to be demanded of every minute, and when events are so closely connected that for a mistake to be made in one thing puts a hundred other things out of joint, accuracy comes to have an ever-increasing importance. This is particularly true of the professional man. If a farmer fails to plow a field at the right season the loss is his own, but if a surveyor does inaccurate work he may incommode a whole city or county. If a minister fails to improve his opportunity of a Sunday an earnest listener may receive impressions

that will darken or narrow his entire life. But these are not the worst cases, bad as they are. What shall we say of the man-of-life-and-death, the doctor, who makes a mistake? We know of students who have gone to a doctor for relief, and all that was offered was a tonic when a subsequent careful diagnosis revealed serious organic trouble. He who runs may know the result. Mistakes are inevitable as long as men are constituted as they are, and it is a marvel that medical men, with the heavy demands they have upon time and sympathy, do not make more blunders than they do. Yet we protest that the medical man, standing as he does at the gate of life, is the man who should not make mistakes. What he does should be done well. If he is "too busy" he need not act. All of which means that no student should allow himself to do careless work either in the class room or in his study; for, as the student is so will be the professional man. If the student realizes that his present duty is his larger life in miniature, he will find a greater delight in the life that now is as well as in the day when matters of more obviously critical importance are entrusted to his care.

#### CONVENTION.

THE Convention held to consider the constitution of Queen's was an event affecting the life of the University so closely that the JOURNAL's readers will wish to preserve the following minutes:

KINGSTON, Nov. 1st, 1900.

Convention of the Trustees, Senate, Council, Graduates, Alumni, and Benefactors of Queen's College and University to consider the proposed changes in the charter which were submitted by the Trustees to the last General Assembly.

The meeting was called to order at 4.15 p.m., in Convocation Hall, the Hon. James MacLennan, Chairman of Trustees, being in the chair, with a large and representative number present.

Resolved that Francis King be Secretary.

The Chairman then welcomed the Convention and reviewed shortly the circumstances leading to the Convention being called, explain-

ing its object, and calling attention finally to the action already taken by the trustees upon the two main propositions under discussion (1) To make the University undenominational, and (2) To make the Theological faculty separate and affiliated.

Principal Grant being called upon spoke briefly, reading (1) a communication from the Alma Mater Society, and (2) a resolution adopted at a meeting of graduates at Winnipeg, October 23rd, 1900.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Sarnia, Convener of the Assembly's Committee at Halifax, spoke in favour of the two propositions, the second with regret but as a natural sequence from the first.

Other speakers following were F. H. Chrysler, Q.C.; Prof. Dupuis, G. M. Macdonnell, Q.C.; Prof. Ross, Prof. McNaughton, Prof. Shortt and Rev. Dr. McTavish.

Mr. George Mitchell, of Cobourg, stating that he wished to draw out an expression of contrary opinion if any were forthcoming, moved, seconded by Mr. A. G. Farrell, of Smith's Falls,

"That the opinion of this Convention is that Queen's University should be made undenominational, and the Theological faculty should be made entirely separate."

Speakers upon the resolution were Rev. Mr. Elliott, Prof. Jordan, Rev. Dr. Herridge and and Rev. Mr. Gracey.

On a suggestion from Principal Grant that it was nearing time for adjournment, and that the matter was not yet fully discussed, it being desirable that others who had not yet spoken should be heard, the meeting adjourned to meet again in Convocation Hall at 8 p.m., and for business at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 2nd.

FRANCIS KING,

*Secretary.*

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,

KINGSTON, Nov. 2nd, 1900.

The adjourned meeting of the Convention was called to order by the Chairman, Justice MacLennan, at 9.15 a.m. Friday, Nov. 2nd, 1900. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. F. King, Mr. R. Laird was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the meeting of Nov. 1st, 1900, were read and confirmed.

Principal Grant narrated closely the various steps that had been taken in the direction of the proposed constitutional changes. He emphasized strongly two fundamental principles that the founders of the University had placed at its very basis. First, the independence of the University. To that independence we must adhere to-day. Our just claims to government help do not imply government management or control. Last year the Ontario Legislature itself asserted the principles of government aid without government control in the case of Upper Canada College. The second fundamental principle was that all life and all knowledge must be rooted in religion. The principle is sound, though the first forms of its expression were defective. The same religious spirit pervades the whole University to-day, and the separation of the Theological faculty, although an apparent step backwards, will not affect the religious life of the University.

Mr. George Mitchell then withdrew his motion of the previous day and presented the following resolution, seconded by Mr. A. G. Farrell,

"WHEREAS the Constitution of the Board of Trustees of Queen's University has been modified both in 1874 and 1888, with the view of giving larger representation to all classes of its friends and graduates, and whereas in the general practice of the University other changes have been introduced rendering the University more national in its aims and character, and whereas since 1888 the growth of the University has been marked especially in the following particulars :

1. Its cordial support and encouragement by public men of all shades of religious opinion ;
2. The increase in the number of students and graduates who are not Presbyterians ;
3. The growth of the connection of the University with the general education of the Province, and
4. The widening acceptance of Queen's as the University of this part of Canada, evidenced

by the recent donation of \$50,000 to the University by the City of Kingston and proofs of the interest in Queen's by the adjoining municipalities ; And whereas the General Assembly in its meeting at Halifax last June 'expressed its approval of any well considered change in the constitution of the University, which would still further increase its usefulness by making the body of trustees more completely representative of the undenominational character of the work which it is at present doing ;' and whereas the church has taken a deepening interest in the welfare of the University evidenced more particularly by the Assembly's distribution of that portion of the Century Fund to be applied to Theological colleges, and whereas the General Assembly at its last meeting in Halifax expressed its 'gratification with the proposal to have the Theological faculty under the care of a special board to be appointed by the Assembly'—

Be it resolved, (1.) that in the judgment of this convention the governing board of Queen's University should be undenominational, and should be in a larger degree than at present directly representative of the graduates and friends of the University ;

2. That the Faculty of Theology should be under the management of a board appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada."

Mr. G. Y. Chown then called for a division on the resolution. This was agreed to. After further discussion by Drs. Milligan and McTavish, Professors Goodwin, and Glover, and Messrs. Hay and Farrell, the first resolution was carried unanimously.

Dr. R. Campbell and Principal Grant then addressed the Convention regarding the second resolution and with the consent of the mover and seconder it was modified to read, "That the faculty of Theology should be under the management of a board distinct from the governing board of the University." After discussion by Mr. G. M. Macdonnell, Dr. Thompson and others, this was agreed to unanimously.

Chancellor Fleming then introduced the following resolution, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Wardrope,

Resolved that, "As regard other changes referred to in the Principal's article in Queen's Quarterly, last issue, this Convention expresses a general agreement, especially on the following points, viz.: 'That the matriculation student as well as the graduates and benefactors should be part of the corporation and represented on the Governing Board ;

"That the graduates and benefactors respectively should be represented on the Board to an extent not exceeding one third each, by election or by co-option ;

"That the City of Kingston be represented and that provision be made for representing the government of the province ;

"With regard, however, to details on these points and other matters flowing from these or incident to the constitutional changes contemplated, the convention suggests that they be discussed at a joint meeting of the trustees and the General Assembly's committee ; and that a report of the conclusions arrived at be further considered at the annual meeting of the University council, to which meeting it is further suggested that the graduates and benefactors of the University might be invited."—Carried unanimously.

The Convention closed with the singing of the doxology, and the benediction.

FRANCIS KING, }  
ROBERT LAIRD, } *Secretaries.*

#### THE FRESHMAN'S RECEPTION.

THE most popular student function of the University was held in the Arts building, on Friday evening, November 9th. On that evening the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. of Queen's gave their annual reception to the incoming class. This reception has been growing in favour from year to year, and it is generally conceded that the one held this year will in no way detract from its popularity. Many things tended to make it a success. There seemed a readier response from the general student-body to assist in the preparations. The work of the reception committee was admirable when we consider that they were supposed to see that some one hundred and fifty new students were to be introduced

to everyone, as well as to provide entertainment for the other guests. The refreshments served in the museum were on the whole satisfactory.

We fear there is a danger that the primary object for which this reception is held be lost sight of. It is held for the purpose of entertaining the incoming class, while not a few of the students have come to regard it in the same light as the Conversat which is given in order that we may have an opportunity to entertain our city friends.

The patronesses were Mesdames Watson, Dyde, Herald, Macgillivray, Glover, Jordan, Shortt and Waddell ; and the following gentlemen had charge of various committees : Programme committee, G. B. McLennan ; reception committee, J. D. Byrnes ; invitation committee, N. J. McLean ; decoration committee, W. McInnis ; refreshment committee, T. K. Scott.

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### Contributions.

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CENTENNIAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW  
BRUNSWICK, FREDERICTON, MAY  
29th, 30th and 31st, 1900.

THE weather was favourable ; the blue violet, for which the hill sides of Fredericton are famous, was in flower ; and General Roberts got close enough to Pretoria to allow a newspaper report of the fact to be placed in the corner stone of the new Science building. Nature, Providence and the British Government conspired with the capable and energetic committee of the University of New Brunswick to make the Centennial celebration a marked success. The Hon Geo. E. Foster, himself a graduate of the University, who admitted having entertained doubts as to the wisdom of the event, admitted also that he was mistaken. Every part of the programme was appropriate and dignified. The presence of a large number of visitors from other colleges, and also of distinguished graduates of the U.N.B., contributed to the success of two of the public meetings. The governments of the Dominion and of New Brunswick were ably represented by the Minister of Militia, the ex-Minister of



Finance, the Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, the Premier of the Province, and several ministers of the cabinet, all testifying to the value of higher education and of the special work done by the provincial university. The mayor and aldermen of the capital gave generous help to the University in welcoming the visitors. The students furnished their own distinct share, not only in the stately marches past, but also by a charming dramatic representation. The citizens both at the reception given by the Lieut.-Governor and in their overflowing hospitality helped to round off a perfect programme. It was clear to all that this provincial institution of learning had not grown feeble with age, but had with the dawning century renewed its youth.

The most conspicuous features of the Centennial were :

(1). The interest exhibited by the educationists representing the mother country and the United States in our seats of learning in this country.

(2). The expression of a feeling of cordial fraternity by the delegates of Canadian Colleges and Universities, a spirit quite compatible with the knowledge that the eye of all is on each one.

(3). The harmony prevailing among the different races and creeds of the province in their support and approval of the University of New Brunswick.

(4). The deep interest taken in the welfare of the University by the officials of the Provincial Government, and of the City of Fredericton.

(5). The fine *esprit de corps* of the students.

(6). The growing conviction of the citizens of Fredericton that the University is their noblest possession.

(7). The demonstration of the fact that a small college can do educational work of a high order.

The Centennial celebration ought to inspire all the friends of the U. N. B. with a justifiable pride in the work it has done in the past and with a deeper sense of responsibility for the future.

## Biographies.

PROF. S. W. DYDE, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., is a Canadian by birth, the City of Ottawa being his birthplace. He received his university education at Queen's, where he took a remarkably high stand. In 1881 he was gold medalist in Classics, and in 1884 gold medalist in Philosophy. He received the degree of M.A. in 1883, and D.Sc. in 1887. In 1886 he was appointed Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and of Political Economy in the University of New Brunswick. In 1889 he was appointed to his present chair of Mental Philosophy in Queen's University.

In 1896 he published a translation of Hegel's *Philosophy of Right*; and later on, by his translation of Plato's *Theaetetus*, he contributed much to the criticism of Greek Philosophy. The University of New Brunswick recognized the value of his services in the interests of education by granting him, a few months since, the degree of LL.D.

REV. PROF. JAMES FOWLER, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., is a native of Northumberland county, New Brunswick. He was educated in the County Grammar School, and later on in Halifax, afterwards receiving the degree of M. A. from the University of N. B. After engaging in the work of the ministry for a number of years he was appointed, in 1878, to instruct in Natural Science in the New Brunswick Normal School. In 1880 he was appointed Professor of Botany, Zoology and Biology in Queen's University. On account of the increasing weight of work, due to the constant growth of the University, he was afterwards relieved of the branches of Zoology and Biology. He is one of the best-known naturalists on the American continent, his researches having proven of incalculable value. In 1879 he published the first list of New Brunswick plants ever given to the public. His learning is not confined to Natural Science, as he is a finished scholar in Hebrew and Classics. In May of the present year the University of New Brunswick conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

**W**ILLET G. MILLER, B. A., received his early education in Port Rowan High School. In 1890 he graduated from Toronto University in the departments of Natural Science, Chemistry and Mineralogy. Immediately after graduating he was appointed to a fellowship in Mineralogy and Geology under Prof. Chapman. During the tenure of this fellowship Mr. Miller was also connected with the Canadian geological survey, North Shore, Lake Huron. He was next appointed examiner in Mineralogy and Geology in Toronto University and held the position in 1893-94-95.

In 1893 he was appointed Professor of Geology in the School of Mining, Kingston.

Prof. Miller has taken post-graduate work at the Universities of Chicago, Harvard and Heidelberg and has had charge of the geological field work for the Bureau of Mines in Eastern Ontario since 1897.

**P**ROF. COURTENAY DEKALB was educated at Syracuse University and Columbia School of Mines. For some years he practised as Mining Engineer with his office in New York.

Before accepting his present appointment of Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, he occupied the Chair of Mining and Metallurgy in the Rolla School of Mines, Missouri.

Prof. DeKalb has had very extensive experience all over the United States, Mexico and Central America. He is a prominent member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. In addition to his professional duties he discharges those of Inspector of Mines for the Ontario Government.

It is chiefly owing to his energy and tact that the Mining Laboratory has reached its present state of excellence.

#### DR. WADDELL.

**T**HE portrait which is herewith presented to the readers of the JOURNAL is that of the lately appointed Lecturer on Industrial Chemistry, Dr. John Waddell. Dr. Waddell was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and graduated first from Dalhousie University, and on completing a brilliant course in Mathematics

and Physics, he then (1878) proceeded to Edinburgh, where he studied chemistry under Crum Brown, physics under Tait, and geology under Geikie. He also spent a year with Bunsen in Heidelberg, where he made his Ph. D., with honours. During his course in Edinburg, Dr. Waddell won many honours and several scholarships. He graduated as B.Sc., and later as D.Sc. He for some time acted as assistant to Professor Crum Brown. Since returning to Canada he has occupied responsible positions on the staff of the Royal Military College and of Cornell University.

His energy and scholarship are already being felt in the work of the School of Mining.

### Medical Notes.

#### THE CHRONICLES OF THE REIGN OF KING GEORDIE THE GOOD.

**A**ND in those days King Geordie did rule all the land which lieth between Montreal on the east even unto Toronto (which in the vulgar tongue the children do call the City of the Hog) on the west. And the fame of him and the reputation of the valour of his soldiers was so great that many came unto his kingdom. From the empire of McKinley they came, from the Barbadoes, yea, even from far-off Persia came they, so that the kingdom did wax great and the population thereof was as sands on the sea-shore.

Now it came to pass that Foreius Weatherhead was made captain of the king's armies. And Foreius was a mighty man, swift could he run and sure was he to tackle. There was none like unto him in all the land. For he ruled the Presbyterites with a heavy hand, and with a coon named Alfie did he rub them down. And the old customs he did put aside and did institute new ones, so that men no longer ran around having their loins girt about with pillows, but did flit to and fro in airy garments like unto butterflies or "Bees."

And as the time drew near when the king's armies were to go forth and do battle with their ancient enemies, the McGillites, the Varsityites and they of the Red Coat, there was woe in the land for Buntius, the king's dwarf, by whom he set great store, was sore beset and

laid low. Also, many of the king's warriors did go unto the land of the Granites.

And the knockers said one unto another, "Of a truth these teams are 'on the bum.' Verily they will fall before their adversaries as corn before the wind." So they did wager some ten talents, some twenty, and some thirty talents against the Presbyterites. But the wise ones did place their shekels on the armies of the king. For they would say unto each other whenever they saw a McGill man or one of 'Varsity, "Come, let us run unto him, perchance he may have a little money which the Grand Trunk has not yet taken. In but a short time it shall be ours."

Now it came to pass that as time passed on the faces of Shylock and Balthazar, the keepers of lemons for the king's forces, did expand with joy and fatness. And Geordie did smile unto himself and did cry aloud, "Verily we be a great people!" And the scribes did write down on their tablets: Queen's II champions, Queen's I champions, Queen's III undefeated—which being interpreted means, "we are the whole push."

And there came a day when the council of the king was to be chosen by the people. Now, to be chief councillor of the council is held high in repute among the Presbyterites. The contention for the office is great, so that the defeated ones do say unto the party of the elected, "Ye had the vote of the women," and they of the elected do answer back, "Ye economize with the truth, ye descendants of Ananias."

And the physicians of the king, who are about an hundred and seventy in number, the chosen of the college and men of great capacity for learning and beer, did take counsel together and did say, "Come let us choose a man comely in appearance and skilled in speech, who may, perchance, be chief councillor; not since the days of Ross, which the Boers do call 'hors de combat' or war-horse, have we held the position." So they chose Foreius Weatherhead, and looked for the support of the Artites, the High Priests and the Rock Blasters. For they thought, verily they will reward Foreius, who has brought unto them and unto us and unto all the peoples over whom the king holds sway, great honour and reputation.

And of a truth they looked not in vain, for when the yeas were counted, behold, the mighty Foreius had made his opponent look like thirty shekels.

Now the rest of the chronicles of the reign of King Geordie, and how he did levy 50,000 talents tribute from the city wherein he dwelt, and how the College grew like unto the Athletic Committee's annual deficit, are they not written in the College Journal for which the price is but one dollar a year.

#### ELECTION NOTES.

The A.M.S. elections are on for Saturday, December 1st. For the benefit of Freshmen we would say that every Medical should vote. This is the most important Society of the student body, and while the fee of fifty cents is but a trifle so far as the individual is concerned, yet 600 fees paid will mean a full treasury. In its turn a full treasury means a prosperous year following, a year in which the various organizations, such as the Athletic Committee, etc., can rely for financial help on the Society. As finances in all departments are low at present, and as we are likely to have a championship hockey team on the ice this winter, and one or two championship football teams next fall, our duty is clear. We have a candidate out for President and we will support him. Every Medical student should go to the City Hall on December 1st and vote.

It took T-p-r McD-n-d just five days to shovel his way out of the avalanche which struck Glengarry on Nov. 7th. Tupper had the misfortune to be exactly in its track, and though not injured seriously was severely shaken up. Since returning, his actions would lead one to diagnose his case as cerebral irritation, as he has frequently been seen walking at strange hours and overheard muttering to himself: "'Pon my soul, I don't know whether it was me or the bull-pup that hoodoo'd Rorrie." Console yourself; it was probably the bull-pup,—it hoodoo'd the Granites also.

What the boys are swearing by.—T-p-r imprecates by the bull-pup; "Dusty" uses the "Mouse" for the same purpose; "Hank" considers the fair Montrealer (?) to whom "Port" introduced him worthy of the office,

while "Port" himself still clings to the side line at the hospital.

The question which is agitating the mind of Rip Van Winkle C—r—H—r—s most profoundly is, "Where in the world is that yellow cat?"

At the dance—(Overheard in Convocation Hall): Miss —, to partner, "Oh, my next dance is with Mr. Bl—k—r; I wouldn't miss it for the world; he dances divinely."

#### A QUEEN'S BOY ABROAD.

The following letter from an ex-President of the Alma Mater Society has just reached us:

Middelburg, South African Republic, Aug. 28th, 1900.

To the Editor of QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL: Sir,—Owing to our late arrival at the front, any communication I might have written then would have reached you too late for publication in the JOURNAL of '99 - '00.

To give details of our movements, or of our engagements, would only be a repetition of what others have described so I shall confine myself to general items.

The present war gives us a forecast of the character of future wars. England must in the future consider the character and customs of her enemies and the nature of the battleground. Troops must be chosen to meet these cases. The Tommies drilled in barracks are not suitable to fight on broken ground. Such a Tommy is a machine trained to hear and not to observe, obedient to other heads not to his own. Here we see regulars sent to draw wood, to carry water, and draw rations by numbers and led by a sergeant or corporal. If sent out by himself he invariably gets lost, wanders into the Boer lines, is taken prisoner or wounded. On the other hand, men who are trained to see, think and work for themselves suit such a country. The Colonial, from experience, sees farther, thinks about what he sees, judges for himself and when alone on duty often escapes danger and death. He fights more in the manner of the Boer. The Boer's eyes are trained to long distances, his own thoughts and reasoning are the impulses to his actions, and, at times, he will even disobey orders. Boer leaders tell us that their men will

frequently refuse to take and hold positions on kopjes and turning to others say "You go." In contrasting the men engaged I do not mean to cast reflection on the bravery of Tommy. With a leader he will do or die, but he lacks experience on prairies and over hills when drill and order must not be the same as in barracks.

If you were here you would never think the English were at war. A correspondent writing from Kroonstad says "The English are a mad nation." The writer pictures the dangers surrounding the place, snipers at work, Botha holding them in check in front, DeWet cutting their communications in the rear and yet, adds the writer, "Kroonstad must be amused." A horse race was organized. We are at the very front; Buller and French are fighting while our brigades are just beside them in reserve and during this short rest an amusement committee has been organized, a smoking concert and a high-class concert are being prepared for our amusement. A paper chase occurs on Wednesday and hurdle races after. Eight Warwicks came into my marquee with injuries from a foot-ball match. I asked one victim what kind of men his mates were at a match. "They never try to kick the ball, sir," he answered, and I thought the same.

I am trying to get a set of flags, one of the Transvaal and one of the Orange Free State, as curios for the College. I wish some one had the advantages I have—I mean one who knows botany, mineralogy, etc.,—he could bring back to Queen's abundance of interesting reports. If I can possibly get time I shall endeavour to collect specimens. At another time I will give you a description of the transport service, the school system and churches. I hope this may interest some readers of the JOURNAL.—A. E. ROSS.

Dame rumor hath it that a divinity student of the senior year was wont to wax eloquent, particularly in his petitions. On one occasion in a burst of fervour he exclaimed: "Give us good hearts! Give us pure hearts! Give us sweet-hearts." So persuasively did he plead that every maiden said: "Amen!"

## Arts.

WE have no sympathy with those who continually remind us of the "good old times," and try to make us feel sorry that we are living now. We have no doubt but the old times were good, yet we have an idea that the present times are not bad. We cannot afford, however, to suppose that "goodness" originated with us, for we have excellent evidence to show that there used to be some of it before our day. We are reminded occasionally that there were a great many more songs sung, and yells yelled, and noises generally made, in the Halls and between classes, than at present. We cannot say whether this is true or not, but we know whereof we speak when we assert that there could profitably be more of it now. We do not pretend to be philosophic, but we say to make the proper noise, and to sing the proper song, at the proper time, is a mark of genius. The other day one of the Junior classes was doing its best to show its genius in this respect, while a brilliant youth standing at a distance was encouraging them to "ring off." We are afraid that this youth lacks genius.

We always take up the cudgels in defense of the unfortunate. We do so now in defense of those who occasionally wear their hats in the College Halls. We have heard some complaints made about such breach of College etiquette, but we would ask those who make these complaints to remember that the hat-wearers do not know any better. We would ask you to remember also, that the hats in all probability cover some weak or soft spot in the wearer's anatomy. These are "extenuating circumstances," and we would, therefore, ask pity on behalf of the aforesaid wearers. They are "nature's unfortunate ones."

### STUDENTS' DANCE.

The most successful dance in the history of Queen's took place last Friday evening. The committee are to be congratulated on the success attending their efforts. These dances have generally been held at the Frontenac hotel, but this year the committee decided that

it was more befitting to have all college functions held in the college building. The increased attendance and interest betokens the approval of their fellow-students.

### NOTES.

The lady who left her box of rouge may recover the same by proving property.

Rumour has it that Fl - m - g did not reach his boarding house much before daylight.

She seemed so frail, so weary,  
That all my manhood rose,  
Because some careless fellow  
Had trodden on her toes.  
But when she struck the ices,  
I knew she wasn't ill,  
Because it took three helpings,  
Her little self to fill.

The canvas was not large enough to allow K - n - d - y to spread himself. However, by utilizing the space underneath the gallery, the hall was able to contain him.

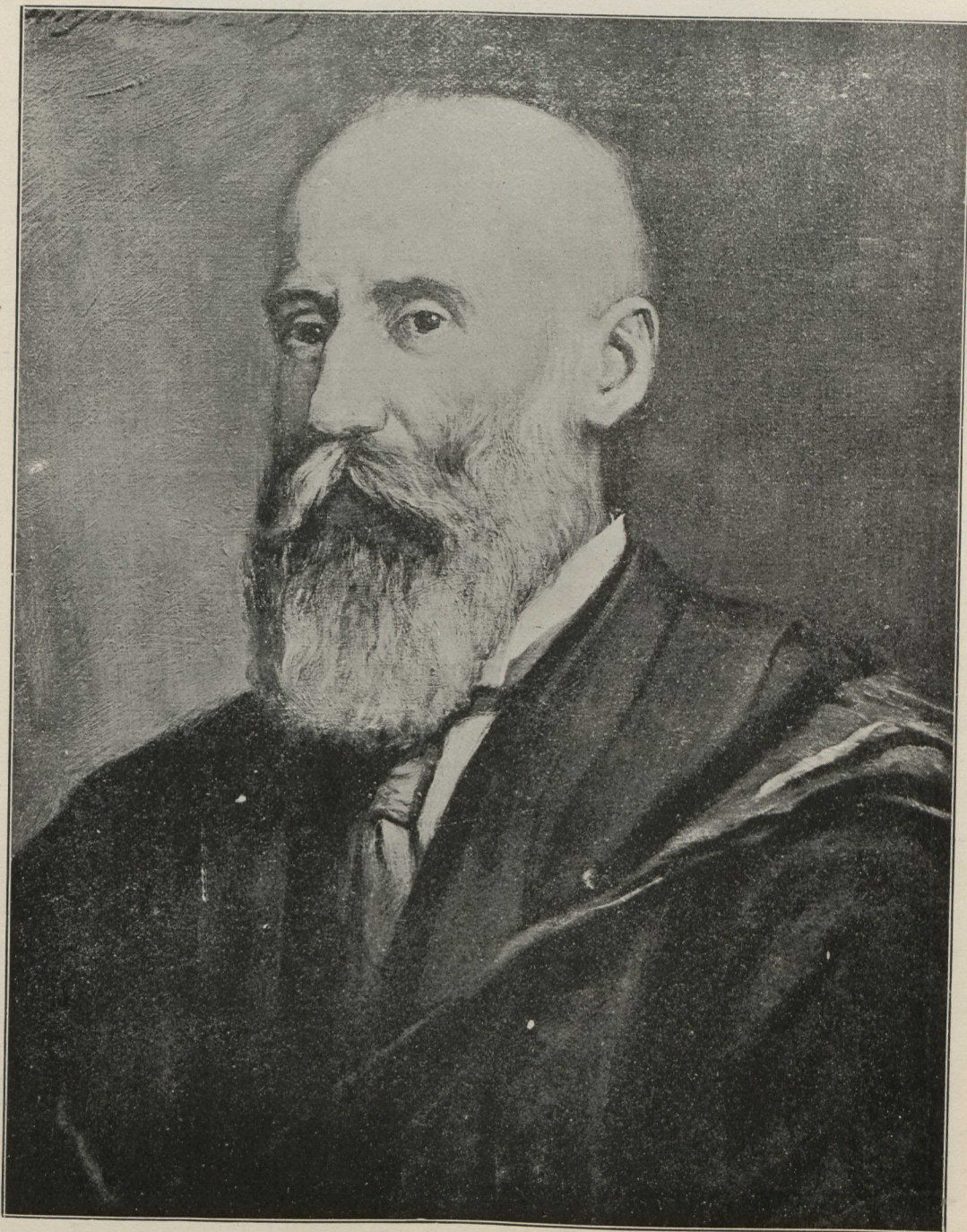
### Y. M. C. A.

The interest in the Friday evening meetings gives ample proof that the topics discussed are of interest to the students. A glance at what has been considered so far and at what is yet to be brought forward reveals a bill of fare that should tempt the spiritual appetite of the most exacting. All are welcome, particularly those who can speak of what they have seen and heard.

Mr. T. K. Scott, of '01, has the sympathy of the entire student-body in his present illness. "Scotty" is an enthusiastic student and one of our best all-round college men. If good wishes are a consolation in his retirement, or if they insure a complete and speedy recovery, T. K.'s sickness will be neither wearisome nor long.

The Dramatic Club has re-organized. Energy is depicted in the face of every member and great things are expected. Prof. Dyde is president and Mr. G. MacKinnon secretary-treasurer. The present study is the "Merchant of Venice."





DR. WATSON,  
A photograph of the painting presented by the Hon. Graduates in Moral Philosophy  
to their Professor, Dr. Watson.





THE LATE DR. D. V. SULLIVAN, B.A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Eng.,  
Demonstrator of Anatomy.



JOHN WADDELL, B.A., D.Sc., Ph.D.,  
Demonstrator in Chemistry.





# ARTS SOCIETY.

D. M. McIntyre, Committee '03.	J. A. Petrie, Committee '00.	M. A. Lindsay, Committee '04.	J. D. Byrnes, B.A., Committee.
C. E. Kidd, Committee '02.	J. Y. Ferguson, Secretary.	J. Matheson, President.	E. B. Slack, Treasurer Committee '01.





REV. W. G. JORDAN, B.A., D.D.,  
Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis.



REV. SAMUEL MCCOMB,  
Professor of Church History.

## Ladies.

### THE FRESHMEN'S RECEPTION.

ONCE again has the polar bear, that most imperturbable and benign of all chaperons, looked down on a scene of gaiety and brilliance in Convocation Hall—which means that the much-talked-of Freshmen's reception "has been and gone and been." Old Queen's hospitality which is famous far and near, was enjoyed by a large number of students and their friends last Friday night. An ideal night, everybody came, everybody laughed—everybody satisfied. And the players played, and the lights shone, and all the land was bright.

And anon there arose a stir in the sardined ranks drawn up round the door. Laughter was hushed for a moment and every eye was bent on the orderly band approaching. A cry went forth,—“The Freshmen!” And in sooth it was the Freshmen, but if you hadn't been told you would never have guessed. Bold as Sophomores, polite as Juniors, grave as Seniors, the only thing that emphatically marked them as Freshmen was the inordinate admiration they lavished on their bouquets. Never was insignia of office more respected, and you can be almost certain that nine out of ten of those Freshmen's secret sanctuaries have been lately enriched by the addition of a crushed and sorry flower, inexpressibly dear to its owner. “Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,”—never more can a '04 Freshie sing that song with any degree of real feeling. Both blushed—but not unseen.

Each did his duty by his classmates. Everybody ascertained from everybody else, if this was his first year, what classes he was taking, and wasn't “Nickie” great. Indeed one man had his “polite conversation” reduced to a science. His method, if not unique, showed a spirit of truly commendable industry. He had four different questions, or as he called them, “leaders,” ready for the four different years, and after a preliminary, “What year are you in?” he got along amazingly by referring to his little piece of cardboard. Indeed at this stage he was a source of envy to the less enterprising Freshman, but afterwards—but that's

another story. If you were a Freshie you told him about “Nickie.” If you were a Sophomore, you enlightened him about the horrors of last year's examinations. The Junior was expected to give a homily on “At Homes,” and the Senior discussed the Concursum, and this man's chances for arraignment. The Medical was supposed to give a treatise on “My first bone,” and the Science man on “Blow-piping.” But the sporting man had by far the worst of it. To satisfy this polite young man's insatiable thirst for knowledge, he had to explain Queen's standing at Rugby for the last ten years,—“who played the star game, and scores, please, as far as possible.” You see, as he explained, he was shy,—and he might forget what to talk about. We rather think he is able to attend lectures again, but his escape was so marvellous that it isn't anything to laugh about. And the players played, and the lights shone, and all the scene was gay.

The decorations came in for a great deal of favourable comment. While not so elaborate as formerly, they were much more effective, indeed some were masterpieces of artistic skill. The colour scheme on the polar bear was particularly telling. As it was his first appearance this season the bear was looking his best. By the time of the Conversat. he'll be quite blase, and the Freshettes will no longer be awed by that calm gaze, in which lies the wisdom of all the ages. In the refreshment room all went smoothly as true love ought to do, but doesn't. This harmonious effect was due to the great organizing power of the Sophomore girls. By the way the men washed dishes and boiled coffee, you'd think they had spent the best part of their lives in Sunday soup-kitchens—and that a college career was a mere afterthought.

The Freshettes looked charming, but in case their heads should be turned by an excess of gaiety, and their complexions impaired, the powers thought it best to keep early hours. The stroke of eleven broke in rudely on many a friendly tete-a-tete, and perchance many a romance. There was no trouble about escorts—every Freshman provided himself with a companion, because he had been told that it was seemly so to do, and the Juniors and Sen-

iors did likewise—perhaps from force of habit. By 11:30 never a sound but a stray mouse squeak was heard in the halls. "The lights were out, the garlands dead," and Queen's was left to the reign of Old Night.

And away off in the moonlit streets they pattered home—these little Freshies with the great ideas of what they're going to do, and going to be, and how the world will stop still when they drop out of it.

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### Divinity.

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IN the last issue of the JOURNAL the Reading Room Curators came in for a good deal of praise and perhaps deservedly so, still Divinity Hall might very well say to them "I have somewhat to say unto thee." It is true that the selection of magazines and periodicals is wide and varied, but there is one respect in which the Reading Room is very deficient, and that is in the matter of theological papers or magazines, more especially in literature bearing on the Presbyterian church. We say "more especially" because even if we leave out of account the fact that the College is predominantly Presbyterian, the Hall is completely so, and surely we are worthy of some consideration. We contribute our share of subscription as well as Arts or Science, and yet we find in the Reading Room one solitary representative of the Presbyterian church, *The Westminster*, a paper for which nearly every student is a subscriber himself. We agree that Divinity students are or ought to be interested in more than what is entered under the category of Theological literature, but at the same time we contend we are entitled to some consideration as a faculty. Science Hall is represented by at least a half-a-dozen papers or magazines which are purely scientific, and we hold that they are perfectly entitled to them, but what of us? As the matter stands at present, we claim we have no recognition as a faculty at all, for *The Westminster* simply takes its place beside *The Christian Guardian*, *The Churchman*, and *The Canadian Baptist*. Why cannot we have at least *The Expository Times*, or *The Critical Review*, if we are absolutely limited to one organ of the Presbyterian church?

Our new Prof., Mr. McComb, has entered upon his duties. He has shown us part of his bill of fare, and from what we have seen of it and from the taste we have already had we expect some good substantial food served up to us this season. It will be none of the warmed-up-cabbage type. There's nothing too good for the Irish!

A wise move was made a week or two ago in the Hall, when it was agreed that the Divinity students should begin wearing the gown again. Such a move is not a retrogression but a return to pick up a valuable we had dropped on the way in our hurry onward. It becomes the Hall to set an example in all good things, and in this respect it is gratifying to see that it has not failed. Whether we wear the gown or not may seem a very trifling matter, but it is not so. True a man may not do any better work because attired in cap and gown, but we have long ago learned that mere utilitarianism is a poor principle to act upon. The gown marks out the college man as distinct, while among the students themselves it makes them all alike, and besides, as the Scotchman says, "It's a saving." We are waiting for the weaker brethren in Arts to follow our example and thrust out into the Gentile court anyone appearing without a wedding garment.

It is some years since such a small number competed in the matriculation examination in Theology. There is no reason why this should be so. Is it because the examination is too difficult? We think not; but rather because a man is not required to take the examination. Would it not be better to make the matriculation compulsory? A man's time is not lost in studying for it, for his preparation will be of some use to him in his theological work. We are quite well aware that many good men have entered Divinity, both in this year and in other years, who did not matriculate; but we know very well that the reason they were good was not because they did not compete; but as the good Rabbi used to say, "in spite of it." Divinity should have as high a standard as any other faculty, and we feel sure that if the examination were made compulsory those who at present enter without



matriculating would feel much better satisfied in the end.

A class is being formed for the study of the English bible. This meets a long felt want. Even among Divinity students, who are supposed to know at least a little about the bible, widespread ignorance prevails. That "a little learning is a dangerous thing" is often exemplified among students, though we are inclined to think it could not have been a Divinity student who, when he was asked where the crucifixion took place, answered, Calgary. However, some members of the Hall at least, when questioned on some point about the bible, have felt a little like the great Divine who, when puzzled by a question put to him, answered that he would prefer to offer his explanation in the pulpit. We are confident that all who attend this class will receive great benefit; especially since the study will be conducted along the lines of recent biblical research and because such competent scholars as Prof. Jordan and Prof. McComb will be the instructors.

L. H. McLean, B.A., "which being interpreted that is to say" long-handled McLean, has come back to the fold. He graduated in Arts in '94 and has since completed his theological course in Dalhousie University. We welcome him back to his Alma Mater.

Rev. Mr. Leggat, of Calvary church, is also one of us. The boys will have to "leg it" if they wish to get ahead of him.

What is the matter with the M.M.P.A. this session? We learn that Mr. Leggat is the only one who has qualified so far. The members of that august body were the first to receive calls last spring. We would not like to draw a moral from this lest the Moderator might forget the vow of celibacy he took upon himself.

Why is McL—d like the first chapter of Matthew? Because "begat" (big hat) is one of the most prominent features.

Someone mentioned in last JOURNAL that "all the air a solemn stillness holds" and that perhaps the Divinities would break the spell by a song. But it seems the life is taken out of us by hard work. In some lectures we have to write so fast that we want the five minutes be-

tween classes for a breathing spell. If we did sing, our song would likely be:—

*A Sam (Psalm): set to the lily of suffering.*

Who hath woe, who hath sorrow,

Who hath redness of eyes?

They that tarry long at dogma;

They that go to seek *mixed* dogma.

WITH THE FOOTBALL BOYS.

(Scene in a Montreal hotel at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.)

A second year Divinity saunters lazily over towards the door leading to the bar-room where a hotel attendant is standing and asks for a drink of water. "Say," (says the attendant in a whisper) "you can't get anything in here to-day, but if you let me know what kind you want I'll have it sent up to your room."

LATE last summer Farquhar A. McRae, a Divinity student of the class of '99, at one time a well-known figure in our Halls, passed away. He entered college with the class of '92 and was soon known as "Friend McRae," for Farquhar was friendly towards everyone who would receive his advances of friendship—he was a friend of man. In those days he was an enthusiastic student and animated public speaker. The fire and the hospitality of the Celt were his. But the fire in his veins seemed to be the lava tide of a feverish spirit. Nor were there lacking circumstances which broke in upon his College course again and again, and at last he had to relinquish even the ministry and preaching which he loved. His name is fondly enshrined in many a backwoods church and home.

After he feared himself the prey of tuberculosis, a year in the Western Foothills seemed to rally his strength, but on returning home his body gradually wasted away. Those who knew him can never forget F. A., so gentle, so fearful to offend—and hence often finding it hard to come to a decision—so pure, so humble. As first Commoner of the "parliament" of the A.M.S., Mr. McRae was a public character among the students for several sessions, and might well have been called an Honorable Gentleman. Pathetic was the struggle of his life; it was as if he were too good for "this

present world," which passeth away; but with his memory let us cherish the vision of the world as spiritual, in which all noble, earnest ones, such as he, find their fitting and eternal place.

### Science.

SCIENCE Freshman (to damsel): "Excuse me, but is your programme full?" Damsel: "No, Mr. —, I have five blanks." S. F.: "O, I filled mine long ago."

The second year men, down on that qualitative lab., are industrious overmuch. Some of them, even at this early date, are more than half through their work. Their successors of '04 will not bless them for establishing such a precedent.

We wish to discover the name of the third year man who complained of his inability to recognize the head and limbs of the silica skeleton.

The Science Freshmen are making elaborate preparations for their annual smoker. It is, this year, to be tendered exclusively to the Seniors. Committees have been appointed and invitations are soon to be issued.

Science is a growing and progressive faculty. So far we have not taken a very prominent place in athletics. True, we have contributed to the football and hockey teams some men of the first order, but as a faculty we have taken no distinctive place on the campus or ice—beyond annihilating the alleged Divinity teams. The prime reason for this is, of course, our long hours and multitudinous lectures. However, we wonder if it would be possible this winter to arrange games of hockey with the Science faculties of McGill and 'Varsity. This is merely a suggestion.

#### THE SONG OF THE QUALITATIVE LABORATORY.

1.— Time flieth fast, and morning's past

'Ere we have fairly started;

And then before we've done much more,

Dim daylight has departed.

Work—hang-it—work, don't loosen language  
torrid;

Work—bless you—work, what matters aching  
forehead?

2.— The vapours rise against our eyes,  
The smells assail our noses;  
Strong smells they are—removed far, far,  
From anything like roses.

Cough, comrades cough, but finish your solution!

Choke—bless you—choke, but swallow this pollution!

3.— O sniff, O smell, it can't be well  
Such awful air to swallow;  
But if we shirk our weary work,  
We know just what will follow.

Come Alfred, come, set everything a-going!  
Slow, Doctor, slow! We'll stand a lot of showing!

We have a mild suggestion to make to the Science authorities. It is this:—We are badly in need of a pleasant corner to which we may retire and have a smoke. Why not give us the unused water-analysis room? Let us have one oasis in the desert of our work?

As has been sapiently remarked by some one in the Arts column, there is nothing more deadly and distressing than a vain striving after humour. Especially nauseating are attempts at the reproduction of a "joke" in dialect. Even in Science the rule of telling a joke till you're sure you have one is uniformly regarded. Dialect *in situ* may be either pleasant or painful, but dialect misused makes us seasick.

They were seated together in the gallery, and they had evidently forgotten everybody save their two selves. He moved a little closer on the bench and she piped forth with sharp asperity: "Quit touching me!" "I ain't touching you," was the meek response. "Well, (wistfully) ain't you going to?"

It was in the Museum. He had got her safely seated near the supper table and in tenderest accents he asked what he could get her.: "Oh, just an ice," she responded airily. After some delay he reappeared with a small saucer whereon rested a single lump of ice. Handing it to her he enquired in a worried tone, "Er - er - wouldn't you like anything to put - er - over it?"

Some of the young ladies at the students' dance were greatly puzzled on being asked by certain freshies "Are you full yet?" It is rumoured that one damsel was so horror struck that she stared speechlessly at the freshie and then stammered out, "No! but I think you must be!" Another was heard to murmur, "As if we would tell if we were anyway."

### Athletics.

#### QUEEN'S I — FIRST REVERSE.

HOW did it happen? has been asked so many times by disgusted and open-eyed questioners that one is liable to a fit of nightmare from trying to find an answer. Nevertheless it is the painful duty of the sporting scribe of this learned sheet to endeavour to give a brief but adequate resume of the catastrophe which has proved such a calamity to so many landladies.

McGill won in the first place by her scrimmage and inner line work, and secondly, on throw-ins. Queen's moved about the first half like little wooden soldiers—*moral*, don't send a team travelling the same day on which they play—during this time McGill held the ball nearly continuously, generally scrimmaging and getting it back to the halves before Queen's had formed up. When the halves couldn't get away with it or felt themselves closely pressed, they kicked into touch quite certain that their "sky-scrapers" would seize it on the thrown in. They guessed right nine times out of ten. Capt. Kenny then held the ball and massing the superior weight of his centre shoved down the field yard by yard until they rolled over for a try which Molson converted to six points. Queen's fought every foot of ground stubbornly but they were unable to steal the ball, and that was their only chance of stopping McGill's centre from gaining ground.

Queen's cut loose for a while after the kick-off, and the backs began to work in electric style, but it was not for long. Weatherhead got away for thirty yards, and Young for forty, but there the combination stopped. McGill got a free kick on their own 20-yard line and relieved well, soon regaining possession of the

ball. By a series of punts into touch they took the ball up to Queen's 5-yard line where on a throw in they dribbled past Queen's goal, and Weatherhead had to move fast to kick behind the dead ball line and thus save another try. Half time was called—McGill 7, Queen's 0.

McGill took things into their own hands again when play was resumed, but Queen's were stepping faster and tackling harder, the work of outside wings particularly saving the tri-colour from a deal of trouble. But the thunderbolt was upon us and tore all hope from our hearts. From a high fly Simpson relieved well into wind-field where Caldwell caught and ran passing under a tackle by Williams to Molson who again punted over Queen's line. Simpson missed his kick and dribbled into McGill forwards who were on it in a flash. No goal; McGill 11, Queen's 0.

When it was almost too late Queen's set the pace, the halves now kicking instead of running. This style of play proved a bit of surprise to McGill, and for the last quarter of an hour the home team hardly got it outside of their 25-yard line. Time and time and again the ball flew past McGill's posts, but Caldwell and McNee were with it every time, and with eleven points to the good did all kinds of impossible plays. One would have thought Caldwell was an acrobat imported for the occasion for he kicked the ball from every conceivable position except standing on his hands. The tri-colour was pressing very, very hot now, but as the seconds flew past even the Kingston optimists saw that the tide of victory would hardly turn. Queen's repeated attacks resulted in one rouge and thus the game ended—McGill 11, Queen's 1.

If we look for causes for the above result we may remark generally that the team was very tired after the four hours on board the train; that full practices were not held last week; perhaps that the men were inclined to look for an easy game after the 16-2 score; particularly that McGill were in good shape, outplayed us at centre, and most of the time used better generalship than before, and that Queen's persistently tried combination work and passing under the most impossible circumstances. The teams were:

QUEEN'S: back, Simpson; halves, Walkem, Weatherhead, Clarke; quarter, Richardson; scrimmage, Paul, Carr-Harris, Shirreff; wings, Devitt, Macdonald, Williams, Hill, Britton, Etherington, Young.

MCGILL: back, McNee; halves, Caldwell, P. Molson, Johnston; quarter, Kenny; scrimmage, O'Brien, Hampson, Curran; wings, Graham, Stillington, Cowan, Siefert, Morse, W. Molson, Nagle.

Referee—Robert Waldie, 'Varsity.

Umpire—Count Armour, 'Varsity.

#### QUEEN'S II CHAMPIONS.

IT took nine years to do it, but perseverance and Scotch grit will do almost anything. Among the sporting antiquities it is recorded that in the fall of 1891 Queen's II won the junior championship of the O.F.R.U. after a close contest in Kingston with the second fifteen of the Hamilton Tigers.

It was practically Queen's wings that finally won the game here and shut 'Varsity out by 8 to 0. They went through pretty much as they pleased, 'Varsity's backs never getting a chance to handle the ball throughout the game, with one or two exceptions. At the start it was an even break in the scrimmage, though Queen's were easily getting the best of it when things warmed up. Our back division was anything but a thing of beauty. Each man played wherever he saw fit, though they were as steady and safe as usual in holding the ball and in doing general defence work. 'Varsity, it may justly be said, were in much the same shape as Queen's were in Montreal the Saturday before, and neither of the visiting aggregations displayed anything of the snap and dash which marked their play in Toronto—another instance of the benefit of trying to save money by making a team travel the same day on which it plays.

At the start the game was Queen's, two rouges being scored on mass play and one on a high kick from Strachan within fifteen minutes. The ball never left 'Varsity's side of the field for the rest of the half. After a few short sprints by Tett, followed by some fine bucking and mass play, the whole team literally carried

Pannell over for a try before the whistle blew. No goal; Queen's 7, 'Varsity 0. The Indians laid on the ball during the second half, fearing a fluke, and taking no chances with the championship cinched by five points. The play was almost monotonous, except when it loosened up once in a while on a free kick. Queen's repeatedly gained ground by bucking, the ball only passing our half line once. Strachan finally kicked a touch-in-goal, and the game ended with the score 8—0 and the Intermediate championship of the C. I. R. F. U. won by 9 to 4.

Queen's II have a unique record, having scored in the four games of the season a total of sixteen points to ten against them. Their defence work cannot be beaten, but they are not much on the charge. They were good enough at the finish though. "Pannell the brownie" was the one who bore the brunt of the battle, though his scrimmage gave him many good opportunities to get the ball. 'Varsity was weakened by the loss of Hendry at half, while Queen's were correspondingly strengthened by the acquisition of "Joe" Ferguson on the wing line. The teams were:—

Queen's II—Back, Strachan; halves, Crothers, Nimmo, Tett; quarter, Pannell; scrimmage, Mallagh, Grant, Connell; inside wings, McLennan, Ellis; second wings, J. Ferguson, Reid; outside wings, Malone, E. A. Ferguson; flying wing, Mahood.

'Varsity—Back, Little; halves, Lang, Wallace, Madden; quarter, Ballard; scrimmage, Callan, Harvey, Dixon; inside wings, McGee, Snively; second wings, Bonnell, Thorne; outside wings, Hoyles, Bryce; flying wing, Martin.

#### \* \* \* \* \*

#### QUEEN'S I—'VARSITY I.

Marry, Billy Detlor, think on't! besweated of a sameness! The Indians had just scored first blood when the van wheeled the premier fighters away to do or die with 'Varsity.

Queen's won the toss and elected to have the sun smile in their faces, the wind scowl in 'Varsity's. Clarke received Biggs' long, low kick-off and returned by a high punt into touch at 'Varsity's 35-yard line. The first few scrim-



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Further information and Calendar may be had from DR. HERALD, Secretary, Kingston, Ont.

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mages indicated the final result. Queen's scrimmage kept forcing 'Varsity's backward, and the line was steady and solid. Queen's must win. 'Varsity's efforts were mainly directed at Queen's right wing, but any opening closed with a snap and their runners lost ground. Capt. Brown called out 4-11-44, and it was Queen's ball on 'Varsity's 40-yard line. With a perfect guard in front Weatherhead had no difficulty in booting the leather over the line where the ubiquitous Kruger cup hero took advantage of Beale's failure to take the catch. Queen's 4, Varsity 0. Nothing seems to be able to check this dangerous habit. It has grown noticeably of late. Too bad and so young. Biggs again attempted a long, low one, but placed it squarely in Weatherhead's arms, and the result was 'Varsity's throw-in near centre. Devitt, Etherington and Paul by repeated attacks nailed 'Varsity for gains and the ball was given to Queen's for improper scrimmage service. Walkem punted to the limit. Britton silently stole away, but he didn't give five yards and the pig came back. Brown, Aylesworth and Biggs penetrated right wings for short gains. Securing possession, Clarke kicked to 'Varsity's 25. McCallum embraced Williams. Gibson got around right end with a clear field, but was overhauled, clutched and planted just where the first salt line crossed in front of Queen's citadel. 'Varsity could not penetrate the defence that met them, and play was very soon dangerously close to their goal line. Sheriff blocked splendidly two attempts to relieve, and has been dreaming ever since of the touch-down he received a few minutes later. Simpson converted. Queen's 10, 'Varsity 0. Hill and Paul advanced the leather ten yards on the kick-off. Clarke and Richardson tandemed through the various holes made by Hill and Britton, Devitt and McDonald. Walkem punted clear over the line and McDonald, Williams and Young prevented Beale returning. Queen's 11, 'Varsity 0. Brown kicked out and 'Varsity retained possession. Gibson felt that 'twas time for a change, and dribbled the ball fifty yards—the prettiest play of the day. Carr-Harris secured this, as he did many throw-ins. Free kicks came in a bunch. Wal-

kem invariably taking advantage of the wind for acceptable gains. Magnificent scrimmage work pushed 'Varsity steadily all over the lot, and quarter-back Eddie, who had been doing steady, telling work all through, went over for a try which was not converted. Queen's 15, 'Varsity 0. Half time.

In the second half 'Varsity fought desperately, Brown, Biggs and Meredith getting away frequently. Hill, Devitt and Britton were resisting powers very much in evidence, while the scrimmage never once sprung a leak. Clarke and Walkem time and again dodged and ran for substantial gains, which 'Varsity off-set by kicks and the wind. On one of these Bees put a forty yard thorn in 'Varsity's left side, passed to Clarke, who played nine-pins for fifteen additional strides. Queen's couldn't get over, and knowing ones are still wondering how Brown stole the ball on 'Varsity's top doorstep. Kicks brought the sphere beyond centre, and again Bees spied her and caught a fly on the wind, handed to Clarke, who made a long pass to Weatherhead, but the resulting touch was called back for interference. The only blood of the match could now be plainly seen in 'Varsity's eye. Two rouges followed in quick succession, one of which, with any kind of luck, would have been a touch-down directly behind the poles. Time soon called a halt with the final score 15 to 2 in favor of the old tri-color.

From the point of view of the average spectator the game was not a brilliant one, yet to the college rooter 'twas sublime; for was it not 'Varsity, had not the best of feeling prevailed, was it not the dawn of a new day, full of rivalry, with rancor dead? The contestants lined up as follows:—

'Varsity—Back, Beale; halves, Hendry, Brown, Aylesworth; quarter, Biggs; scrimmage, Rutter, Douglas, Burnham; inside wings, Hunt, McLennan; second wings, Harrison, Meredith; outside wings, McCallum, Armstrong; flying wing, Gibson.

Queen's—Back, Simpson; halves, Clarke, Weatherhead, Walkem; quarter, Richardson; scrimmage, Sheriff, Carr-Harris, Paul; inside wings, Hill, Devitt; second wings, Britton,

McDonald; outside wings, Williams, Young; flying wing, Etherington.

Referee—Mr. Todd, McGill.

Umpire—Mr. Cowan, McGill.

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**WHAT SOME OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS ARE SAYING.**

"Your sprightly introduction to 1900-'01 has been read with eager interest. Long life and more glory to old Queen's."—Drs. MacGillvary and Skinner (Hamilton).

"The initial number is excellent."—Andrew Haydon (Ottawa).

"I am greatly pleased with the appearance of and the matter contained in the *Queen's University Journal*."—Rev. G. McArthur, (Clerk of Brockville Presbytery).

"This album series is one which all interested will prize and wish to preserve."—A. O. Paterson (Carleton Place).

"I was delighted with the copy of the *Journal* I received to-night."—P. J. Scott, M.D., C.M. (Southampton).

"Your Journal is altogether unworthy of a Christian institution being of 'the earth earthy.'"—Name illegible (Toronto).

"Most of these (college) magazines are so well gotten up in matter and in typographical excellence as to be worthy to be classed with the leading magazines of the day. Such may be said of QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL, of Kingston."—*The Arnprior News*.

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**PERSONALS.**

E. H. Horsey, M.D., was the successful candidate in North Grey in the recent Dominion elections. Dr. Horsey when at Queen's won an enviable reputation as an orator. His tongue has not lost its cunning.

The JOURNAL'S readers will be glad to learn that Mr. W. R. Tandy, M.A., '99, has been successful in winning the Galt Scholarship of \$400 at the Montreal Diocesan Theological College.

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**MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY.**

The Modern Language Society has been organized this year on a more comprehensive and practical plan than formerly, each year having a special organization. The chief officers are: President, E. J. Williamson, M.A.; Secretary, Miss Macalister, M.A.; Treasurer, Miss Best; Critics, Miss Bajus and Mr. MacCormack.

The first programme was rendered on Friday evening, the 16th inst. There was a large attendance. A paper was read in French by Miss Macalister, a recitation in German was given by Mr. MacCormack, and a topic was discussed in French by several of the members. The President made some practical suggestions with regard to the work of the Society. The auspices are favorable for a successful year's work. The Society will meet again on Friday, November 30th.

---

**A GRAND PRIZE DIPLOMA.**

The University powers that be are in receipt of the following:—

PARIS, 1st September, 1900.

Dear sir,—I have much pleasure by order of the Canadian Commission, to advise you that the International Jury at the Paris Universal Exhibition has awarded the Dominion of Canada for a collective exhibit of Higher Education, of which your exhibit formed an important part, a Grand Prize Diploma, and you will be entitled to receive a copy of the award.

Yours truly,  
AUG. DUPUIS.

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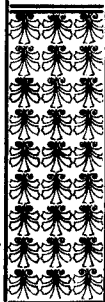
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Surplus over all Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1898, Actuaries' 4 per cent.,	302,856
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## Education Department Calendar

October, 1900.

1. Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerk to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due.  
Night Schools open (session 1900-1901).  
Ontario Normal College opens.

December, 1900.

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees.  
Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.
  11. County Model Schools Examinations begin.  
Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.  
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.
  14. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.  
County Model Schools close.
  15. Municipal County to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township.  
County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools.
  19. Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools begin.  
Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.
  20. Last day for notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.
  21. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.  
Provincial Normal Schools close (2nd Session)
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# Queen's University Journal



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# Queen's University Journal.

VOL. XXVIII.

KINGSTON, CANADA, DEC. 7, 1900.

No. 4.

## Queen's University Journal.

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University  
in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during  
the Academic Year.

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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies, 15 cents.

The Business Manager will be in the Sanctum Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays to receive subscriptions from 11 to 12 o'clock.

All literary communications should be addressed to the Editor-in-chief, and those of a business nature to the Business Manager, Box 147, Kingston, Ont.

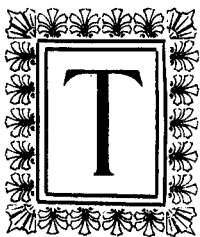
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The attention of all readers is called to the exceptionally fine class of advertisements which are selected for each issue, and it is hoped that those interested in the JOURNAL will patronize our advertisers.

it is in Canada. The Canadian student not only takes more naturally to public speaking than the Scotch one, but his habits as a *Civis Universitatis* give him more practice in that way. He is much more active in class-meetings, debating societies, afternoon addresses, etc., than his Scotch brother. Such things as a *Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis* or an inter-university debate are unknown in Scotland, where the only manifestation of a corporate life we ever saw was the annual "opera night," generally ending in a conflict with the policemen. But the Canadian student is by nature a "political animal," and if he is a man of much ability, his power of utterance seldom falls short of what is required to give fair expression to his thought.

Yet the *Westminster* is wise in its generation. The high value set on elocutionary form in this country and in the States is the inevitable accompaniment of our democratic civilization. In Persia or Russia the art of public speaking, were it even that of the Hon. G. W. Ross, would, we imagine, count for little, and even in learned Germany, not for much. But in America it can raise an unknown man in a day to the position held by W. J. Bryan, lately the popular candidate of a great political party for the Presidency. It has become almost a royal road to position, power and popular applause. No wonder declamation is an honoured subject at American schools and colleges.

The pulpit cannot of course afford to be behind the times, and the *Westminster* is right in calling attention to the subject. But we must still distinguish between the art of the pulpit and that of the platform. The great power of



THE *Westminster* with its fine talent for getting hold of a practical subject has been calling our attention of late to the need of more elocutionary training for the pulpit. Its text is taken from some strong remarks made by Dr. Marcus Dodds on "the waste which goes on weekly in the pulpits of Scotland because much admirable matter is nullified by the speaking of it." No doubt the *Westminster* is right in thinking the waste to be much greater in Scotland than

the pulpit does not lie so much in brilliancy of statement, or an art which dazzles the hearer and takes his mind captive for the moment, as in a certain moral impression of sincerity and truth of experience which he receives from the words of the preacher. We should gain little by exchanging that for the commonplace art of the elocution master, or even for that "philosophy of interest," as the *Westminster* rather curiously calls it, which is characteristic of the platform. The *art* of the pulpit, it seems to us, should be mainly in the clear and distinct utterance of its matter; its impressiveness, its power should arise more spontaneously from the individuality of the preacher, from the depth of his conviction and experience, from the inspiration of the occasion. When he has done the audience must say to itself, "How true that is," not "How clever," or "How interesting!"

We heartily agree, therefore, with the *Westminster* in the first point it takes, the necessity namely, of acquiring a clear and distinct utterance. Defective utterance generally arises from a poor quality of voice or an imperfect articulation, or both combined. The first may be regarded as a kind of physical weakness for which the remedy is judicious exercise of the vocal chords. Ordinary conversation is generally conducted in an easy relaxed tone which rather confirms than removes this defect. A special form of exercise is therefore required, and we have known students who did much for the quality of their voice by the simple expedient of reciting a passage of prose or verse carefully every morning for fifteen or twenty minutes. This should be done in the open air (*ut olim Demosthenes*) and before eating.

The second defect, indistinct articulation, calls for the assistance of the elocution master or some one competent to fill his place. The pupil himself is so accustomed to his defective pronunciation of certain vowels and consonants that he is rarely aware of his faults, and not unfrequently his ear requires a positive education in this subject. Some lessons then are absolutely necessary here, and daily exercise until correct habits have been formed.

Closely connected also with a clear utterance is the art of expression, as the books on elocu-

tion call it, the modulation of tone, the avoidance of false or monotonous emphasis, etc. But the art of it is infinite, and it is only practice in the actual arena which will overcome the faults caused by constitutional shyness, want of experience, a reticent habit, and so forth. The debating society is of use here. Your equals will laugh frankly if you rise too abruptly into the sublime, and your opponent will be sure to seize a weak point in the way of exaggerated emphasis. Here too the elocution master has his place and may correct habitual defects. To be natural is the great ideal here, as long as the *nature* of the speaker is of a kind it pleases and improves us to be acquainted with.

But for anything beyond this the art of the pulpit, we think, is only the general art of literary expression, and that must not be vulgarized by being made too mechanical. There is a certain old canon, *Si vis me flere*, not altogether obsolete; and we have seldom known a really good man with anything to say who had not got an effectual way of saying it even though that way had some superficial defects. Abraham Lincoln would have gained little by being bred in the oratorical school of Daniel Webster. On the other hand we have seen an easy command of elocutionary graces and fine double bass tones operate rather disastrously on the preacher's spiritual development. He soon found out he could speak high commonplace with applause, or, worse still, he never found out he was speaking commonplace. After all it is Oom Paul, in spite of his thick speech and guttural explosions who carries the Volksraad with him, and not Advocate Wesels with all his fluency.

While a certain amount of elocutionary training is desirable then, there is a point at which its study belongs more to the actor than to the minister. *Der Pfarrer muss kein Comödiant sein*. We should not care to see the student of Divinity studying certain elocutionary graces too closely any more than we should like to see him practicing facial expression before a mirror. We cannot imagine a Dr. Chalmers grimacing at himself before a looking-glass. Yet we admit anything

in the way of an unconsciously saturnine grin or facial distortion needs correction. Let us have the elocution master by all means, but let us not expect too much from his labours. He may do something to take away the reproach of the pulpit, but for a real accession to its power of inspiring men we must look in another direction.

QUEEN'S is proud that her sons have, this season, done so well in athletics, but prouder still to see her sports assuming their proper place in the university life. It is satisfactory to con the fact that Queen's has in her possession all the athletic trophies at the disposal of the inter-collegiate union, and that her hockeyists are inter-collegiate champions of America. Yet the satisfaction of every friend of the university is increased ten-fold when he learns that Weatherhead, captain of the first Rugby team, declared before his *alma mater*, "All our athletics must be subservient to our duties as men of thought and action." This is a sentiment that every university man delights to honour. The mere athlete, like the mere pedant, is a poor affair, but the graduate who leaves his *alma mater* in possession of the physical stamina and the self-control that will carry him through a stiff fight on the campus enters upon his larger world prepared, in more than one important respect, to struggle for life's best prizes. "It was there," said the Duke of Wellington, as he looked at the Eton cricket ground, "that Waterloo was won." Yet Waterloo would never have been won had the student not subordinated bat and wicket to the grammar and the drill manual. The campus teaches men to be not only quick to think and prompt to act, but that other colours may be worn by men whose prowess demands respect. The golden lesson of working with others must be learned by every man on the team or defeat is sure to follow. And then, when victory comes, the student-athlete discovers that he has satisfaction as a student and as an athlete only in so far as he has played the man. If he has neglected his lectures or deprived another of his share of credit, he realizes that he has miss-

ed his main concern. The JOURNAL congratulates her sturdy band of warriors and welcomes the dawn of brighter days, not only for Queen's but for the student-life of the whole Dominion.

THE A. M. S. will have the support of the students in their efforts to form an inter-collegiate debating union with Toronto and Montreal. But why should the union confine itself to Canadian universities? It should not be hard to arrange for a friendly tilt with some of the great American universities. The American student has the reputation for possessing rare skill in public speech, and our *alma mater* orators might do worse than to try conclusions with some of them.

A WORD with regard to the A. M. S. elections might not be out of place here. It should of course be the ideal of every college man to put into office those men who are best fitted for office—men in whom he can have entire confidence. In college, where we are being taught to put away all prejudice and to judge matters according to their true worth, there ought to be no difficulty about securing and electing the man best fitted for the office. But such is not always the case. Men, indeed, are often nominated and elected to office, not on account of their ability to fill with credit the office to which they are elected, but on entirely different grounds. A man of real executive ability is thus often defeated in the contest for office because he does not happen to play football or, possibly, because his opponent has taken a brilliant course in some special subject, and thus gains prestige. Now, football and special courses are very good in their place, but they do not always fit a man for office, and this should be kept in mind by the independent voter so that he may not overlook the relative merits and claims of the candidates because of an unreasonable prejudice.

Very often, indeed, we see in our elections something savouring of that unprincipled party feeling, which is common enough outside our walls, but which should be excluded from within the precincts of a university. Here men should be elected entirely on their own merits

and not because they are the nominees of cliques. Students, above all people, should set an example. If the independence of the Canadian elector is ever to be raised to a higher stage it is to the university man that we must look to bring about this change. Let us then begin at home and practise this exercise of the independent spirit.

#### A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

Mr. Moore, of the Freshman class, was fatally injured in the rush. He died at the city hospital soon after being taken there.—*The Tech*, Boston, Nov. 16, 1900.

The foregoing with its heavy linings speaks for itself, though we confess ourselves unable to make adequate comment thereupon. Add to this bare statement the fact that one scans the pages of *The Tech* in vain to find any further comment on the sad incident related, and disgust is complete. That a college paper should pass over an accident of this magnitude without comment seems to quiet folk incredibly inhuman.

Fortunately, at Queen's a cane rush is an unknown thing, so a word of explanation may be in order: Equal numbers of sophomores and freshmen are placed a little distance apart, the cane being either midway between them or in possession of the freshmen. At a pistol shot a rush is made for the cane, and at the end of a given time, usually three minutes, the class having most hands on the cane is declared winner.

A football player who has been under a few mass plays may form some idea of what a rush is like for ten or fifteen seconds. But multiply the number of men in the mass by two or three and extend the time of the "mix-up" to three minutes or more, and imagine, if you can, the men pulling madly at any arms or legs or heads that may be sticking out of the bunch, and your picture of this college sport (?) is complete. The real brutality of the event must be seen to be appreciated. A cane rush, with more than five or six men on a side, is the most brutal of all "pot socials."

THE JOURNAL extends its congratulations to the newly-elected officers of the A.M.S. The following is the list of the successful candidates:—

HONORARY PRESIDENT - - - - Dr. Douglas.  
 PRESIDENT - - - - G. F. Weatherhead, B.A.  
 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT - - - - M. Ferguson.  
 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT - - - - J. J. Harpell.  
 CRITIC - - - - J. McSporran.  
 SECRETARY - - - - C. Laidlaw.  
 TREASURER - - - - N. C. Macintyre.  
 ASSISTANT-SECRETARY - - - - J. Stewart.  
 COMMITTEE: W. W. McKinley, B. Tett, G. B. McLennan, B. Simpson.

#### THE UNIVERSITY MEN IN PRACTICAL LIFE.

THOSE who urge that our university courses are not fitted to prepare men for the practical duties of life have, in view of recent events, some food for serious reflection. Last Sunday one of our recent graduates addressed us on practical matters concerning the Yukon. There is no doubt in the minds of those who heard him that he saw the need of the hour, and that he supplied that need. The letters of Drs. Duff and Ross, and of Jack Sparks, show that these men have eyes in their heads, and that hard study has not made them dainty-lipped nor dainty-fingered. Formerly, when an academy sent a delegation to a tribe of Indians, asking the red men to choose a few of their sons to take up their white brother's studies, the Indians gravely replied: "We have already sent our sons to your colleges, but when they returned they could endure neither cold, hunger, nor fatigue. They could not build a wigwam, catch a deer, kill an enemy, nor make a treaty. In fact they were good for nothing." In view of recent events what do we see? Simply this, that our best university men—the men who could take their place in athletics, in the A.M.S., and in the class-room—have been the men who could endure long marches, and, when drenched with rain and benumbed with cold, cheerfully choose the softest side of the nearest rock for their couch, and sleep till duty's call, with no roof to cover them but the great sentinel watch stars. If a practical duty, requiring brains as well as cour-



age was demanded, the university man was not found lacking. We have not space to recount the details of what Sinclair accomplished in the sub-arctics for righteousness, for good government, for morals, for religion, while we have but to refer to the columns of our daily papers to show what our fellow students have done in South Africa. But this we can say, that the man who takes off his coat and does something for his *Alma Mater* besides hankering for office, or sipping at afternoon teas, is the man for whom Queen's has the warmest place. If only the student will work, he will find his teachers here the best men to help him make the best of any situation that may confront him in the future.

### Contribution.

AS John Hopkins came to the close of his long and successful life, he began to think of erecting some memorial to himself. So, wise man that he was, he left part of his fortune to found the Hopkins hospital, around which has grown up one of the best medical schools on the continent, "The Johns Hopkins Medical School." The rest of his money did even better by him, for out of it, came the Johns Hopkins University, the first American university to make any serious impression upon European thought.

When we remember that the university opened in 1876, we are struck by the wonderful insight into human nature that enabled one man to appoint a board of trustees, and through them a faculty able to accomplish what has been done by this university in less than twenty-five years.

Both the hospital and the university were located in Baltimore, Md.—with sorrow I say *in* Baltimore. One's first look at the university is a sad disappointment. The buildings are in the heart of the city and the surroundings are not of the best. Land is so scarce that the eaves of the buildings project into the streets to gain space. Cars rattle along under the windows and compel men who do accurate experimenting to work in the "wee sma' hours."

Worst of all, the athletic teams must go from three to six miles to find a field to play on.

Another thing that a Queen's man misses at Hopkins is college life and spirit. This is nowhere more apparent than in athletics and in the absence of anything like our jolly, scrappy Saturday night meetings of the A.M.S. There is no common meeting ground for the students. Each department works by itself, in its own building, or part of a building, and never mingles with any other department. Science men forget there are such things as moderns, save when they have to try their French and German tests. The language men, having no tests, never find out that the sciences are studied in Baltimore. Fellows have been known to spend two or three years at Hopkins and go away without having seen men with world-wide reputations, such as Professors Rowland, Remsen, Haupt or Dr. Osler.

In numbers, the three departments, undergraduate, graduate and medical, are about equal, each having about two hundred students. A few ladies attend the medical, but the rest of the university is not open to them.

The one feature common to all graduate students is a fierce desire to work, a desire well ministered to by the faculty. Men come from all parts of America, though of course, the southern element predominates. There is also quite a foreign contingent, Japan usually being well represented.

The undergraduates come chiefly from Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. Like all southerners they take very kindly to a Canadian. I have many very pleasant memories of kindness shown me while a stranger in the south.

When you say "lacrosse" you touch the strong point of their athletics, and rouse the pride of every good Hopkins man. In football, they fight for the championship of the state, as also in track athletics; though on the track they have outclassed the rest of the state for four or five years. But in lacrosse they fly for the inter-collegiate championship, an honour they have won four times in their eleven years' experience at the game. Three of these were won in '98, '99 and '00, though modesty forbids my telling how good the teams were. An

"H" won in lacrosse is prized above all the other honours of one's course.

In conclusion I would like to say that brushing up against men from other universities does not make us think less of Queen's, but with more pride than before (if that be possible), we shout *oil thigh na Banrighinn gu brath*.

C. R. MACINNES.

#### COMMENT FROM ABROAD.

THANKS to the kindness of our fellow-student, Jack Sparks, now soldiering in South Africa, the sanctum is enriched by the pages of *The Bloemfontein Post* of Tuesday, September 25th, 1900. The paper, a four-page sheet, has stood its journey very well. The first page, along with a host of advertisements telling the advantages of local stores, contains a proclamation issued by Lord Roberts, in which "the little red-faced man" declares that, despite previous clemency, and despite an oath of neutrality, "many burghers have taken up arms against the forces of Her Majesty the Queen, and whereas many burghers who have taken the oath have aided and abetted the enemy in raiding trains and destroying the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or have acted as spies for the enemy. . . . Whereas it is manifest that the leniency which has been extended to the burghers of the South African Republic is not appreciated by them, but, on the contrary, is being used as a cloak to continue the resistance against the forces of Her Majesty the Queen, I, Frederick Sleigh Roberts, of Kandahar and Waterford, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C., . . . do hereby proclaim and make known as follows. . . .

"3. That all such persons who have taken the said oath, and who have in any way broken such oath, will be punished with either death or imprisonment or fine.

"That all buildings and structures on farms on which the scouts or other forces of the enemy are harboured will be liable to be razed to the ground."

There are in all six articles, but those quoted show the spirit of the proclamation.

The editorial columns are devoted to a review of Dr. Farelly's book, *The Settlement After the*

*War in South Africa*. Space forbids our doing justice to this editorial. The style is clear and vigorous and makes one eager to read the book that is so ably reviewed. Says Dr. Farelly, in speaking of the Imperial policy, "The alternate expansionist and Manchester school of policy taught British and Dutch alike that nothing was more fixed than the certainty of Imperial change, unless, indeed, it were the cruelty of Imperial ingratitude." "The effect of this Imperial policy," says the editor, "which has left profound traces upon the Boer mind, was a contemptuous disregard of English statesmen. It also created a fixed idea that the wily and crafty Boer policy would win in the end." The editor quotes, in support of this statement, the advice given Mr. Kruger by the Cape politicians. "Give them (the British statesmen) what they ask for now. This government cannot last forever, and you can easily persuade a Liberal government to go back upon the policy of the preceding ministry." Evidently no quarter was to be given to the British. "In South Africa," said a young Afrikaner speaking in the gardens of the Temple in 1891, "we will drive the English into the sea."

Speaking of the causes of the war the editor says of Dr. Farelly, "The exposure of the shifty and evasive negotiations, prior to the insolent ultimatum, completely vindicates British diplomacy. He shows clearly that these militant Boers were prepared, from the beginning, to fight rather than grant a real and effective franchise, but they hoped by a 'series of evasions and devices to give Chamberlain another fall.'"

As regards a settlement Dr. Farelly speaks with no uncertain sound: "Imperial statesmen cannot afford to make any more mistakes, enough have been made in the past to strain loyalty to the breaking point."

The following is the editor's summary of Dr. Farelly's suggestions: "Destruction of the Dutch separatist ideal by absolute annexation of the Republics, reorganization of the whole of South Africa in which reorganization the basic fact 'the condition of the mind of the Boer people' must not be ignored; the strengthening of the Imperial hold in South Africa by a

policy of continuity ; and the devising of means whereby the Imperial government can retain a direct influence on all matters affecting the Imperial welfare."

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

IS QUEEN'S DENOMINATIONAL?

A.

IN the university question now being considered, especially by the friends of Queen's and Toronto Universities, two points ought to be fully before the minds of all, the relation of Queen's to the Presbyterian church, and the relation of Queen's to the Department of Education. In this letter I shall take up only the first point.

Many of our best well-wishers are not fully aware of what is transpiring under their eyes. The Queen's of to-day is by no means the Queen's of half or even quarter of a century ago. The same spirit which moved its Presbyterian founders to establish a college free from denominational tests, is still, we trust, working in our midst. Our motto, that strength of character is based on knowledge associated with wisdom, is still on the college crest. "The old Ontario strand" is still the foundation of its walls. Some few, a number growing pathetically small, who helped it in its first years, are yet here. But these permanent factors have not retarded its growth. Indeed the spirit of its founders was the spirit of every Scotch pioneer who braved the hardships of this new land, not that he might always live in a shanty, but that he might some day have comfort, while his sons, inheriting his independence, might help to build up the country of their adoption. So Queen's, too, grew by virtue of the very aim which animated its beginners. Since it was established by Presbyterians, it was natural that those Arts students, who had in view the Presbyterian ministry, should be favoured, and scholarships, called "close," were founded especially for them. These scholarships, which as the college expanded, were gradually withdrawn into the theological department, continued to be given in Arts till 1890. From that time every prize has been open to all students on the same terms.

Again, the trustees at the outset wisely decided that the professors should be Presbyterian. As graduates from the universities of Scotland were willing to accept positions on the staff, this did not greatly hamper the choice of professors ; but here, also, in 1885, all denominational tests were removed. Another change, also requiring a modification of the charter, was effected at the same time. Up till 1885 the graduates, owing to the fact that the trustees were self-elected, had no direct voice in the management of the university. An indirect voice they doubtless had, both on the Board, since the trustees had with characteristic wisdom always chosen some of them for office, and also on the University Council, which made representations to the trustees on any matter of college interest. But the graduates as a body had nothing to do with the selection made by the trustees, and, further, the graduates selected were of necessity Presbyterian. By a modification of the charter two reforms were introduced. The graduates were given power to name, through their University Council, five trustees, and these trustees did not require to be Presbyterian. This measure brought the Board of Trustees into direct touch with the normal constituency of the college.

The determination to remove all unnecessary restrictions was soon recognized by the public, and this fact, coupled with the quality of the teaching, attracted an increasing number of students of all denominations, until now the number of Arts students who are not Presbyterian equals the number of those who are Presbyterian. The surprising growth of the college has at the present time set on foot two new movements of importance. The trustees, the majority of whom are and still must be Presbyterian, last June requested the Assembly to complete the work it has begun by wiping out the last vestige of denominationalism from its Board, and to this request the Assembly, acting as it has always done in the interests of higher education, has willingly acceded. Last month a general meeting of trustees, graduates and friends endorsed the proposal, and discussed the composition of the new undenominational Board. Legislation to carry into

effect the desire to nationalize the college will be sought immediately.

A second result of the all-round enlargement of Queen's is the acceptance of it by the people in this part of Canada as their college. Hence the city of Kingston, the residence of a Roman Catholic archbishop and an Anglican bishop, decided last October by a vote of three to one to give the university \$50,000, and men of every denomination encouraged the scheme. It is material to note that such a grant to Queen's by any municipality whatever would have been illegal prior to March, 1900. During its last session the Provincial government extended the act empowering municipalities to assist by money grants the University of Toronto and Upper Canada College, and made it to include other universities. Almost immediately the municipality of Kingston availed itself of the privilege, winning for itself the proud record of being the first municipality in Ontario voluntarily to assist the higher education of the province. In his convocation address, delivered on Oct. 1st, President Loudon, of Toronto University, assumed that Queen's was denominational, and Mr. S. H. Blake has since publicly repeated the statement. It is to be supposed that these gentlemen have considered the constitutional changes, which have been before the public since last April, and they owe it to all who are following the university question to state clearly in what sense the term "denominational" can now be applied to Queen's.

In the next issue of the JOURNAL I shall explain the relation of Queen's to the Provincial government.

S. W. DYDE.

#### FOOTBALLERS DINED.

THE football teams of the university were the guests of Principal Grant at a banquet at Carson's restaurant on Friday evening, Nov. 23rd. There were present three rugby teams, one association team, and members of the university senate. The occasion was a pleasant one. The happy humour and wit of the principal was contagious, and the speeches bristled with good nature. Toasts were proposed to the Queen and Queen's, and they were responded to with football energy. Addresses were

given by the captains and managers of the various teams, in reply to the toast of football proposed by the principal. Dr. Clarke, honorary president of the inter-collegiate football union, and the professors present gave addresses that were bright with reminiscences, suggestions, wit, and references to the good accomplished by the inter-collegiate union. Cheers were given for McGill and 'Varsity, and the yells of these two universities were given by the boys with a vim which might ordinarily be expected only on native soil. After giving rousing cheers for the principal, the footballers went home, thinking and happy. Many a kindly reference was made during the evening, and since, to the encouragement given by Principal Grant to football and to other athletic organizations.

#### Biographies.

DR. JAMES DOUGLAS, B. A., I. L. D., was born in Quebec Province. He is the son of the late Dr. Douglas, a physician of eminence in that province. The subject of this sketch received his university education at Queen's, where he graduated as bachelor of arts in 1858. He was attracted to the study of metallurgy and mining by investments made by his father in not too productive copper mining of Quebec. After much labor he succeeded in affecting improvements in copper smelting processes which led to fame and fortune. His reputation as a metallurgist is world-wide, and has been recognized in the United States by his being elected last year as president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Dr. Douglas' writings on scientific and economic subjects are distinguished by that scholarliness and breadth of thought which we would expect from graduates of Queen's. As a speaker he is apt, dignified, and polished. At the meetings of the American Institute of Mining Engineers he is listened to with marked respect and delight.

While Dr. Douglas has lived for many years in the United States, he has always remained a British subject; and that his life in the United States has not weakened his affection for Cana-

da is shown by his having chosen the Royal Military College for the completion of his son's education. He is also aiding substantially in the development of our Mining Schools. May he soon re-visit his *alma mater*, and renew his youth by getting acquainted with the students of Queen's today's!

## Medical Notes.

NO doubt many of the students will be interested to hear of the far-famed London, Eng., examinations in medicine. Dr. J. C. Connell has kindly handed us a letter from Dr. A. R. B. Williamson, '99, who has been successful this fall in securing the much coveted M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., and we print his description of the examinations.

16 Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square,  
London, W.C., Eng., Oct. 21st, 1900.

Dear Doctor,—The fact is that I never spent such a busy three months as the three that have just passed. When I found the amount of work I had cut out for myself I realized that I had to work as I never worked before.

The examinations here are certainly much more difficult than at home. The difficulties are principally in the clinics and orals and are due to the fact that the examiners expect the student to know fairly well the ordinary signs, symptoms, etc., of all special branches, and so on examination a man may be asked to diagnose any form of skin disease or may be examined on diseases of eye and ear.

Fully half of my oral on surgery were questions on Glaucoma and operations on the eye, and thanks to your work at the Kingston General Hospital I had no difficulty. If I had not had my hospital training at home I simply could not have touched that part of the subject. Another way in which the hospital work was of great assistance was the fact that the examiners require perfect accuracy when they ask for the details of treatment. They want to know what preparations of a drug should be used, how administered, and, in fact, every detail, and in this my hospital training made me feel quite at home.

I was examined in medicine by Barlow and Bradford, of University College. The cases were well marked—being mitral regurgitation following rheumatism and splenic leukæmia. I was then given fifteen minutes to write out detailed treatment in case of infantile paralysis both at onset and six months later. The same evening I had an oral in Medicine and an examination on urine analysis and Pathology, both gross and microscopic specimens being shown. Again, the same evening, I was oraled in Midwifery by a man from London hospital and a gynæcologist from St. Bart's.

In Surgery I had a case of exostosis of the humerus at upper epiphysis and a case of paralysis of ulnar nerve due to fracture of internal condyle and impaction of the nerve in the callous. After I had seen them I was examined by Jacobson, who went into the anatomy of them, and then gave me a few minutes to examine a case of unreduced dislocation of the hip of sixteen years standing, and also a case of parenchymatous goitre. All through the examinations I was questioned on Descriptive Anatomy, having to give origin and insertion of muscles, nerve supply, course and relation of arteries, nerves, etc. Luckily, forewarned was well forearmed in my case.

Two hours after my clinic in Surgery I had an examination on Surgical Anatomy and the use of instruments and bandaging. Then I was given ten minutes to diagnose and write about two pathological specimens under a 'scope.

The next night I had my final in Surgery. It was a twenty minute oral on Pathology. nominally, but in reality it was an oral on any blessed thing in the whole range of Anatomy and Surgery combined, including Pathology and Bacteriology—this was where I was questioned on the eye. However, there was nothing unfair about any of my examinations. Some of the men who went up the next night were questioned on the bacteriology of tetanus and actinomycosis.

You can see from the details I have given that the examination is a fairly comprehensive one.

I am, yours sincerely,

A. R. B. WILLIAMSON.

The foregoing summary gives us a good idea of the old country examinations and thus we can more intelligently congratulate our fellow-student on his success. Archie expects to sail for Canada via New York about Dec. 8th.

Our congratulations are extended to Mr. Fred. Bell, '03. With the additional help he will no doubt win that 25.

Mr. H. A. Bowie is our delegate to 'Varsity dinner on Dec. 6th.

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### Arts.

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ONE of the benefits received by students in college is that they get their "corners rubbed off." The rubbing process, however, is not always accomplished without pain, for the continual chafing and filing at an obstinate corner is accompanied with considerable torture to the patient. But after it is all over, and the wound is healed, he is, or at least ought to be, of all beings the most thankful. Occasionally one is met with who has very awkward corners left, after the student body has worn deep into them, and even after the sharp fangs of the Concursus have fretted themselves against them in vain. Such a one is to be pitied, for since he has corners left, he can scarcely be called an "all-round man," and he is therefore unfit for the grave duties of life.

In the Divinity column of the last issue of the JOURNAL, it was reported that the divinity students had agreed to wear their gowns again. We are glad to hear it, for, as the writer said, they were but returning to pick up a valuable which they had dropped. But we were somewhat amused to find the pious hope expressed that "the weaker brethren in arts" would follow the noble example. The fact of matter is that the halls are gay with arts gowns every day, notwithstanding the contrary influence of the unclad divinities. However, to encourage the worthy latter in gown-wearing, we are quite willing to temporarily regard them as pioneers in a noble cause.

War broke out some time ago between the banjo club and a couple of the undergraduate

years in arts. It was a case of two bodies trying to occupy the same space at the same time. The space in question was the space around the piano in the junior philosophy room. The hostile parties agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, and, at a meeting of the A. M. S., the president was called upon to act as arbitrator. After considerable diplomatic skill was wasted on it, peace was declared, and each party agreed to respect the physical law of impenetrability, by not attempting to occupy the disputed space while the other was in it.

A visitor might notice, at certain times between classes, a very *fair* portion of the students standing in a large group in the hall opposite the ladies' cloak room. He would be inclined to ask why this *fair* portion stand there. We do not answer this—it is not our business. But we have often noticed the embarrassment of the divinities who have of necessity to pass that way. When we ourselves pass that way, we rather enjoy it, as we are used to it; but it is not so with the divinities. They blush and hesitate when they find themselves under the necessity of elbowing their way amid beauty. We hope the *fair* portion will be merciful to them.

"Never seek for high office; if the office needs you, it will come for you." Such is the advice we used to hear when we were young, and, taken in its proper sense, we think it a good one. This advice applies to all the offices that the student body has to bestow. Not long since we were astonished to hear a student begging of two or three of his fellow-students to nominate him as representative of arts at a social function in a sister university. He was not nominated, the honour did not call for him, because it did not need him; and when he called for the honour it refused to come. Offices and honours are easily offended; and, if importuned too strongly, they turn their faces away.

Less than a year ago the philosophy library was transferred to the museum, and theoretically, all who wish may study in the museum in peace and quietness. But "the best laid





J. C. CONNELL, M.A., M.D.,  
Professor of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose.



W. G. ANGLIN, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng.,  
Professor of Clinical Surgery.





A. P. KNIGHT, M.A., M.D.,  
Professor of Animal Biology, Physiology and Histology.



ISAAC WOOD, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.  
Asst. Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Lecturer on Paediatrics.



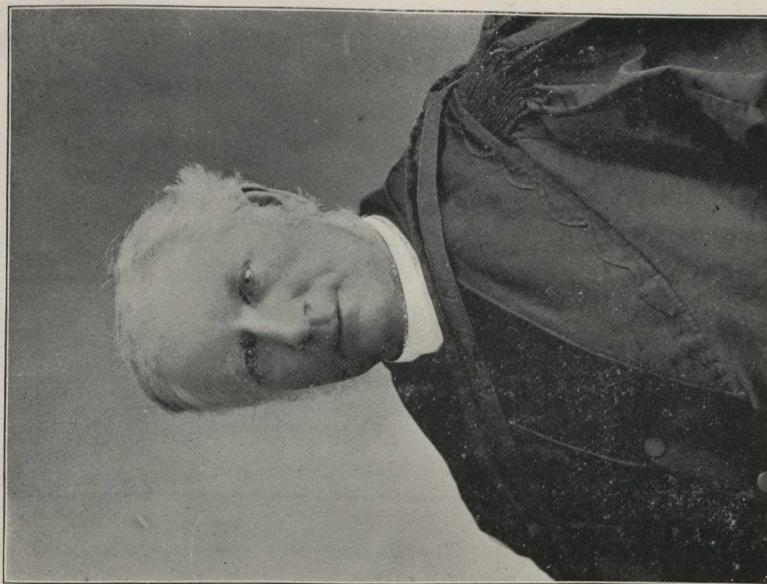


D. H. MARSHALL, M.A., F.R.S.E.,  
Professor in Physics.

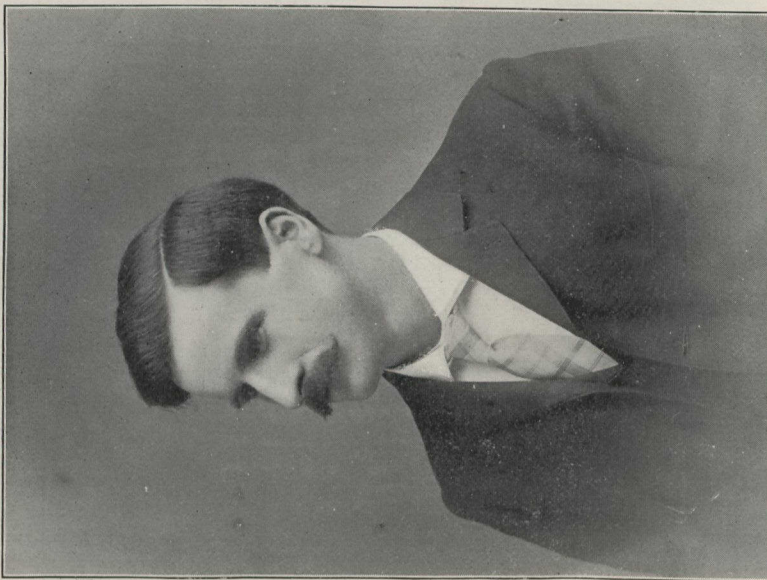


REV. ALEX. B. NICHOLSON, B.A.,  
Asst. Professor of Latin and Greek and Lecturer on Comparative Philology and Sanscrit.





REV. D. ROSS, B.D., D.D.,  
Professor in Apologetics and New Testament Criticism.



L. W. GILL, M.Sc.,  
Professor of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley." In this case they have gone slightly a-gley, owing to a few individuals who suppose that the museum is entirely for ancient and modern curiosities. Acting on this idea they go there to study aloud, classics and modern languages. They do so in a murmuring monotone, that, according to the idea of the philosophy student near by, bespeaks the vacant mind. Hence, those who expected peace and quietness, find that their thoughts gang much a-gley. It has been suggested that the concursus use its kindly offices to correct the notions of these disturbers of the peace.

Two or three of the year societies intend to be at home to themselves in the near future. They experience some difficulty, however, in securing suitable apartments in which to receive themselves.

#### Y. M. C. A.

A DECIDED increase in attendance marks the Friday evening meetings. The programme committee evidently believe in providing living topics for the consideration of live students. On the evening of the 23rd November Prof. Jordan interested the students in Individuality and Discipleship. The subject has an overwhelming sound, but those who heard the speaker will not soon forget his message.

Last Friday evening J. A. Caldwell dealt with self-sacrifice. The paper read displayed a deal of care. "Taking up one's cross," was explained. During the discussion that followed, it was brought out that only a worthy thought of God can issue in a worthy life.

#### POLITICAL SCIENCE AND DEBATING CLUB.

AT the last regular meeting of this club a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present in the classics room to listen to the discussion regarding the relative influence of ideals and of environment upon human destiny. The affirmative was espoused by Messrs. Mackinnon and McConnachie. These gentlemen argued that ideals were of the essence of man, and were, therefore, qualitatively higher than environment. Environment, it was argu-

ed, was accidental, whereas ideals were essential. The negative was upheld by Messrs. Anthony and McLean, who argued that man's true nature is seen in his environment. It is environment that gives content to man's rational activity, and without environment ideals are impossible. The judges, Messrs. Cannon, McSporran and Donnell, reported a decision in favour of the affirmative.

After the debate the chairman, Mr. Harpell, invited discussion regarding the advisability of asking the A.M.S. to form an intercollegiate debating union. Many members expressed themselves in favour of such a union. The matter will likely be discussed at an early meeting of the A.M.S.

#### Ladies.

THE Levana Tea has come and gone the same as ever, the same conglomerate of heat, crowd, coffee, candy, smilax, and good-fellowship. Some minor changes there were—some of them sufficiently startling. Who of us can forget the shock we received when we entered the Latin room and found no yellow, red and blue bunting draped from the centre of the ceiling to the corners. Yet such differences, even though unprecedented in our experience, were only accidental (as they say down in the philosophy room) and at bottom it was the same.

An odd enough scene it was, viewed by the sober eye of one rendered slightly cynical by many years of bitter experience. What good fairy is it that manages things so that the Levana Tea always *happens* to fall on the Saturday before the A.M.S. elections? On all sides one could see throngs of enthusiastic students—candidates, were they? or only friends of candidates?—candy-box in hand, and the most honeyed of words upon their lips, devoting themselves with all their energies to such of the girl-students who were not "too busy" to listen. The unfortunate freshettes fared the worst. Some of the rest of us really were "too busy," some of us, grown wiser from the past, were able to assume an appearance of great industry, but the freshettes! It made no dif-

ference whether they were wise or not, no one would believe that they were busy, for were they not invited guests that afternoon, and were they not every man's lawful prey?

So they listened—with what feelings who can judge?—to long homilies designed to prove that it was the duty of every lady student to vote, to longer ones showing that it was her duty to vote for the speaker's friend, and sometimes to longest ones of all, conclusively proving that it was her bounden duty to vote for the speaker himself. Some one or two modest candidates did not mention the claims they had on the college in general, did not even talk of the elections; some men there were, too, who crept about in the background as if slightly ashamed of themselves, and *said* that they were canvassing for nobody. But even at these we looked with a somewhat doubtful smile, and were not quite sure that it was not a new way of catching us.

We say nothing against a man's friends working for him. That strikes one as quite natural and right. But it does not seem quite in accord with the general fitness of things to have a candidate ask you to vote for himself. It is a somewhat different thing if he is running as committeeman—then it is rather for his year he is asking it than for himself, but when a man comes up and says, in effect at least, "I am the best man for the position; put me in," a girl naturally inclines to question the truth of the assertion. Whatever it may be outside, an election here in college ought to mean fairly and squarely and honestly voting for the man we think the best. If it is not that here, in the comparative quiet of academic life, the prospect seems dark indeed when we think of the troubled arena of life outside. Men ought to go in on their merits, and, my good friends the candidates, take my advice leave to others the task of exhibiting these. Happy are you if the task is not an arduous one! For, to a girl at any rate, the merits which have to be laboriously pointed out and explained, and vaunted in season and out of season, even though this is done by admiring friends, always seems just a little open to question. We prefer the kind that can be seen

without so much effort. We have brains of our own, more or less, and we like to be credited with them, and to be allowed to use them for ourselves.

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## Divinity.

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### THE THIRD BOOK OF SAMUEL.

Otherwise Called

### THE SIXTH BOOK OF THE KINGS.

NOW it came to pass in the two and twentieth year of the reign of King Geordie, that is the Geordie whose deeds are recorded in the book of the Chronicles, that there went out a decree from the elders of Israel that all the world should be taxed. This taxing was first made when Campbell was chief priest over Israel. Now this chief priest went from tribe to tribe and exacted the silver and the gold of the people of the land, of every one according to his taxation, to give it unto the Century Fund.

And it was so, when the people over whom Geordie ruled saw that there was to be much money brought in, they cried out saying, "Give us yet another priest of the company of the prophets that he may minister over us like all the nations, that we may be like Knox and Montreal. And the king hearkened unto the voice of the people.

Now King Geordie was more cunning than all the kings of the nations so he said, "Go to now, come let us find a man mighty in word and deed." And the King counselled with the captains of thousands and hundreds, and with every leader, even with Baur and Holzinger, and they said together, this will we do; we will cause the most goodly of the priests to pass before the scribes, the young men, to see whom we shall choose. And Geordie called Lindsay, him that dwelleth beyond the sea, and made him pass before the scribes. And it came to pass that when he was come, the scribes looked upon him and said, "Surely Geordie's anointed is before us," but Geordie answered and said, "I have not chosen him." Then Geordie caused Samuel, who was sojourning in the land of the SAM-nites, to pass before the scribes. Now this Samuel was ruddy and withal of a fair countenance, and



when he stood among the people, he was greater than any of the people from his shoulders and downward. And Geordie said, "See ye him whom I have chosen, that there is none like him among all the people." And Geordie lifted up his voice and cried to Samuel, saying, "Comest thou from the land of the SAM-nites, surely thy speech bewrayeth thee?"

And it came to pass when Samuel had been appointed to the priest's office, that he so-journed from the month Sivan even unto the month Elul, in the land of his fathers, the land of the potato, yea, a land that floweth with buttermilk and potheen; and after the months were fulfilled he returned to the kingdom of Geordie. And it was so that after his return, the young men of the scribes assembled themselves together before the rostrum, and there did Samuel the priest, stand upon a pulpit of wood, and read unto them from a book, in the which he had written the records of the mighty deeds of the fathers; and the ears of all the scribes were attentive to the words of the book. Howbeit, the acts of the priest pleased not the scribes, for he did that which was evil in their sight, in that he departed from the custom of their fathers, in that he offered not up the prayers before the reading from the book of the law, as the other priests were wont to do. Now this thing was grievous in the sight of all the scribes. Notwithstanding he did afflict them still more, in that he read not from the book of the law so as to give the sense or to cause the young men to understand the reading of it. So swiftly did he read that the young scribes laboured in vain to commit to writing the words from the book of the law. Wherefore did the scribes murmur greatly; some coughed, some scraped their feet, some muttered strange words beneath their breath, some even cried unto him with a loud voice, howbeit he hearkened not unto their cry. "Surely," he thought within himself, "I will deal with these youths as scribes are dealt with in the land of my fathers; yea, more, I will make their burden still more grievous." So he spoke unto them saying, "fifty pages shall ye read, yea, eighty pages

shall ye recite of the history of the Fathers for of a truth this 'ignorance is appalling.'"

And it came to pass that on a certain day when Samuel the priest sat down\*for to read that he afflicted the scribes with a list of names, such names as were never heard aforetime, no, not in Israel. Moreover, he wrote not those names upon the tablet as was the custom of the priests of old even unto the days of Laird. Wherefore, great was the tumult among the scribes; some laughed, some frowned, but all were sorely puzzled. Then one of the chief men among the scribes whose surname was Mark, being grieved exceedingly at heart cried out and said, "good master, how pray, may that word be spelled?" Howbeit, the priest answered and spake unto him saying, "Wherefore dost thou ask of me, seeing that the word is spelled according to the pronunciation thereof." And no man after that durst ask him any question.

Now the rest of the acts of Samuel the priest, are they not written in the third book of the Chronicles, how he heard the murmuring of the men of the jersey and men of the sweater as they said day by day, "we have not dwelt in an house unto this day, but have gone from tent to tent and from one tabernacle to another, and now we dwell in the cellar of the house on the which certain evil men who wrought folly in Israel did inscribe the name, "Tool House," and how Samuel cried with a loud voice and said, "surely I will build an house for the men of the jersey and men of the sweater," and how he wrapped himself in his mantle and prophesied saying "yea, within four years shall I build the house—King Geordie is a man of war but I am a man of peace, I shall build him an house?" Is it not also written therein how all the scribes burst into laughter and said, "we fear it will be with thee as it was with the builders aforetime?"

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The next issue of the JOURNAL will be made on Thursday instead of on Friday. This will enable the students to receive their copies before leaving for their holidays. The number will contain cuts of the two champion football teams, and promises to be quite as interesting as any yet given to the public.

## Science.

'Tis a most  
unmitigated misstatement.

*Kipling.*

Through some inadvertence Prof. Miller's photograph was labelled wrongly in the issue before last. The legend subscribed should have read, "Prof. of Geology and Petrography." Also, Dr. Waddell, in our last number, should have been described as "Lecturer in Technical Chemistry." For these and all our sins we humbly crave forgiveness.

Much very valuable time and temper could be saved were the number of chemical balances increased considerably. The three now in use are often in such demand that some unfortunates have to wait for hours before their turn comes.

If the authorities (heaven bless them!) cannot give us a smoking room, why can't they use the idle water-analysis room for a balance-room? It would be infinitely more convenient than the present cuddy-hole.

"Buff and Blue," our exchange from Galandet College, Washington, D.C., has been pleased to print the following concerning our first issue:—"THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL has eight pages filled with engravings, and intends, hereafter, to reserve four pages for the same purpose, hoping thereby to counter-balance any deficiency in the quality of reading matter."

This, we must confess, seemed to us to be somewhat ungenerous and scurvy treatment to receive at the hands of a sister journal; and, until our eyes were opened by further investigation, we acknowledge that we felt hurt. But a cursory glance at the contents of the paper in question relieved us at once. For who could or would take offence at any utterance of a college organ whose choicest wit consists in gems like this?:—"PROF.: 'What is work?' JUNIOR:—'It is— is — is anti-play!'" We hope at least that the quoted dashes are significant of editorial hesitation on "Buff and Blue's" part. We could cite many other bana-

lities to prove that adverse criticism from such a source as "Buff and Blue" is simply oblique commendation.

One item in particular deserves more than mere passing notice. We refer to a very ambitious storiette entitled "A Woman's Dress." This is a monologue of the most highly coloured variety. The hero had presumably been reading "Buff and Blue," for he is made to say in his first sentence, "I was certainly bored." The inconsiderate author has just forced the said hero to spend ten years in a futile search for pleasure. Vainly has he tasted life in Washington, London, Paris and New York. He is now, as the story opens, standing on the gorgeous balcony of a superb house in Denver. Within, beautiful women are curvetting around with handsome men, and that sort of thing. Our hero glances in and his attention is at once "commandeered" by the sight of a blue dress. And just here he does the one sane deed of his life—he confesses he is a fool! Let us mention, casually, that we agree with him.

It would not be profitable to follow this blase creature through the whole weary story; let us simply state that towards the end (so far as we can interpret), the lady of the blue dress "bows gracefully" and then, with no apparent reason she, so to speak, puffs herself up and looks at the suffering hero in "haughty disdain." With still less apparent reason he sees a bit of blue ribbon and with infinitely more reason the tale is brought to an abrupt end.

After wading through this ineffable rot, we gather ourselves together, and wonder how long a period of demoralization and decay our good old JOURNAL would have to suffer 'ere she published anything like "A Woman's Dress."

It is with the greatest pleasure that we announce the election of Dr. Douglas to the office of Honorary President of the *Alma Mater*. Dr. Douglas is the first science nominee. He has twice been a benefactor of the School of Mines, and has taken his place in the temple of our gods.

The K. & P. ball was a howling success. The Warrior and the Demonstrator carried all before them.

When Alfie sallies forth and out,  
His calendars to sell,  
Our pocket-books, no longer stout,  
Are touched—his own to swell.

## Athletics.

### SIX-CENTER-TYRANNUS.

WITH apologies to the Dramatic Club we venture to present to the readers of the JOURNAL the following one-act comedy, a *propos* of the recent foot-ball crisis of October 27th, when our athletic committee was under the painful necessity of shipping about forty head of hair to Toronto. Our contributor vouches for the correctness of every detail therein contained.

#### DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

KING NEBUCH- } First Lord of the Treasury.  
ADNEZZAR }

SHYLOCK . . . . . Puller of the purse strings.

BALTHAZZAR . . . . . Babylonian Bunco-steerer.

#### [Scene I.]

(Upper campus, 5:30 p.m., "Bal." exchanging a merry smile with the setting sun, cants himself peacefully against a deserted goal-post; alone with his thoughts, Kirke's Physiology, and a bottle of Labatt's liniment "for all sprains and aches"; he soliloquizes):

BAL.—Gramercy! S' Knight! What horrid whoops are these

That rack my brain when I had Proteids pat.  
To barter for shoe-laces, shin pads, socks,  
'Tis true my rich forgettery hath no taint;  
So now must we forestand the Indians' wrath,  
And in close council with King "Neb." devise  
Whereby the bloody scalps of three good men  
- Shall not hang dangling from the "Brownie's belt."

I never ran a step that I could call  
To mind. Yet, now must I quick Time outdo.  
Ye gods, the pow-wow's at its heat! Surely  
'Twill go hard with us this night.

("BAL." does a tortoise rush for the tool-house, urged only by the rippling of the liniment, and hoping for a sprain.)

#### [Scene II.]

(Tool-house cellar—Nervous "Neb." within the recesses of Alfie's room, clutches a handful of golden shekels. The dim light of a two-cent taper, reveals three balls hanging from above. Sympathetic "Shy." awaits an ultimatum.) [ENTER "Bal.," limping.]  
NEB.—To run or not to run? That is the question.

Whether it is cheaper for us, Shy, to go  
Up Friday on a freight, or squeeze  
The green stuff from the yelling mob and run  
A bum excursion.

Ho, Shy! Ho, Bal! now stand ye forth and figure,

And, by the curly-crown of Alf., mark well  
The price of chewing gum. For, has it raised  
One nasty notch, last year's must stand more working.

They'll sleep upon the benches in the park,  
And by that sleep to say we end the spend-thrift

Longing for a bed; 'tis a consummation  
Devoutly to be wished. To sleep—on slabs,  
And in the open air, what drafts may come  
That we may have to meet, must take the count.

Oh, Shy! The curse that makes us go two miles!

For who can stand for seven cent guards,  
and street

Car checks, and lemons, syrup—with a score,  
Of safety-pins—when he himself might get  
A sure thing at his uncle's. Who would win  
A paltry game, but as a means to feel  
The soothing touch of gate receipts? And,  
Shy.,

We'd have a sinking fund, but that the dread  
Of that next trip, hangs o'er us like a cloud,  
And makes us rather cut it out than get  
Cut out of office. Thus do we draw  
The gaping "nit"! Farewell, the rake-offs,  
That we fondly felt were coming to us!  
In this regard the currency goes for victory  
And nothing to our faction. What say you,  
Sirs?

SHY.—A bum excursion is not quite the thing,  
And, can we save the price of beds and meals,  
We're better off without it.

BAL.—Yet stay, my liege! Methinks I think  
for once,

And in my brain a misty phantom shapes.  
A three-shell game I'll work on passers-by,  
And for my braves a gruel breakfast snatch  
From all who cannot spot the elusive pea.  
"Five up, you win," and perhaps you don't.  
For oft

On Trenton's merry banks, in summer's day,  
I've played the game and laughed the hours  
to scorn.

SHY.—'Tis well, good Neb., and I will hie  
me soon,

Some cotton-batting padding to procure  
For shoulder sprains, and accidents galore—  
A spacious box for ten cents,—and no more.

(Uproar as of an exploded street-car bursts  
upon the stillness. The councillors of the  
"money change" are struck with consterna-  
tion.)

NEB.—(Timidly.)—Soft you now; the slim  
Jim Connell comes.

[ENTER irate Indians in full chorus led by  
Joe Kingston brandishing a hockey-hawk.  
Executive trio vanish in the shower bath.]

*Chorus:—A la Limerick—*

Just show us the merry old Jews  
Won't buy us a lace for our shoes;  
They've trouble to queer them,  
No money will cheer them,  
No wonder they're driven to booze.

There's Nebuchadnezzar the King,  
Won't put up a cent for a thing;  
He's economy's pet

For he's spent nothing yet;  
If we find him we won't do a thing.

And Shylock, the bold tennis-player,  
(He wants the vice-president's chair)  
To get in a flurry

Is always his hurry,  
Though he's not the worse of the pair.

Balthazar's "the man in the street,"  
Though he's never too much on his feet.

We can readily grant  
From the century plant,  
None would gather the blossoms so fleet.

(After a fruitless search for the financial  
recreants the Indians leave in full war-cry for  
the home of Tupper, Keeper of the Bull-Pup.)

ECHOES OF THE NIGHT:—

Get out ye terrier!

Get out ye pup!

Come out in the ally

We'll eat up, up—

We - augh! we - augh - augh! waugh!

Boasting is not a characteristic of any good  
sport, but it is with a certain amount of enthu-  
siasm that we record the solemn fact that Queen's  
holds all the intercollegiate field honours in  
Canada, though properly speaking one of them  
was won on the ice.

The last number of "*The Varsity*" accuses  
the sporting editor of "*The Whig*" of addic-  
tion to "Welsh rabbit" and wheelology, and de-  
votes some space to heaping invectives on his  
head for insinuating that 'Varsity was going to  
throw the final game to McGill. We fully  
sympathize with the sporting editor of our  
college contemporary. No paper has a right  
to interpret the untoward prattle of any mis-  
guided or unauthorized individuals as the sen-  
timents of a whole university, and throw it  
broadcast as a slur on the reputation of any  
athletic body whose record for clean sport has  
always been unimpeachable.

FOR AULD LANG SYNE.

Here's a word of cheer for the quartette of  
Queen's men who have fought this season in  
the ranks of the Philistines! They left us be-  
cause their own hearts told them they should,  
and for the sake of the noble service they ren-  
dered their university in bygone days, we will  
not question the propriety of their action. With  
the foreigners they show the blood of the  
brood who bred them. What the Granites  
would have been without them, or indeed if  
they would have been at all, is very doubtful.  
The fold is now, as ever, open to them. It  
is still for them to say whether or no they  
shall once more don the tri-colour and follow  
the banner of the inter-collegiate champions of  
Canada. "Men may come and men may go"  
but Queen's goes on forever!



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Further information and Calendar may be had from DR. HERALD, Secretary, Kingston, Ont.

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THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Canadian championship has hung as a gilded bauble before the covetous gaze of a number of the more ardent football spirits during the past season. But to be "drunk with sight of power" is the worst of all the excesses in athletics. If the Canadian rugby union, as at first suggested, had seen fit to pull off the Brockville-Ottawa game on Nov. 17th, it is quite possible that Queen's would have been willing to meet the winner a week later. As it was Queen's did not feel justified in keeping the team in training from Nov. 10th till December 1st, while the final issue in the C.I.R.F.U. hung in the balance for a week of that time. Taking this as a case in point, the wisdom of the college men in withdrawing their union from the membership of the C.R.U. will no longer be questioned. Under the iron rule of that body Queen's would probably have been compelled to play on Dec. 1st, willy-nilly. Under the present state of affairs the option of playing for the title practically lies with the colleges. If the C.I.R.F.U. at any time sees fit to challenge the C.R.U. as they were prepared to do this year, it will be comparatively easy to manage matters, while at the same time, they are not putting their head into the lion's mouth as members of the C.R.U., or incurring any risks of that arbitrary misrule or corruption which is the growing characteristic of the city unions.

ASSOCIATION HONOURS.

Rugby is not the only sport in which our athletes have distinguished themselves during the fall season. For while association does not attract the patronage from the general student body that it did in the "eighties," the fact that the 'Varsity eleven has won the inter-college championship of Toronto, will do much to cheer our adherents of this ancient game. It will be remembered that Queen's tied a picked team from 'Varsity here on Nov. 10th, after a very hard struggle in which the home team had, if anything, the best of the game. Mr. O'Flynn of 'Varsity refereed. The 'Varsity—Queen's association game is now an annual event, having been pulled off for three successive years. 'Varsity won here

in '98, while the games in Toronto in '99 as well as the one previously referred to, resulted in a draw of 1—1. Queen's for '00 are represented by: McInnes, goal; Burrows, Henderson, backs; Corkill, Baker, Miller, halves; Matheson (Capt.), Gillespie, Edmison, Gandier, Macdonald, forwards.

Our athletic constitution, which was given its present form some three years ago, has been found rather rocky in places, and, it is hoped, will undergo a few alterations before another number of the JOURNAL appears. It may also possibly happen that by then the athletic committee or some other committee will have arranged for awarding some visible recognition of past services to all college athletes who have won a certain amount of distinction on track or field.

Nearly all the new champions, with the exception of the senior scrimmage, will be in the field in 1901. It would be advisable for the rugby executive to be elected as soon as possible, in order to facilitate the filling of the vacancies.

"We foresee trouble" if something is not done very shortly to finish the series for the inter-year cup. Science and divinity are a bit slow in arranging their annual conflict. Thurlow and Lazarus were both in hard training up to the time of going to press, and a large casualty list may be looked for.

It is to be regretted that the cuts of the senior and intermediate champion teams were not ready for the present number of the JOURNAL, but "Little Fergie" has written to Santa Claus to be sure and have them for Christmas. We also owe apologies to the tennis club, whose executive, so far, have neglected to furnish us with a list of winners in the last tournament. The unsettled state of hockey affairs generally also prevents us from proffering, as yet, any definite information with regard to the plans for the coming season.

---

W. C. Dowsley, M.A., '98, is classical master in Athens high school.

A. W. Poole, B.A., '99, has a position in a mercantile agency in Montreal.

## Exchanges.

WE clip the following from the editorial column of the *McGill Outlook*: "The rumors touching the formation of a student committee to be called the *Alma Mater* Society have proved well founded, and McGill men are to be congratulated on this important step towards closer union between the different faculties. Faculty spirit, in so far as it hampers university action, has had its day, and the *Alma Mater* Society may be regarded as an expression of this feeling among both the professors and undergraduates." Congratulations, McGill! You could not make a wiser move, if college spirit is the plant you wish to cultivate.

THE SANCTUM has been brighter ever since Mr. E. Peacock, M.A., one of Queen's most honoured graduates, now of Upper Canada College, wrote us as follows: "Hearty congratulations on the unusually high tone and interesting character of the JOURNAL so far. Keep it up, and more power to your elbow." A little taffy makes even our holy of holies a better place.

"I have been given to understand that the men on the class executive do not take suggestions from the women on the committees with any great kindness, unless these suggestions happen to fall in with their own preconceived purposes. It is not expected of women that they offer counsel."—College girl in *The Varsity*. Not much wonder 'Varsity hath woes, babblings and redness of eyes. Not much wonder that the same column conveys the startling intelligence "\*\*\*\*\* we find these outlanders dancing in corridors and passage ways." Horrors!

*Acta Victoriana* for November found its way, last Saturday, to our sanctum. The number is well printed and well edited. It contains

two really good cuts, the Woman's Literary Society Executive and the Union Literary Society Executive. The range of subjects extends all the way from The History of Toronto's Climate to Organic Evolution. The number is worthy of the great institution it represents. *Even Song*, by A. A. W., '03, is a bit of poetry of real merit. We have pleasure in giving it to our readers.

### EVEN SONG.

Soft, soft fades the gold in the sunset sky,  
Night stoops, and sleep for the world is nigh,  
Rest, rest, O weary and burdened heart,  
Dwell from thy cares afar apart;  
Dream not of strife nor storm,  
Safe be thy sleep and warm,  
Rest, sweetly rest,  
Dream, sweetly dream.

Deep, deep grows the dusk of the dark'ning sky,

Faint, faint blows the breeze from the mountains high,

Slow, slow flies the bird to her nestlings' home,  
Night with her hosts is come, is come.

Wings spreading o'er thee,  
Heaven's angels near thee,

Deep, deeper sleep,  
Dream, deeper dream.

J. W. Marshall, B.A., '98, is doing excellent and acceptable work in classics in the Ridgeway Collegiate Institute.

The JOURNAL regrets that A. O. Paterson, M.A., Carleton Place, owing to weakness of his eyes, is unable to continue his studies for the present. A speedy recovery to you, A. O.

The presidency and principalship of the University Extension College, Detroit, are vested in L. L. Lewis, B.A., who graduated from Queen's last spring. L. L. has evidently not been letting the grass grow under his feet. We wish him every success.

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For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.



## Education Department Calendar

October, 1900.

1. Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerk to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due.  
Night Schools open (session 1900-1901).  
Ontario Normal College opens.

December, 1900.

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees.  
Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.
11. County Model Schools Examinations begin.  
Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.  
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.
14. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.  
County Model Schools close.
15. Municipal County to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township.  
County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools.
19. Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools begin.  
Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.
20. Last day for notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.
21. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.  
Provincial Normal Schools close (2nd Session)

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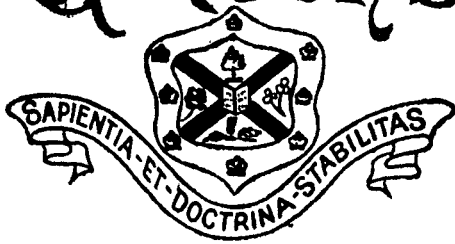


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# Queen's University Journal



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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21st, 1900

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# Queen's University Journal.

VOL. XXVIII.

KINGSTON, CANADA, DEC. 21, 1900.

No. 5.

## Queen's University Journal.

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## Turkey !

Dulce Domum !

Holidays and Santa !

May merry Christmas bells

"Ring out false pride in place and blood,  
The civic slander and the spite;  
Ring in the love of truth and right,  
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring in the valiant man and free,  
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;  
Ring out the darkness of the land,  
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

CHRISTMAS fun and frolic bid us hang  
up our gowns and hie us away to fresh  
fields and pastures new. Much as we prize  
the spirit of "The Old Ontario Strand," we  
gladly exchange it for the melody of "Home  
Sweet Home," in the full consciousness that  
there are other places than the Limestone City,  
that there are other books besides Hegel's  
*Logic*, or Ganot's *Physics*, or Gray's *Anatomy*,  
and that there are other girls besides our land-  
lady's daughter, or "the sweet girl graduate."  
Former Yule tides found us taking our books  
home with us. We are wiser now. We ad-  
mit that there was some satisfaction in having  
our small brother gaze in wonder upon the  
massive tomes wherewith our trunks were  
laden, though we are haunted by an uneasy  
consciousness that the polite gentleman who  
collects excess baggage was the only one who  
reaped substantial profit from our efforts.  
Holidaying that is worth anything is not com-  
patible with study. Real study is not done  
when one's mind is on pleasure bent. We are  
only too well aware that "we have left un-  
done many things we should have done," but  
we will not aggravate our offence by purloin-  
ing hours that belong to fun and rest. Our  
resolve is to leave old Queen's behind us for a  
few days, and to mingle unreservedly with the  
great world of merry makers outside her walls.

AN exchange from across the water has  
some severe things to say of the student  
who allows study and lectures to occupy his at-  
tention to the exclusion of the social and society  
phases of university life. Such a criticism  
is always timely. There are always a few, in

every college, who forget that the best study can be done only by men who keep their manhood hale and green by close personal contact with the flesh and blood world into which they have been born. We venture to say that there are fewer of this class in American and Canadian universities than there are, proportionately, in the old country universities. The tendency on this side the Atlantic is rather to allow the social and society side of life to predominate. Now, "All extremes are wrong," an eminent scholar and university man has told us, and a college student will do well to pause before he allows himself to be lost amid the details of social entertainments and college societies. The opportunity afforded the university student is quite unique and comes but once to any man. The world moves forward every day, and the student who is not awake to his special privileges will, ere long, find that the world of serious thought and action has left him quietly but inevitably in the rear. Recent history has proven that the parlor is not the school in which to develop the brain and sinew required on the field of battle, while it is an open secret that the professional man who allows his energies to be sapped by attendance upon social functions soon loses his skill and the confidence of his constituency. This is a problem that every man must work out for himself, and if the student cannot solve it, he will be helpless as a professional man. In Queen's we have the blessed gift of liberty. Abundant choice is given for either hard study, societies or social life. No voice of authority gives oracular utterance upon what any student shall do or shall leave undone. Opportunities and kindly counsel are given, and the student is left free to make or mar. Skilful hands are ready to help each man light his little lamp, but there is no bootless compulsion. This being the case, the burden is thrown upon the student to see that he makes the best of his situation.

**P**ROBABLY not the least significant feature of the work that Queen's is doing for the best life of the community is her setting apart a regular class hour for serious Bible study. The class meets at twelve o'clock on Fridays.

It is under the care of a professor, and it is conducted along the lines that characterize instruction in any other department of the university. This is as it should be. The advances in the past that have resulted in permanent contributions to the higher life of the civilized nations of the earth, have grown out of careful Bible study. Other books there have been, beautiful in expression, noble in their sentiments, lofty in their ideals, and valuable in their criticism of life, but their fate, in not a few cases, has been to "have their day and cease to be," or to become absorbed by the intelligence to which they ministered. But, despite a treatment that has been almost on a par with absolute neglect, the Bible has in this year of grace a wider influence and a more extensive sale than any other book on the dealer's shelf. Queen's has resolved to do her little towards giving "the book of books" the recognition it deserves. In her efforts in this direction she has been fortunate in her choice of a leader in this branch of study, as Dr. Jordan has the rare faculty of bringing to the class-room, in language of the simplest and most vigorous character, the very finest results of the study.

**O**F late years, the conversazione—although it has been in name an evening when the students have been at home to their city friends—has in reality not fulfilled its functions in this respect. Indeed if we are to speak from the facts of the case, a great many of the students have shown by their conduct that they did not feel at home at this entertainment, for, although they supported it loyally financially, they did not attend it. The only reason which we can assign for such conduct is that they felt out of place in the throng of strangers who of late have monopolized this college function. In short it has come to such a pass that, from being a students' night, the conversazione has become an entertainment got up at the trouble and expense of the students for the pleasure of a large crowd of people, who have no interest in either the college or the students.

The general committee has met and its commendation to hold a conversazione in the

college buildings has been adopted by the *Alma Mater* society. This recommendation was the unanimous voice of the committee, who however first of all considered whether a successful conversazione could be held in the college buildings. It was the opinion of most of the members (and we agree with them) that under the conditions which existed last year it could not. However, the revision of the senate invitation list by a committee appointed for that purpose, and the proposed changes in the other invitations, will, we believe, obviate to a large extent the crush which has prevailed during the last few years and we shall be able to hold a students' conversazione without the necessity of removing it from the college buildings.

The revision committee has reduced the senate list of invitations from about seven hundred to two hundred, all names being struck off except those who are directly connected with the university, or who have been recent benefactors. Both committees are doing their best to make the conversat. a students' function and deserve the hearty co-operation of the whole student-body.

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A. M. S. NOTES.

THE attendance at the annual meeting of the *Alma Mater* Society was large and representative. From the report of the retiring secretary we see that the present standing of the society is highly satisfactory. The number of students enrolled as members this session is one hundred and sixty as opposed to one hundred and thirty-two last session. The athletic season, did not open very auspiciously for us, seeing that we lost the John Ross Robertson hockey cup, but matters have been somewhat squared up this fall by our Rugby football teams landing two championships. The most interesting and the most profitable programmes which took place during the year were the inter-year debates, and we hope that these will be continued. Last, but by no means least, the JOURNAL, while it has in no way deteriorated in matter, has been placed on a sounder financial basis, and its increased circulation amongst students and

graduates is a source of much gratification to the staff.

The retiring treasurer also gave an account of his stewardship and will be in a position to hand over to his successor a credit balance of \$195.70.

At the ordinary meeting of the society, over which the newly elected officers presided, the report of the conversazione committee, recommending the holding of a conversazione in the University buildings on Jan. 25th, 1901, was adopted without discussion. Mr. Harpell's motion, authorizing the collection of one dollar from all students of all faculties and the extra sum of fifty cents from all students who have not as yet paid their *Alma Mater* fee, was passed. This money is to make up the deficit of the Athletic committee, and is a matter which should appeal to every student. It is a matter of university honour that no debts should sully our fair name. Let every student, then, do his part and help the committee appointed to collect this money. The passing of Mr. Nimmo's motion, regarding the presentation of some mark or letter to all athletes who have distinguished themselves highly in connection with any of our athletic organizations, should also receive the approval of the student body. By this means we think our athletics will be raised to a higher degree of efficiency, for the distinction of being allowed to wear such a mark should certainly make men take more interest in athletics. The proposed changes in the constitution of the athletic committee and the election of the officers of the Rugby football club will take place at the next meeting of the society.

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Q. U. M. A.

The regular meeting of the Q.U.M.A. was held on Saturday, December 8th, 1900, with the president, J. D. Byrnes in the chair. Several questions affecting the interest of the association were considered. The treasurers report showed that about three hundred dollars was yet needed to balance all accounts. Two committees were appointed; one to arrange supply for mission-fields during the Christmas holiday, and the other to work up the interest of the association. Messrs. McDonald, and T. Fraser, gave reports of the I.C.M.A. convention.

## Contributed.

### A DAY IN LAKELAND.

ON August 30th we climbed Helvellyn. While this was our main object on this day, still, from gray morning until when early in the afternoon we looked down into the lovely waters of the Tarn, we passed through a district that is worth more than mere mention. With Mr. J. D. Cannon, I spent many pleasant days in this lovely land, sailing Windermere and Derwentwater, studying the quaint towns from Ulverston to Keswick, wandering through Furness Abbey, or wrapped in the mists of Skiddaw. My purpose in this article is to relate our experience during one day only.

Our starting point was Kendal, a picturesquely situated town in Westmoreland, about eight miles east of Lake Windermere. Although an unfamiliar name to most people on this side of the Atlantic, Kendal is one of the most interesting towns in North England. In architecture it is like many other British towns of to-day, a happy blending of the old and the new. In its ancient castle, now only a fragment, Queen Catharine Parr was born. Formerly the great industry was the manufacture of woollen goods, and Kendal cloth became known far and wide :

*" Behind, in close array and fast,  
The Kendal archers all in green."*

The parish church is one of the largest in the north country, having no less than five open aisles ; it also possesses ten bells and the usual stately Norman tower. The surrounding country is most beautiful. From Scout Scar, two miles to the west, one gets a landscape view hard to equal ; from Morecambe Bay away to the south, the broad valley below the Scar stretches far northward until it is lost among the hills that cluster around the lakes.

At 7:30 in the morning on the day mentioned above, we took the train for Windermere, and after a short run past a couple of tiny villages, one or two heathery hills, a patch or two of woodland, we caught a glimpse through the trees on our left of the waters of the lake glinting in the early sun. The town of Windermere is about a mile from the lake, and

rather more than a mile from Bowness, the port for the lake steamers on this side. It is a pleasant walk between the two and gives one an insight into one of the great charms of the lake district, and that is, its primitive wildness. Stately residences stand amid woods and hills, wild as when Cumberland had her own kings long ago. But here we are close to the town, and the scene is a pleasant one. Fine hotels, pretty villas interspersed with beautiful foliage, crazy little streets running in such a way that you could almost lose yourself (for five minutes) in this town of scarcely more than three thousand inhabitants—all sloping down to a sparkling little bay, crowded with yachts and rowing crafts, boat-houses and landing-ways. This is Bowness.

At 9:15 we were on board the lake yacht *Tern*, swiftly making our way northward. Windermere is ten miles long and rather more than a half mile wide, although at one place it widens to more than a mile. A few days previous to this we had the pleasure of a paddle on this lovely lake in a real Peterboro' canoe. The English people call the canoe a Canadian, but our favourite small craft is not popular in Britain. The Scotch think *thae're no' safe*, and that it's nothing but a temptin' o' Providence for a body to trust theirsels' in one o' *thae* things, and so *thae'll no' gae* in for them. Windermere has several beautiful islands (which you must not land at), and on the shores are many fine residences, new and ancient. One of the most interesting of the latter is Storr's Hall, on the east bank, at one time the place of reunion for Wordsworth, Scott, Southey, Shelley, Professor Wilson and George Canning. The hall is now a first class hotel.

Again we must change our mode of travelling for this is Waterhead pier. This time it is a fifteen minute ride in a 'bus to Ambleside, a pretty town about the size of Windermere. Ambleside lies at the foot of Stock Ghyll, and near by is the romantic fall Stock Ghyll Force. We now change our 'bus for one of Brown's four-in-hands, and are fortunate in having Brown, Jr., as coachman. His yarns are Cumbrian, appropriate and well-told, and we hesitate not for a moment in recommending his





Queen's University Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs '00-'01.

A. R. EVANS.	E. G. TWITCHELL.	H. TANDY.	N. O'CONNOR.	T. H. BILLINGS.	W. D. LOWE.	J. M. McDONALD.	W. A. GUY, B.A.	J. A. CRAIG.	T. C. McLAREN.
G. A. MACKIE.	S. L. ROSE.	C. W. KNIGHT.	J. R. WATTS.	J. H. EDMINSON, B.A.	H. S. HUNTER.	T. C. McCULLOUGH.	T. G. ZWICKER.	G. H. BLEECKER.	
T. J. TIGHE.	W. D. WILGAR.	W. R. BLOOR.	C. W. GRAHAM.	W. B. HARPER.	M. L. GREENWOOD.	E. W. DeLONG.	L. W. JONES.		
	W. J. PATTERSON.	H. D. BODEY.	I. M. McEACHREN.	W. L. PANNELL.	C. A. PORTEOUS.	R. T. SAVIRE.	G. I. HARLEY.	G. H. WARD.	



coaches to any person wishing to travel between Windermere or Ambleside and Keswick. Soon we are up, and with a flourish of the whip and four notes from the horn, we are off in true old English style. And I might here remark that if you wish to experience the best remaining sample of an old-time coach ride, with a fairly good type of an old-time coachman (long red coat, with brass buttons included), you will find them away among the Cumberland lakes.

The coach ride was interesting from the beginning. Soon Rydal water came in sight, and we were in the "Academic Grove" of the lake poets. On one side is "Fox Howe," the residence of Dr. Arnold, with its associations of Matthew Arnold, Arthur Clough, and Arthur Hallam. Close to the roadside on our left and overlooking the lake, is the Poet's Seat. Here, an irregular flight of steps leads to the top of a large rock, where, o'ershadowed by the boughs of a lofty elm, Wordsworth always sat to receive from the glorious prospect around inspiration for his verse. A little further on we see the one time residence of De Quincey, and later of Hartley Coleridge. We are now close to Grasmere. Both these tiny lakes are lovely. The margin of Rydal is sedgy; Grasmere has firm grassy banks, and in their setting of dark towering hills, they form a picture which I cannot find words worthy to describe. As we passed Rydal water we saw among the trees the top of "Rydal Mount," the home of Wordsworth from 1817 to 1850, but at Grasmere we have close to the road on our right, "Dove Cottage," and this is the true Mecca of those who love the nature poet, for it was mainly during his residence in this charming cottage,—

*"Among the multitude of hills,*

*Craggs, woodlands, waterfalls and rills,"*

—and between 1798 and 1808, that his finest works were written. The poet's grave is in Grasmere churchyard; we visited it on our return journey. Beside it is the grave of Hartley Coleridge.

Straight before us now Helm crag (1300 ft.) dominates the valley; the height is not great but the form is superb. The summit appeared

to us at first as a couchant lion, but as we drew along to the broad side of the cliff, this form changed to that of a woman sitting at an organ. The driver had a capital yarn to spin about this, which he closed by saying, "Yes, and it is said that with a powerful glass on a clear day, you can actually see the old lady's fingers moving over the keys." "Really," said the talkative American in the front seat? "Yes," continued Brown, Jr., "but you require to get the glass at 'The White Swan.'"

Apart from his jokes, Brown showed quite a knowledge of the poets. To him Wordsworth was more than a mere name, but this is not always the case with those whom we look upon as unlettered. I well remember an incident that occurred a few months before, which there will be time to relate as the coach rolls on up the valley towards Mythburn inn.

A certain Queen's student, the possessor of a strong dash of Irish humour, was sauntering one afternoon in George Square, Glasgow, when he observed a Highlander with the usual bonnet, thick stick, and solemn countenance, leaning against the Burns' statue. Going up near the Highlander, and pointing to the statue, he said, "Who is that?" The Ceteran stared, and exclaimed in undisguised horror, "Wh - - what?" The query was repeated. "A - - a' d' ye no' ken Rabbie?" said he of the bonnet. "If I thocht ye no' ken'd Rabbie, I'd bring ye o'er tha he'd wi mi sticht." "O, you mean Robert Burns. Let me see. He was a poet was he not? What did he write?" A' weel, a' weel, he was a poet, and he wrote things an' if I thocht ye no' ken'd him, I'd let ye hae ane.

"There is Helvellyn," said the driver with a wave of his whip to the right, where a sombre mass reared its head nearly 3000 feet above us. The remainder of our coach journey was now covered, and we alighted at the inn at 12:30 p.m., after a pleasant drive through a most interesting country.

\* \* \* \*

*"We climbed the dark brow of the mighty  
Helvellyn."*

Wythburn inn lies at the south end of Thirlmere, and close to the foot of Helvellyn. It is about three miles from the inn to the summit

of the mountain. We stood for a moment at the door, and looked at what was before us, not sorry we had come, but eager to scale "the dark brow," and stand on the summit. Quite a number had already begun climbing, some only starting, others far up the side. We found the first mile quite easy, and passed several people on the way. Of course many of the JOURNAL readers will have an idea what my companion would be like in a mountain climb, and I had to keep near him somehow. After we had done about a mile we sat down, not, of course, because we were at all tired, but simply to see how the inn looked. The view was very fine. Thirlmere lay beneath us, a lovely sheet of water amid the green meadows. But up we go again, and this mile seemed the hardest, for the mountain top was not in sight to cheer us on, and the prospect below was soon hidden.

During this mile we passed several more groups of two and three, some with alpine sticks, others with only tired feelings. At length we halted again fully two-thirds way up. All this time there had been two Englishmen near us, sometimes close behind and again a little in advance. They were now a short distance ahead of us, and during the last mile Cannon left me behind and I noticed him keep with the Englishmen awhile, then forge ahead. I saw then that there would be a quiet tussle during the final spurt, but it was an easy one for Queen's as Jack soon left them hopelessly behind. I made an effort and mended my own pace, and during the last quarter of a mile I joined him again, and together we reached the summit.

Here we were impressed not so much with the view as with the great loneliness of the place. There was almost a stillness audible. Possibly the poet's words might have been applicable to us,—

*"For the power of the hills is on thee  
As was witnessed through thine eye;  
Then when old Helvellyn won thee  
To confess their majesty."*

To our left was Swirrel edge, to the right

Striding edge, the two "terrific spurs" of Helvellyn, below us the Red Tarn in,

*" \* \* \* \* \* a huge recess,  
That keeps to June, December's snow."*

*"For in the bosom of Helvellyn."*

Away to the east Ullswater could be distinctly seen, while all around, the huge brethren of Helvellyn lay wrapped in the same stillness. We did not remain long on the top this time. Going over to our left we made a rough but hasty descent down Swirrel edge, and before many minutes had passed we were standing by the shore of this miniature lake. Here we were in a great, natural amphitheatre: broad, lofty, still, save that

*"There sometimes doth a leaping fish  
Send thro' the Tarn a lonely cheer;  
The crags repeat the raven's croak,  
In symphony austere."*

We soon made a little more noise for we both had a bath in the Tarn. We did not swim far, however, for one would have thought December's snow had been there the week before, although it was due to leave in June. It was certainly refreshing and made us feel ready for more exercise, which was just as well, for Striding edge was before us. We climbed it at the end farthest from Helvellyn, and walked or scrambled along its sharp edge back to the peak. This edge was so narrow that in many places we could stand with one foot on the side that slopes to the Tarn, and with the other on the side sloping far down towards the Grisdale pass. At last we reached the summit of Helvellyn again, after the hardest bit of climbing we had yet done, and this time found ourselves quite near to the Gough memorial. (Wordsworth's poem "Fidelity" is well-known.)

It seems not so strange to me now, that the clear mind of Wordsworth should find expression as it did for the feelings caused by the wondrous nature around him. One can picture him on a still summer night, winding his way around the head of Grasmere, and musing thus:

*"The song of mountain streams, unheard by day,  
Now hardly heard, beguiles my homeward way.  
Air listens, like the sleeping water, still,  
To catch the spiritual music of the hill."*

Or we can fancy him standing outside "Dove Cottage," or reclining on the "Poet's Seat," murmuring as he looked to the north or to the west, over that dark sea of mountains, and then to the space above :

*"The silence that is in the starry skies,  
The sleep that is among the lonely hills."*

And it seems fitting that this great poetical interpreter of life, should send his choicest message from that romantic Lakeland.

J. A. MACINTOSH.

#### THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

#### RELATION OF QUEEN'S TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

(B.)

THE decision of the Board of Trustees and the graduates not to federate with University College and Victoria, in Toronto, secured to Queen's its independence and strengthened its catholicity. Had it been transplanted to Toronto, it would probably have become a denominational college, appealing for support to Presbyterians, and having no territory which it could call in any sense its own. As it remained in Kingston it became the university for all classes and creeds in this part of the province. This altered status the Government of Ontario was not slow to understand and use.

1. It now conducts the matriculation examination, and the University awards its matriculation scholarships upon the results furnished by the Department of Education. The pupils of Collegiate institutes and High schools are certified by the Department to Queen's in the same way as they are certified to the Provincial University.

2. There have been established at Queen's with the co-operation of the Department, a number of courses of study for those who intend to be teachers, and the student passing in any one of these courses in Queen's is recognized by the Department as upon the same footing with the student who passes in a corresponding course in the University at Toronto. At the Ontario Normal College, founded by the Government in order to provide a year's additional training to those graduates who, while

in the university pursued a specialist's course, no distinction is made between the graduate from Kingston and the graduate from Toronto. The subjoined table, compiled from reports of the Minister of Education, shows that of the teachers of the high schools and institutes of Ontario, a growing proportion hails from Queen's :

	1897.	1898.	1899
Toronto.....	284	283	283
Victoria.....	40	42	40
Queen's.....	64	69	84
Trinity.....	14	13	14
McGill.....	3	1	1
McMaster.....	0	2	2
Manitoba.....	1	1	1
British.....	3	2	2
Harvard.....	0	1	1

In 1897 fifteen per cent. of the teachers, who were graduates of any college, were educated at Queen's ; in 1898, sixteen per cent., and in 1899, twenty per cent., while the corresponding percentages for Toronto University are seventy, sixty-eight and sixty-six.

3. Further, Queen's has for some time been educating some of the public school teachers of the Province by means of the extra-mural system of study and examination. These teachers, dependent upon their salaries for support, are in most cases prohibited from leaving their homes and attending college. To meet their needs special courses of reading and instruction have been prepared ; and special tutors have been appointed to send extracts from lectures and return with written criticisms the prescribed essays. This course, though not a completely satisfactory substitute for the regular college training, is an improvement on London (Eng.) University, which has no way of keeping the students in touch with it, and has been gladly welcomed. The number of extra-mural students registered at Queen's for 1897 was 104 ; for 1898, 112 ; and for 1899, 112. Here, too, by the mere force of circumstances Queen's has been drawn into the work of provincial education.

4. Another proof of the value of Queen's to the Government is to be found in the School of Mining and Agriculture. The course leading to the degree of B.Sc. in this school includes English, physics, Mathematics and Bio-

logy, for which subjects the school depends upon Queen's University. Moreover, it makes use of the mechanical laboratory of Queen's along with the services of its special instructors. To equip with any degree of completeness a mining school in a city where there is no university, would double the cost with a much less satisfactory result than is now obtained in Kingston. The Government of Ontario when giving grants to the School of Mining and Agriculture, has never raised the question as to the ability of Queen's to supply a thorough general education, and virtually admits that without affiliation to the University the School of Mining could not exist.

What is to be said then to these things? As on the ground of catholicity, so, too, on the ground of publicly recognized services to the Province Queen's is now in the same case with Toronto University, and should be treated in the same way. Whether there still remain any valid objections to the claim of Queen's to provincial assistance, I shall consider in the next issue of the JOURNAL. S. W. DYDE.

### Communication.

St. Paul's Manse, Montreal, Dec. 8th, 1900.

TO THE EDITOR, QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL:—Dear Sir,—I do not know who the writer of the first editorial of your JOURNAL of date December 7th may be, but he evidently writes of what he does not know.

I gladly rejoice in all the wondrous strides our Canadian universities have made, but when I find the Scottish student pitied because of his lack of opportunities of public speaking, and sore need of elocution, I can only laugh.

The Canadian universities are only beginning to rise to the platform of our old Scottish universities in the matter of literary and philosophical and debating societies, and the other means of self-development in the student life.

In my own day in Glasgow what I feared was, not that there were too few, but rather that there were too many opportunities for public speaking. Inter-collegiate debates may have been unknown, and I am not prepared to say that that was a serious loss. But then

there were other inter-university meetings when the best talent was brought out, though not sat upon by a committee of judges. I am not prepared to admit that the average pulpit eloquence of Canada far surpasses that of Scotland.

It is well to be accurate even when self-laudatory.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES BARCLAY.

[NOTE.—The writer of the article referred to is a Scot and almost as little likely as Dr. Barclay himself to say anything *really* disparaging of Scottish institutions. Perhaps also he knows as much even as the Doctor about Glasgow University and its various societies, from "The Dialectical" to the select "Witenagemot." But even were our experiences quite the same, we might read them differently, and I, for my part, do not think that the Scotch student in general is so frequently and so inevitably drawn into the arena of class meetings, societies and conferences, where public speech is required, as the Canadian student. It was this difference in national manners I was thinking of, the greater tendency in the one case to abstain from corporate life in those forms as compared with the constraining atmosphere of publicity in the other which obliges every student to take his due share in the meetings '01 or '02, and the *Alma Mater*, and the *Concursus*; to take his turn on one of the committees of the student's "At Homes," or on the list of speakers at the Friday afternoon addresses,—or, be considered a "dub," and almost a discredit to the college, were he the medallist in Greek and philosophy combined. There may be nothing quite like the very select Hegelian circle of the Witenagemot at Glasgow, but there is a variety and vitality of corporate life which influence powerfully all students alike.

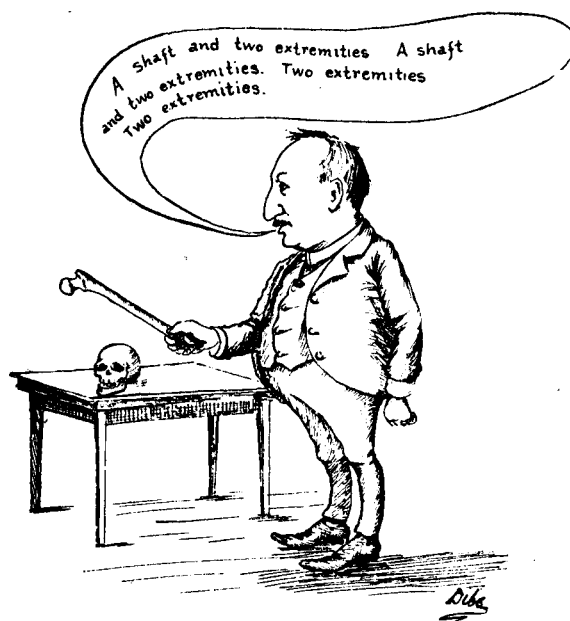
But nothing was further from my mind than to dance a jig, as the Doctor evidently thinks, over old Scotia's supposed inferiority. Probably the true scholar would prefer the possibilities of privacy in the one case to the constraining publicity of the other. But the latter is no doubt a better training for the democracies of the west. The whole question is a sub-

ject for political and ethnological science, and need not seriously disturb any member of the St. Andrew's society.

At any rate I certainly do not say in the article that the facilities for self-development generally are less in Scotland than in Canada, or that "the average pulpit eloquence of Canada far surpasses that of Scotland." Nor do I mean to imply those things. On the latter point what I say is, that assuming Dr. Marcus Dodds to be right in his opinion of the great pulpit waste in Scotland, the waste is greater than it is in Canada.

I have great sympathy with Dr. Barclay's readiness to fly to the support of Scottish institutions, when he thinks they are assailed, but I have no doubt such a distinguished pupil of "Logic Bob" will see, on reflection, that he has come perilously near an *ignoratio elenchi*.

### Medical Notes.



#### A CHRISTMAS DREAM.

CHRISTMAS was approaching and the Medical Dinner was at hand. One could see in the face of that happy old devil Tom, that the time for his allowance was near, as he taffied the freshmen, and, grinning jovially at all his boys, whispered through his teeth, "Be jabbers, barring the boys what has gone

out and them what is to come, there never was a finer set o' lads in the college."

It was the night of, or, rather the early morning after our annual spread, and whether it was owing to the fact that acute gastritis was getting in its work, or that I had partaken too plentifully of Dan Smith's Virginia ham and champagne sauce, I cannot say, my sleep was disturbed and finally I become, as it were, conscious of some of the familiar voices of the final year singing in chorus some of the old well-known airs as "Who's the best man in this town, old Tom. Coffee," etc., etc. At length a new song was given forth running thus—

"Hark! Drs. Third and Campbell sing,  
'Blaud's Iron Pills' are just the thing,  
Two for man and one for child,  
In their action, meek and mild."

Gradually coming to a more acute knowledge of my surroundings, I found myself in the dissecting room with about one hundred other students who were howling and singing as if they wanted to raise the roof—or a thirst. The room was gaily lighted up with incandescent electric lights, by which fact, even in my sleep, I almost realized it must be a dream, for who ever saw any light in the dissecting room after four o'clock. At the far end of the room was a large old-fashioned Christmas-tree laden with gifts for all present.

Soon old Santa appeared on the scene and the cheering was renewed, also a few bouquets in the shape of cans, blocks, stools, brooms and candies (mostly from the hands of McK-nl-y) landed at his feet. He advanced to the tree supported on either hand by the new skeleton and his colleague from the Biology room. He wore a coon-skin coat and a fine Irish accent.

Taking his stand on one of the zinc-capped tables, he addressed the students in a voice trembling between emotion and a quid of tobacco, in the following words:

"Gentlemen,—You may have thought Tom had forgotten you this Christmas, but as you see by the fine tree blazing with the many lights, and the reflected radiance from O'Reilly's hair, the former kindness of his boys is not for-



gotten, and that any further small donation will be thankfully received.

Time being precious, I will immediately proceed with my business and call upon a boy you all know well to come forward and get a yellow cat-in-a-box. This is a great novelty because when you open the box the cat won't jump.

Next, we have a box of Zu-k-r salve for Mr. Gr-msh-w, one application of which permits a man to occupy three different positions at a clinic at one and the same time.

Thirdly, come four sterile sponges for Bo-e, a peculiarity of which is that when they are in the incision they are not out, and when they are out they are not in.

Here's a football brownie for little Fergie, also a doll dressed up like a real nurse for P-n-l.

Again, we have several boxes of mustache cultivator, one for Mr. A-m-s, another for Mr. Eth-ngt-n, while there is some wax for Br-n-d-n.

Dr. Nish, the celebrated baritone singer, will please step forward and get this new song entitled, "Variations on Christopher Columbus."

This fine fat little well-fed man labelled, "Jonah," is for Mr. McC-n-l.

There is also a set of boxing gloves here, one half of which is for "Port," the other for a Dr. B-rt-n; if they will take them they can have it out another time.

This nice little camera is for "Pat," the most prominent feature of it is it won't work on Sunday."

He finished his work and was gone before I realized what had happened, and I awoke to the notes of the dinner-bell and the realization of an ill-fitting hat.

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### Arts.

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**C**HRISTMAS comes next week. Doubtless this fact may be learned from other sources; but as it is important, it is well to repeat it. Santa Claus is coming too, and this fact is no less important. Many of the students have reason to believe that he is not coming to Kingston, and they have therefore

decided to meet him elsewhere. They expect that he will come down the old chimney in the home in the good old way; and they will not be disappointed. He will not be in Kingston for them, but only in the old home of their childhood. Whether we once believed in a personal Santa or not does not matter; but at any rate the name meant to us all the joy of Christmas time, and the love of friends and home. We may not now run with pattering feet, at the first dawn of Christmas morning, to find what he has put into our stockings; but we are still anxious to feel the throb of the old home life, and to live for a time within its sacred precincts. We are sorry for the man who finds no response in his heart to the echoes from the old Christmas home. It cannot be said of our students that they do not feel this response. They will be found during the Christmas holidays in all the districts of Ontario from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa in the east to the Georgian Bay and Lakes Huron and Erie in the west. Many, however, must stay in Kingston to sigh after the old homes that are too far away to reach in the short holiday time, in British Columbia or Nova Scotia; and some will dream of the hearts in far-off Persia or Barbadoes. Queen's students and Queen's spirit will be found in many a nook and corner in the next two weeks.

It is an old story that Queen's students are loyal to their Alma Mater. Some writer has dignified them by the name of "perfervid alma materists;" and they willingly accept the title. Their loyalty has been shown again by a resolution passed by the senior year in Arts, a week or two since, in which it was decided to raise money to found a fellowship in connection with the university, to be known as the "'or fellowship." The members of the senior year have entered into the scheme with a zest that can come only from "perfervid alma materism." Part of the necessary money will be raised from all or any source before spring, in order that part of the fellowship may be an accomplished fact at the date of graduation of the members of the year. But the bulk of it will be given by the members within a stated time after graduation. The whole of the year is consti-



## Intercollegiate Champions of Canada, 1900.

- |   |  |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| F. ETHERINGTON, Vice-Pres.<br><i>Flying Wing.</i> | M. FERGUSON,<br><i>Manager.</i>        | G. F. DALTON,<br><i>Coach.</i>                 | PRINCIPAL GRANT.                                     | A. H. BRITTON,<br><i>Left Wing.</i>       |
| E. J. F. WILLIAMS,<br><i>Right Outside Wing.</i>  | A. C. McDONALD,<br><i>Right Wing.</i>  | C. CLARKE,<br><i>Right Half-Back.</i>          | KNOX WALKER,<br><i>Left Half-Back.</i>               | B. L. SIMPSON,<br><i>Full Back.</i>       |
| H. DEVITT,<br><i>Right Inside Wing.</i>           | H. E. PAUL,<br><i>Right Scrimmage.</i> | P. F. CARR-HARRIS,<br><i>Centre Scrimmage.</i> | FORREST WEATHERHEAD,<br><i>Centre Half, Captain.</i> | ALFIE PEARCE,<br><i>Trainer.</i>          |
|   |  | E. RICHARDSON,<br><i>Quarter-Back.</i>         | W. T. SHIRREFF,<br><i>Left Scrimmage.</i>            | I. T. HILL,<br><i>Left Inside Wing.</i>   |
|   |  |  |  | J. M. YOUNG,<br><i>Left Outside Wing.</i> |





Intermediate Intercollegiate Champions of Canada, 1900.

- |                                       |                                       |   |                                   |                                    |                                 |                               |                                   |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| J. CARRUTHERS,<br>Back.               | G. E. ELLIS,<br>Left Inside Wing.     | W. R. POWELL,<br>Left Outside Wing.     | G. S. MALLOCH,<br>Left Scrimmage. | J. V. CONNELL,<br>Right Scrimmage. | FRASER REID,<br>Left Wing.      | A. E. MAHOOD,<br>Flying Wing. | J. G. GRANT,<br>Centre Scrimmage. |
| J. Y. GLEASON,<br>Right Outside Wing. | C. G. MCGREER,<br>Wing.               | N. CROTHERS,<br>Centre Half-Back, Capt. | J. A. KINGSTON,<br>Right Wing.    | F. ETHERINGTON,<br>Vice-President. | G. H. BLEECKER,<br>Manager.     | ALFIE PEARCE,<br>Trainer.     | J. FERGUSON,<br>Left Wing.        |
| H. M. NIMMO,<br>Left Half-Back.       | G. B. MCLENNAN,<br>Right Inside Wing. | E. A. FERGUSON,<br>Outside Wing.        | W. L. PANNELL,<br>Quarter-Back.   | B. STRACHEN,<br>Full Back.         | BENI. TETT,<br>Right Half-Back. | E. E. MALONE,<br>Wing.        |                                   |

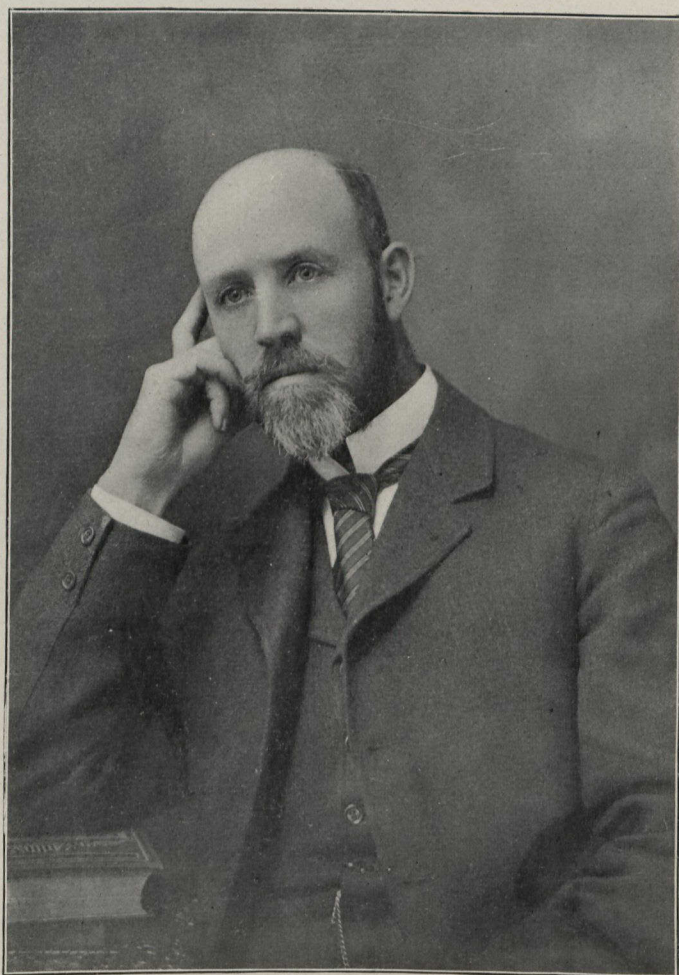




## The Executive of the Lavana Society.

MISS ALLISON, <i>Conv. of Prog. Com.</i>	MISS H. SMIRLE, <i>Portess.</i>	MISS VAUX, <i>Prophet and Historian.</i>	MISS BRYSON, <i>Secretary.</i>
MISS GRANT, <i>Curator.</i>	MISS MURPHY, <i>Vice-Pres.</i>	MRS. MCNAUGHTON, <i>Hon.-Pres.</i>	MISS McNAB, <i>Pres.</i>
	MISS COAD, <i>Treasurer.</i>		MISS MALLOCH, <i>Curator.</i>
			MISS STEWART, <i>Critic.</i>





ADAM SHORTT, M.A.,  
*Professor of Political and Economic Science.*

tuted as a committee to carry out the project ; and a sub-committee has been appointed to arrange some preliminary matters. This will be a very fitting monument to the zeal of the first graduating class of the new century, and it is perhaps setting a warm pace for the graduating classes of the future. By the carrying out of this scheme the members of '01 will not only show their love for old Queen's, but, in a very material way, they will show in themselves the public spirit for which Queen's sons are famous.

#### POLITICAL SCIENCE AND DEBATING CLUB.

THE regular meeting of this club was held in the classics room on Thursday, December 6th. The president, J. D. Byrnes, occupied the chair, and there was a fair-sized audience present.

The subject under discussion was the artificial limitation of international exchange, with reference to Canadian trade policy. The affirmative, favoring artificial limitation, was taken by Messrs. F. V. Rielly and D. H. Marshall ; while the arguments against such limitation, were presented by Messrs. F. W. Mahaffy and R. H. Fotheringham. The speakers on the affirmative approached the subject in the more business-like way. They stuck to facts persistently, and so had an advantage over their opponents who tried to argue the point out along theoretical lines. As is generally the case in a subject of this kind an ounce of fact was worth a pound of theory. The judges, Messrs. Mackinnon, Matheson and Donnell, gave their decision in favor of the affirmative.

#### CLASS OF '98 IN ARTS.

THE class of '98 in Arts is not defunct. Wandering about the college halls in quest of further knowledge are thirty-five members of this celebrated year. Last week, the shepherds of this flock decided to gather the goats and lambs together, and on Monday, Dec. 10th, a proclamation was issued, ordering the wandering ones to assemble in the senior classics room on the following Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock.

The proclamation was obeyed, and at the hour named twenty-two members were gathered together in the senior philosophy room.

After President Ferguson had invoked the divine blessing, and spoken words of cheer and comfort, the secretary presented invitations from '01 and '02 asking for delegates to their "At Homes." Then were the ancient days and mighty deeds of '98 recalled by several members. "Buntz" Dalton arose to speak, but his emotion was so great that he had to resume his seat without uttering a sound.

It was decided to hold a class re-union, and a committee was appointed to make all arrangements. This re-union took place at the home of one of the members, Miss McLeod, Alfred street, on the evening of Dec. 19th.

The guardian angels of '98 are :—Honorary president, J. S. Ferguson, B.A. ; honorary vice-president, Miss Ethel Mudie, B.A. ; honorary secretary, George H. Williamson, B.A.

### Science.

WE have heard teamsters in lumber-camps do their best with prismatic language ; we have listened to coal-miners ingeniously transpose and re-arrange all known profanity ; we have formed an unwilling audience while single-minded prospectors put trimmings on the QUEEN'S inadequate English ; our protesting ears have suffered when an air-drill stuck in drift or stope, and the chucker let himself loose ; we have done our own very creditable share when somebody (mayhap ourself) has punched a hole in our largest beaker ; but for convincing, comprehensive, pointed, incisive, trenchant and thoroughly satisfactory Anglo-Saxon, we have yet to encounter anything that eclipses the product of our own dear balance-room.

#### THE WEARING OF A "Q."

It has been proposed to decorate all college athletes of a certain standing with a large, red letter Q. To lend dignity to the movement the following beautiful stanzas were committed to printer's ink. It is to be hoped that the re-



condite historical allusions will be recognized as evidence of true erudition :

In days of yore,  
Some time before  
The date at which we sing, sir;  
( 'Twixt me and you )  
The twisted queue  
Was quite the proper thing, sir.

And on the stage,  
In Bess's age,—  
Indeed long years ago, sir—  
( 'Twixt me and you )  
They used the cue  
To quicken the response, sir.

And once again,  
Through George's reign,  
And several years before, sir,  
'Twas counted scorn  
If queues weren't worn  
By highway men and corsair !

So yet again,  
King Geordie's reign  
Hath brought it back to vogue sir,,  
But now the Q  
( 'Twixt me and you )  
Will decorate no rogue, sir.

[*Aside.*]  
'Tis passing bad  
Of that old cad ;  
But really it is true, sir,  
( 'Twixt me and you )  
That d—— Sing Doo  
Sports something like "Q," sir.

The first year in Arts has taken a rather unprecedented stand. It has signified its desire to have Science freshmen shut the door—on the other side. In fact, it has plainly intimated that it can get along much better without the presence of the corresponding year in Science.

For several reasons it would not be well to discuss the constitutionality of this action. We may, however, express our opinion of its bearing towards the general well-being of the university.

In time past Science men have always been accorded a hearty welcome by their appropriate

years in Arts. The fact has been recognized that year organizations on our part have been, if not impossible, very necessary. Moreover, as Science men are notoriously clannish, we could always be depended upon to act as a unit and to give a deciding vote on any close question.

Further, this inter-organization has favoured the growth of common interests, an essential factor in the development of a healthy university feeling.

'04 in Arts has thus taken a decidedly retrograde step. It has, with a common lack of common courtesy, denied our freshmen the privileges of its organization, and has thereby rendered imperative the formation of a first year in Science.

Science, as a faculty, stands to gain by this unfortunate affair ; Queen's, as a university, stands to lose. And it will be a loss of that vital spirit which produces what have been aptly termed, "*prefervid Alma Materists.*"

That was a chilly touch when MacR— inspected P. W.'s report and told him that he didn't notice anything right except his name.

The '03' At Home, held in *Whig* hall, on the evening of the 7th December, was one of the pleasantest and best managed affairs possible. Mrs. Watson, the beneficent, the untiring, was patroness. Our best thanks are due '03 Arts and Science for invitations sent to the various other years in Science.

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### Ladies.

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THAT plaintive little yarn in the Arts column of the last issue about "a fair portion of the students" frightening the divinities is very unfair, and the flattery does not smooth it over at all, at all. Everybody knows we would not hurt them for the world—we would not harm a fly much less a "lamb." They have a hard enough time as it is without our undertaking to make them wish to dispense with their "mortal coils" *en masse*. So we think it commiseration on the part of the Arts brethren. And about "fairness" and "beauty"

—when will the masculine mind grasp the fact that girls don't live and move and have their being on pretty speeches! The average man thinks that if he says something neat on "beauty" or "grace" that no sane girl can withstand him. We would like to educate you out of that. If you really mean them, and feel you *must* give expression to your feelings or expire, all well and good, but don't think that we cherish them and value them for anything more than they are really worth. Their economic value even, at election times, is comparatively small.

We weren't even explaining. We have a right to be there if we want to, and if occasionally we do block up the thoroughfare, students not blest with enviable elbow-power may go round by the stairs. It may be distressing for the "cowrin' timr'ous" theologues to pass through a file of "beauty" round the girls' alcove, but how much more distressing is it for the girls to squeeze through the close packed ranks of—(what shall we say, not "beauty," ) in front of the library. Often we have to wait for ten minutes before we can see the faintest chance of getting in to change our book. It is like a bargain-counter crush—very unpromising, not much politer; and if by a sort of serpentine cake-walk we do manage to get through we are mostly physical wrecks, and utterly incapable of exercising our faculties.

Any inconvenience is unintentional and unavoidable, and therefore there is no question of our being "merciful." Let us close with that delightfully expressive euphemism of Drummond's—"Don't spe'k n' more."

Once more the season of turkey and plum pudding and wax candles and holly berries is upon us. Now is the time that the "outlander" girl feels superior to the city girl, who does not have the fun of going home for the holidays and staying just long enough to retain her freshness and importance, and to share in all the Christmas festivities without the reaction. They've been missing you at home all the term, and under the spell of their loneliness perchance they buy your Xmas gifts. Presto! Their intrinsic value is visibly increased by your ab-

sence. And this is the last Christmas of the good old nineteenth century, which began in tumult and ends in tumult,—a century which has given so much to the world that we wonder if there is anything left for the twentieth to produce. Let us give it a royal send-off, as it goes to join the myriad other years which we call the Past. And let us come back renewed in body and in mind, ready to settle down to the stern, yet not unpleasant, duties of college life.

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The ghost of the Christmas to come has promised us a new Arts building among other nice things. This is a sort of reward for our progress. After years of struggle Queen's has crossed the Rubicon, and every year sees her taking a few more steps towards the front. Colleges, great in fame and in story, she has caught up with and passed, and now she runs neck and neck with that celebrated institution whose moneyless condition is so touching just now; and some of the most hopeful of us see the time when Queen's will leave her a little cloud of dust in the distance. The powers have a faculty of "getting their money's worth," so we have every reason to believe that the new building and equipment will be up to date. The first glimpse of the interior of the present Arts building was, doubtless, disappointing to many a hopeful freshette, fresh from her spic-and-span high school. The dark, creaky floors, the grayish brick of the walls, bewrit with many a fantastic rhyme, which, however suggestive, adds little to their beauty, the small, rather uncomfortable cloak-rooms and the inglorious flat of the gables—all this didn't at first appeal to—and we never thought ourselves æsthetic. And yet it soon seemed to us a sweet and fitting abode for learning, even before we took Junior Philosophy and learned to set but small value on the transitory and "accidental." But, Ghost of the Christmas to come, in case your sepulchral eyes ever light on our page, will you please make the "transitory" as nice as possible in the new building. By nice, we mean a really jolly, big sanctum (not up in the gables either) where we can disport ourselves according to our several bents,

in peace and solitude. And wouldn't a fireplace be jolly! We are always talking about cultivating our social side—a grate fire would go a long way towards accomplishing that end. Any little frigidness or formality about our meetings must melt before its cheerful ray. My! the very thought of it brings up a whole vista of cheerful, college evenings. To the girl away from home this "den" would be a special boon. Of course we'd like a large cloak room too, so that we wouldn't have to overflow into the halls, and imperil the lives of the Arts men.

And there be those too, who would like a girl's gymnasium. Our intellectual and social side being amply provided for, our physical, except in skating time, would be more less neglected. We all haven't will power enough to keep up our "constitutionals" when the mercury stands forty below, but we have enough to take us to the gymnasium for an half hour after morning lectures. Indirectly, it would be an intellectual gain, and we'd be a "joy forever" to our professors. Then too we might be able to tag "B.A." to our names, without looking like spooks.

Do all all this, O Ghost of the Christmas to come, and rekindle in our hearts something of the old-time, wholesome reverence for the Santa Claus of our youth.

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### Divinity.

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ONE of the delightful features of the Old Testament Exegesis class is that the professor does not always confine himself to the hard cast type of theological or exegetical lecture, but occasionally introduces variety by giving us a five or ten minute talk on some subject in current literature, especially if it has any bearing on the subject of Old Testament work. Even when this is not the case, he frequently refers to the questions engaging the public interest at the present time. The boys appreciate this very much, particularly, of course when the subject and the remarks are of a lighter vein than we are accustomed to get in the ordinary orthodox lecture. Our professor often favours us with extracts which, to say the least, are both instructive and amus-

ing. We insert below a sample of a five minute extract which may be of interest to more than Divinity students. It is taken from a report of the Jubilee of New College, Hampstead, and is a picture of an early theological school carried on at Oswestry, by James Owen. It shows also what kind of receptions the students of New College gave the picture:—

"The students at the back of the library shouted ironic cheers at the statement that the bell rang for morning prayers at six o'clock a.m., and if any student failed to appear he incurred the penalty of a fine (except when sick), the fines going to the poor or to furnish new books for the library. The course of study embraced logic, metaphysics, chronology, physics, and theology, Turretin being the favourite authority in this particular academy. Another shout greeted the remark that only Latin was allowed as the language of conversation at dinner. And so the day wore on with it exercises, its "diversions" (rather sad ones, apparently), its evening devotions, its strict oversight, its Sunday sermon, which had to be repeated *memoriter* by a student next day by way of practice. The picture thus drawn suggested a considerable contrast to the freedom, the variety, and the comfort of our modern curriculum. As to which was most efficient for its purpose it would be rash to attempt a judgment. Most of us, on reflection, were reconciled to the nineteenth century."

This will be interesting to students in Divinity of the nineteenth century, in showing them that they are, in one sense, not better than their fathers and yet, in another sense better. It seems as if we were going back to their customs. With our eight o'clock classes this session, it looks as if we were on a fair way towards becoming at least as good as our forefathers. However, eight o'clock is as early as we wish for at present, and, should we be required to answer the six o'clock bell, we are afraid there would be as few present as attend mid-week prayer-meeting, or a service when a special collection is to be taken, and the fines for non-attendance would be so numerous that there would soon be no poor to whom to give them.

With regard to Latin being the only language allowed in conversation at dinner, if such were the law now, we pity the dinner for we think there would be a good deal of the "say nothing, but saw wood." And as to repeating the Sunday sermon the modern student considers he does very well when he remembers the text.

A sweeping change was recently made by the senate in the B.D. course. The change, in many respects, was desirable as it brings the B.D. course, which is in reality an honour course, more into conformity with the honour courses in other departments, although in our opinion the course is made considerably easier. According to the old regulation a candidate for the degree had to pass in seven departments which were supposed to embrace all the main branches of theology. According to the revised calendar on the other hand, only one department, viz., that of the English Bible is made compulsory. To complete his course the candidate has a choice of any two of the five other departments—Systematic Theology, Old Testament Exegesis, New Testament Exegesis, Evidences for Christianity, or Church History.

Possibly some mathematician may figure out for us according to the theory of combinations, taking five things two at a time, how many options a candidate has. It is easy to see how closely this arrangement follows the regulations for honour courses in Arts.

The advantage of the revised calendar from a student's point of view is not only that the course is now less difficult than before but also greater opportunity is given to specialize and hence as men are generally more adapted to some particular lines than to others, all students have a much better chance of attaining the required degree of proficiency for the degree. It must be said, however, that though the different departments have been made more comprehensive by the revision, one has only to make a comparison of the old calendar with the new to see that almost as much work was required in a department in the old as in the new. This may be seen in one of the

most difficult departments, viz., the Old Testament work prescribed in our present calendar, and yet we who write this year have to say "we are seven."

According to the newspaper reports W. J. Bryan is likely to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian church. We extend a cordial invitation to him to take his Divinity course at Queen's. We shall appoint him orator for the hall, and no doubt he will declare that he would rather have that honour than be elected President of the United States.

NOTICE.—Boarding houses will please close up after Christmas. The divinities intend trying the Principal's one dollar and a half a week scheme.

According to the requirements of the day it will be necessary to add dancing as one of the subjects on the Divinity matriculation curriculum.

Some of our modern slang expressions are not so very modern after all. Imagine the aristocratic staid Isaiah saying, "I will take away your tin," or is this a later addition? Perhaps some modern critic could answer.

A freshman divinity  
Had a striking affinity  
Toward a fair girl  
In in the city of K.

But the theologian wilted  
When he saw himself jilted  
By the girl that had found him  
Naught but a J.

At the "At Home:"—

SHE :—"Why he dances divinely."

HE :—"Why, of course, he is a divinity."

#### SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES.

Classes re-open after the Christmas holidays, in the twentieth century; and that we may be the better able to reflect wisely on where we stand and what is expected of us who stand on its threshold, the Senate has arranged for the following addresses, next term, on the outlook of the twentieth century: "In Theology," on Jan. 13th, by the Principal; "The Church (as regards union)," on Jan. 20th, by Rev. H. Symonds; "Church Life," on Jan. 27th, by

Dr. Thompson; "Society," on Feb. 3rd, by Professor Shortt; "Philosophy," on Feb. 10th, by Professor Watson; "Science," on Feb. 17th, by Professor Dupuis; "Biology," on Feb. 24th, by Professor Knight; "Old Testament Criticism," on March 3rd, by Professor Jordan; "New Testament Criticism," on March 10th, by Professor Ross; "Medicine," on March 17th, by Professor Ryan; "Surgery," on March 24th, by Professor Garrett; "Literature," on March 31st, by Professor Cappon; "The North-west," on April 7th, by Rev. Dr. Robertson; "The Empire," on April 14th, by the Principal; "General Review and Baccalaureate Sermon," on April 28th, by The Right Rev. Bishop Mills.

This is a programme worthy of a Christian University. Including the professors who gave addresses this term, it means for one thing, that sixteen members of the staff shall have spoken to us in Convocation Hall, before the close of the session 1900-1901, on subjects to which they have given themselves with the object of teaching that every department of thought and life leads to Him in Whom we live, move, and have our being. *Laus Deo!*

## Athletics.

### OUR RUGBY CHIEFS.

THE Rugby men have held their annual pow-wow, and a glance at the personnel of the big chiefs for 1901 is most reassuring to the college rooters. J. Young, the new president, has a unique record for scoring of all kinds, and is the winner of the "Bobby" Robinson Cup, although this is only his second year in senior company. G. F. Dalton, B.A., captain of the Ontario champions of '99, will act as vice. C. A. McInnes, M.A., Ph.D., an athlete himself of no mean reputation, and a member of the bygone class of '95, is a man of despatch and keen business methods with a capacity for detail which is sure to make him popular with the men he has been given to handle. His assistant, "Czar" Redmond, is one of the bright and shining lights of Science Hall, where his work as an organizer has

brought him into prominence as a political as well as a scientific engineer. "Teddy" Etherington, who will captain the inter-collegiate champions when they go forth to fight next season, has already had eight years' experience as a Rugby player, during which time he has figured on three championship teams. He learned the game in Brockville and played his first match against one of the teams which were supporting the tri-color of his *Alma Mater*. That was a memorable combat between Queen's II and the Island City in the fall of 1894, when the eastern town was yet no more than a speck on the football horizon. In 1895 "Teddy" came to Kingston, and had the pleasure of playing "second out" for the Granites the following season, when they defeated all the junior clubs in Ontario, winning the championship in a canter. He remained with the city team until beginning his medical course in 1898, when he at once joined the ranks of the collegians to whom his allegiance has remained unwaveringly true ever since. In 1899 he was one of the Queen's men who helped his old team to land the Ontario, which was to all intents and purposes the Canadian championship, from Ottawa in Toronto. Of the last season we need not speak. Anybody who is interested in football has seen his work for themselves in more than one battle, which brought the coveted trophy to our halls. Besides his abilities as a player, his cool-headness, sound judgment and reticence on all doubtful issues, most aptly fit him to succeed to the captaining of the Queen's armies.

With this old warrior's the name of W. Parnell, one of the real Brownies, will go down in Queen's football history as one of the field-m Marshals of 1901. "Peanuts" was the unanimous choice of the Indians after thirty-three seconds discussion.

### THINGS ABOUT HOCKEY.

We were glad to see that the O.H.A at its recent annual meeting has again elected Mr. J. Ross Robertson and Mr. A. H. Beaton, who has been Queen's representative for a number of years, to the respective positions of president





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and secretary. It has been mainly due to the continued untiring efforts of these two gentlemen that the association has reached the high state of organization of which it now boasts. The O. H. A.'s drastic measures to suppress the professionalism that is fast ruining a number of the best Canadian amateur games, so-called, are the outcome of a most commendable policy. Neither has any detail been overlooked which is calculated to benefit the game in Ontario. A glance at the president's address will readily convince any sceptics on that point.

The new plan of grouping the teams and allowing each group to draw up its own schedule for the preliminary round is a new departure which will no doubt prove more satisfactory than the old method. Capt. Dalton will act as convener for the eastern division, including Ottawa, Cornwall, Morrisburg, Iroquois and Queen's, the winners of the group to be announced by January 31st.

The playing rules remain about the same this year as last, except that it is now permissible to stop the puck with the hands, thus eliminating a great deal of high lifting which has been a style of play much resorted to of past years by teams in none too fine condition. The speed and science of the game would probably have been further improved by the introduction of the Quebec off-side rule, but of that anon! The goal nets have now come to stay and will be used in all league matches.

The wisdom of entering Queen's III in the O. H. A. games was illustrated by the attendance at the first hockey practice on Thursday, December 13th. Two full teams were on the ice and at that the specimens of the hockey games vulgarly known as "dubs" were much rarer than in the earlier practices of former years. The work of the "Indians" in the city league last season was a fair sample of what could be done in the way of developing players, and this development can never be carried on without giving encouragement to the freshmen and youngsters. Long live the colts.

Capt. Dalton is gradually nursing his ankle up to the skating point, and will no doubt be in

good form for the Pittsburg games, which come off this year about the middle of January. Just what the personnel of the team will be has not yet been decided but at present it looks as if it would bear a striking resemblance to that of the champions of 1899 who missed the Stanley Cup. Capt. Scott of Queen's II was in the game the first day, but the executive cannot appoint the captain of Queen's III till they know their men.

#### BADGE COMMITTEE.

Just how the question of awarding some special mark or insignia to athletes who have won distinction in the university is going to come out, is rather a difficult conjecture. The athletic committee recommend one thing, and the special sub-committee appointed by the A.M.S. to look into the matter will most probably recommend some thing else. In the face of the motion at present on the books, which gives the athletic committee almost entire jurisdiction over part of the matter, some of that committee are one with the sub-committee in considering that the latter's plan is at least the more judicious, not to say efficient and more generally beneficial to college athletes as a whole. However, as it is an *Alma Mater* affair entirely the *Alma Mater* must settle it, thought it might be as well to point out that any belittling or cheapening of the college "Q," by awarding it indiscriminately to all organizations, will certainly depreciate its value in the eyes of the very men who win it, as well as in the eyes of the new incomers from who we get our raw material.

#### ATHLETIC REGULATIONS.

An abortive attempt was made at a recent meeting of the A.M.S. to amend some clauses of the athletic constitution, which, it was generally felt, needed some changes in this "growing time." Though blocked on that occasion by a technicality, they have since received the unanimous support of the Rugby and Hockey caucus meetings, and will shortly be presented to the *Alma Mater* for consideration. One movement is the change to an earlier date in the session of the annual meetings of both

clubs, in order to give the executives better opportunities for organization. Another amendment relieves the secretary-treasurer of his duty of assisting to choose the different teams for each game. The duty referred to devolves practically on the president and senior captains, the intermediate and junior captains having a voice where their own respective teams are concerned, and the vice-president acting as general advisory. The executive, moreover, reserves the right to appoint captains for the junior teams, should either positions become vacant after the playing season has opened. The same regulations apply in football as in hockey. In both cases the best practical men being given the practical work to do on the executive.

### Personals.

**D**AME Rumour hath it that A. F. Huffinan '98, is sojourning in the Yukon.

W. Kemp, M.A., is modern master in Dutton high school.

Mr. A. T. Barnard, B.A., was called home suddenly on account of the death of his mother. We tender him our sincere sympathy.

Miss Henstridge, M.A., is teaching Moderns in Bishop Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, Ont.

A. H. Middlemiss, of Science hall, when last heard of, was in Port Elizabeth, working for the Cape Government railroad, and doing cartoon-work for a local on the side.

In our list of "fortunates" given in a previous JOURNAL we omitted to include Mr. H. W. Bryan, M.A., '93, classical master of Renfrew H.S. He was married in August last to Miss Eva Stewart of Renfrew.

Another of our graduates, Mr. Robert N. McCreary, M.A., '95, has entered the realms of

the blest, being united in marriage to a fair lady of Pakenham, Ont., where Robert has become a bright and prosperous farmer.

We are pleased to note the names of George Dolan, B.A., '99, and D. A. McKay, '00, on the staff of the Ontario Normal College Monthly. The Monthly is to be congratulated on having secured the services of these two gentlemen.

Rev. Alfred Gandier, M.A., B.D., has accepted the call to St. James' Square Presbyterian church, Toronto. Mr. Gandier has been one of Queen's most successful graduates in his chosen calling. During a fruitful ministry in Brampton, Ont., he was called to Fort Massey church, Halifax, N.S. Here, again, the perseverance and devotion to duty that characterized him as a student followed him into his active labours. The people of St. James' Square are to be congratulated. The JOURNAL wishes Mr. Gandier every success.

### '01 AT HOME.

Whig Hall was the scene of '01 At Home. The management was excellent. It seemed apparent, however, that the work was falling upon two or three devoted heads—as is always the case. This made it difficult for the committee to take care of deserving but unknown young men.

Speaking for himself, the JOURNAL representative had a gilt-edged time.

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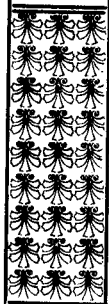
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The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such a large proportion of the College course.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the Cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

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The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.



## Education Department Calendar

October, 1900.

1. Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerk to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due.  
Night Schools open (session 1900-1901).  
Ontario Normal College opens.

December, 1900.

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees.  
Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.
11. County Model Schools Examinations begin.  
Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.  
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.
14. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.  
County Model Schools close.
15. Municipal County to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township.  
County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools.
19. Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools begin.  
Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.
20. Last day for notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.
21. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.  
Provincial Normal Schools close (2nd Session)

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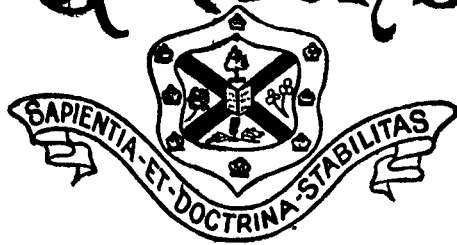


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FRIDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1901

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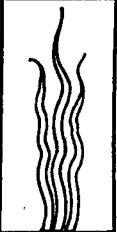
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# Queen's University Journal.

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fine class of advertisements which are selected for each issue,  
and it is hoped that those interested in the JOURNAL will  
patronize our advertisers.

**O**LYMPIAN JOVE has  
thundered, in other words  
Dr. Carman has made a  
pronouncement, and all the  
little fowl are expected to  
take shelter or be anni-  
hilated. We venture with  
some timidity upon a third course, namely to  
examine his Delphic utterances.

First of all we notice with subordinate in-  
terest Sir Oracle's complaint that the lot of  
the federated college in Toronto University is  
not a happy one, and invite Goldwin Smith's

attention to this candid avowal of one of the  
contracting parties. But we may anticipate  
Goldwin Smith's reply by reminding Dr. Car-  
man that in accepting federation he necessari-  
ly accepted friction, and that no one member  
of the federated family has a right to the post  
of High-cock-o' lorum.

In the next place the worthy doctor blows  
the dust off the provincial debates of thirty  
years ago and opens the page at the denomina-  
tional controversy of that epoch. "This is  
the forest primeval." Every man must have  
the freedom of his tastes, and Dr. Carman's  
tastes run to *Thiergeripp und Todtenbein*. As  
to us, we think no more of disturbing the de-  
cision arrived at by John Sanfield Macdonald  
than we would of disputing the Magna Charta.

But Dr. Carman, disbelieving, or affecting to  
disbelieve, our attestations, roundly announces  
that our claim to be undenominational is a  
"flimsy pretext." Dr. Carman and *The To-  
ronto World*—archangel and satan—have shak-  
en hands. Still, notwithstanding this catas-  
trophic conjunction of opposites, and this  
painful persistence of preconceived ideas (mark  
our style ; the worthy doctor's dithyrambs are  
infectious), we beg leave once more to in-  
sinuate, as gently as any sucking dove, that  
"glaciers move." Those who would deny  
that Toronto University is Anglican can dis-  
tinguish between "is" and "was," and we  
ask them to use the same perspicacity in deal-  
ing with the history of Queen's.

When air-drawn theories are blown away,  
Dr. Carman, like Goldwin Smith, admits that  
facts are against him. Goldwin Smith has  
said that the legislature made a mistake in



giving independence to Upper Canada College. No one who feels the pulse of the college will endorse this opinion. But Dr. Smith, with his proverbial intellectual sincerity, sees that the Government's action in this case explodes the notion that state aid must involve state control. And Dr. Carman, with a smack of the Spanish inquisitor in his arteries, declares that it was a false move to give the municipalities power to aid such a college as Queen's, and calls on the Government to repent and "stiffen the cord" again. Is that the doctor's circuitous way of saying, "Queen's be hanged?" Whatever may be the dark issue over which his fancy is gloating he feels that his theorizing is threatened by the facts. And, indeed, the aid freely given by the Kingston electors of all shades of religious belief, is a proof which even Toronto University itself may envy, that Queen's is national and unsectarian. Facts like iron bars may bend and break, and we admire the efforts to break them of the brawny Dr. Carman, and the lithe, sinewy Goldwin Smith. Our will hath in it a more modest working; we use them

It is now generally recognized that we have entered upon the twentieth century. In this age of criticism it is an advantage to have something admitted and we are specially thankful for this admission as we venture to think that it saves us from discussing the puzzle, upon which so much superfluous mental energy has been spent, as to when precisely the old century ended and the new one began its career. As the season of "reviews" and "outlooks" is upon us, and the attack is likely to be severe, we gladly resign the century puzzle to the region of retrospect. After all, a century is only a conventional division. It is difficult to make clear cut sections in the course of time or the movement of humanity, and the great fact for us is the continuity of life. We do not of course question the position that there are seasons especially appropriate for reviewing our own past or the still greater past of the society to which we belong, or that our intelligent estimate of the past will help us in our own endeavour rightly to face the

future. This is certainly such a time in a university which, as a result of its past development, is seeking to enter upon a larger life, and as we hope a fuller and richer life. In these few words, however, we are concerned not so much with views and reviews as with the essential spirit of a healthful life.

Certain people have talked so much about the *fin de siecle* that they have come to cherish the delusion that the foolish phrase means something. And we must concede that it means this, that they have worked themselves into a "*fin de siecle*" mood, a mood that is morbid rather than wholesome. It seems that after all the fret and fever of the nineteenth century we are in a very bad way. There has been in some senses sufficient of that "progress of the species" upon which Carlyle poured his scornful contempt. The advance in all spheres of physical science has been great, and the mechanical appliances which serve our convenience and comfort have been indefinitely multiplied. Men have made haste to be rich and the millionaire has bulked more largely in the public view. Civilized nations have entered upon a new era of rivalry and competition and are busy dividing among themselves the remaining available portions of this poor earth. In the leading nations freedom has been enlarged and social life has been purified and uplifted. And yet we are told that we know nothing, that we have lost intelligent idealism and true sentiment, that the whole business of human life is a delusion and a snare, and, sad to say, Christianity has been destroyed once more. This would be dreadful if it were true but again we find help in taking large views of things. It may be that the old century ends with an ebb-tide; we do not discuss the point, we merely admit the possible. We, however, do not judge the world from the standpoint of the "bad quarter of an hour" or quarter of a century. The evils to which we have referred would be appalling were it not for this, that they have happened so often before. Cynical people have in many ages discovered that life is not worth living. The foundations of human knowledge have so often been undermined that it is strange how



knowledge continues to grow, and as for Christianity, it has been destroyed so many times and come out of the process purer and stronger, that we have ceased to be alarmed. As Kipling says in a somewhat different connection, "if all that was true there would be no basis for the Indian Empire, and a complex structure of the kind could not very well stand on nothing, at least after it was found out." But the point that causes us most concern is that if such things were true there could be no university. A clever man once wrote a history of philosophy to show that there is no philosophy, but we do not build universities for the purpose of founding an elaborate proof of the impotence of the human intellect. The university means the reality of knowledge, the unity of truth, the sacredness of the whole of human life. If life is not worth living where is the football and hockey, not to speak of lively tennis and the gentle game of bowls. If we are but of yesterday and really know nothing, then divinity hall may still exist as it is understood live on air of a very rarified kind, but what about our friends who manipulate the molecules or perfect the many inventions of science hall. We do not mention the medicals as "christian science," another form of knowing-nothing-and-everything-at-once, is likely to make short work with them. Finally, if Christianity is destroyed we do not think that the Ontario Government or any other government can save Queen's University. This institution has grown during the second half of the nineteenth century by being true to the principle that must prevail through all the centuries, viz: that man does not live by bread alone, that knowledge is real and worth making sacrifices for, that the mental form, the furniture and drapery is not the highest consideration but that manhood enlightened by knowledge and quickened by love is a gift and a revelation of God. In this spirit we must go forth to meet the events of the new century, thankful that we are not doomed to the *fin de siecle* nightmare, that life for us is still full of hope, that those who really live in any large sense prove the worth and the joy of life, and convinced that in all forms of knowl-

edge and in all the movement of life there is a divine meaning which we may realize through the manifestation of our higher self in loyalty to the social relationships which are both our safety and our strength.

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NOW that the year At Homes are all over, and the excitement and worry past, it might not be out of place to ask in all seriousness if the game is worth the candle. It is not surprising that members of a year are anxious to meet together for a social evening, for such a social gathering should be a means of inspiring an excellent year spirit. But it is more than doubtful if the formidable proportions to which these At Homes have grown can foster such a spirit. It is possibly the reverse. It would not be fair to say that dissensions have arisen, but it is quite within the truth to assert that dissatisfaction has shown its ugly face. The social year gathering has turned out to be a year reception to all and sundry. In some instances the guests have turned host, and then have forgotten the programme provided for their entertainment. Guests behaving in this way have yet to learn the rudiments of the education of a true gentleman. The entertainment was provided by the year for the year, and, if good fellowship is to be preserved, the *year's* interest should be consulted. At any rate, there are those amongst us, and they count Queen's best students in their ranks, who believe that we have "supped full" of At Homes, and that in the future we will do well to seek new and better ways and means for promoting college spirit.

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THE *Westminster* in speaking of Rev. A. Gandier's induction into the pastorate of St. James' Square church, speaks of his "vigour of mind and body, his genuineness, his balance, and, withal, his quenchless enthusiasm." The writer has in these words given students an ideal which they cannot afford to disregard. Indeed the average graduate who has not these characteristics has failed to make the best use of his college course. For years his time has been practically his own. Every day he has been in the company of the best thinkers, and



the world's best thoughts have been continually before his mind. It rested with himself to use his opportunities as aids to a truer life, and if he does not leave the shadow of the college walls with "vigour of mind and body, genuineness, balance, and enthusiasm," the fault is his own and he is brother to a waster. In this young Canada of ours, just awakening to its privileges for splendid manhood, there is a work for the university man to do, and which, if it is to be accomplished at all, must be done by him. The church needs him to help her in teaching the world the value of manhood. The state needs him to help her statesmen to width of vision and depth of insight. Every man needs his disciplined mind and his enlarged sympathies. In the nature of the case the average student cannot leave his *alma mater* a finished scholar, but the country has a right to expect in him the eye that can detect a private or a public fraud, a strong hand and a trained intellect to protect the weak or the ignorant, and a loftiness of ideal that will create an atmosphere that will make it easier for the best men to become the country's leaders. What is expected of the student is not so much maturity as an openness to ideas and a "quenchless enthusiasm," for all that goes to make up the best life.

#### THE DEAN'S SCHOLARSHIP.

(To be founded in the Medical Faculty, in honour of Dr. Fife Fowler, on the occasion of his retiring from the Chair of "The Principles and Practices of Medicine," after a life-long service, beginning with the establishment of the Faculty.)

WITH the opening of the session of 1892-3 the university was rounded out by the restoration of the medical faculty. The faculty has since been endeavoring to keep pace with the other departments of the university. It has no endowment and its only source of revenue is from fees. The professors, however, like all others who are identified with Queen's, have shown a spirit of self-sacrifice and have aimed at nothing less than full equipment. Since 1892, two professors, devoting their whole time to the work of teaching, one in Physiology and Histology and the other in Pathology and Bacteriology,

have been appointed and these are paid wholly by the faculty. Besides this the School of Mines is paid for teaching Chemistry. Of the balance of the receipts, a full third is set apart for equipment and current expenses, and the remaining two-thirds is all the professors receive by way of remuneration for their services. Notwithstanding the pittance each member of the faculty receives as salary, the professors, for the more complete equipment of the college, have decided to enlarge and improve the buildings, at a cost of \$10,000. This sum they purpose raising among themselves. No outsider has been asked to assist. The work on this improvement will be commenced in the spring, and the new buildings will be ready for use at the opening of the session of 1901-02.

This narration of facts is given as fitting introduction to an appeal to the medical graduates to co-operate with the faculty in a matter which concerns all alike. Dr. Fowler, the Dean of the Faculty and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, has resigned his professorial chair. The faculty felt that Dr. Fowler's forty-six years of active service as a teacher should be commemorated in some way, and it has been decided to found a scholarship in medicine, to be known as the Dean Fowler Scholarship. To this object the faculty has contributed \$300. In view of the outline of what has been done by the faculty during the past eight years, it will be readily acknowledged that it has been actuated by a spirit of devotion to the cause of medical education. The whole burden of founding the Dean's Scholarship would also have been borne by the faculty, but it was felt that every medical graduate of Queen's had the right to demand the privilege of having his name associated with an effort to honour the name of Dr. Fowler, under whom each one of them had sat in his student days and of whom each has the kindest recollections. For this reason, it has been decided to ask the medical graduates to contribute to the Dean Fowler Scholarship. We very much mistake their loyalty if a generous response is not made. Each will feel himself honoured in being permitted to join

his fellow graduates in honoring the veteran professor.

As some of the graduates in greater New York and the Empire State desire to make a special effort, this has been conceded to them. Dr. Harry F. Mitchell, South Bend, Indiana, has been asked to form those who are in his neighborhood into a committee charged with the duty of bringing the matter before the graduates in the other States of the Republic. And a Kingston committee will appeal to those who live elsewhere. While the minimum sum required is \$10,000, it is hoped that two or three times that amount will be sent in before the end of March. Medical Convocation is held early in April and everything in connection with the commemoration should be completed before that date. Contributions should be sent to the Principal or to Dr. Herald, Secretary of the Faculty.

#### TWO BIOGRAPHIES.

THE JOURNAL commends Mr. C. C. James' article in *Acta Victoriana* entitled "Two College Men." The article is well written, and makes one long to read the two biographies so ably dealt with. The first part of the article is devoted to a biography of Francis Parkman, one of the continent's foremost historians. We cull the following sentences: "To build up his constitution, and to save what little strength he had, he turned to nature. \* \* \* The study of Parkman's career is especially commended to the student of this day for one great lesson that it teaches, namely, that while out-door exercise and nature communion are of the greatest assistance to the literary man, over-indulgence in athletics may be disastrous. \* \* \* He was not a brilliant student, his college course would be considered quite ordinary, but he mastered himself, and by pluck and patience, pulled himself through a half century of work, the doing of which now seems a miracle." The next time you are in a book-store take a look at Parkman's works and con the following, ye who send in your two or three dozen-page essays, "dashed off" at a sitting! "For the first half year, the rate of composition averaged about six lines a day!"

One who has felt the energy of Parkman's sentences can scarce believe that they were penned by one of whom our author writes: "For fifty years he groped his crippled way through life. His life seemed blasted. His work demanded keen vision, but his eyes were almost closed; his investigations demanded travel, but his limbs were well-nigh powerless; his themes required keen mental powers, but nervous prostration and even insanity stared him in the face." Yet, over all these Parkman triumphed! The best of us have food for thought in this biography.

The second part of this article deals with the biography of Booker T. Washington. The hero of the biography says of his father, "I do not even know his name." The hero was born in a little cabin kitchen, through which the wind and the storm blew unhindered. Boots and caps were unknown. His food was corn-bread and pork. Yet this poor negro, through his own unaided efforts, secured a college education and fought his way to a world-wide reputation. When Parkman and Booker Washington, despite their tremendous handicaps, have accomplished so much we feel that the average college man has scarcely learned the a, b, c of hard work.

#### THE RETURN.

FRIDAY afternoon was made notable by the home-coming of a body of our South African troops. So much enthusiasm was let loose a few months ago on a similar occasion, that for the moment we thought that Kingston and Queen's would have little to spare for these late arrivals. But Kingston and Queen's rose to the occasion to an almost alarming extent.

There was something truly convincing about Friday's display of loyalty. Underfoot the snow made things damp and dirtily disagreeable. The wind was nipping and unkind, but an immense crowd gathered about the G. T. R. station and waited patiently for several hours without suffering any apparent diminution of enthusiasm.

One of the prettiest features of the whole afternoon was the impromptu war-dance exe-

cuted by an ex-Court-crier and an equally-ex A.M.S. secretary. The latter became peculiarly effective when he bravely grasped a handful or so of his opponent's top-dressing, and then described wild circles around and about his squealing victim. When the victim landed an appalling right-hander on the round top of the ex-Secretary's hard hat, thereby entirely depriving that hat of a shape and comeliness, the crowd roared applause. We wish to thank these gentlemen for their disinterested efforts to please the populace.

Queen's took no official part in the procession, principally because there was no procession to speak of.

The welcome extended to the prodigals, especially our own Jack Sparks, lost nothing in heartiness and vigour because it was informal.

The blushing heroes were not "Hobsonized;" that, thanks be to climate and cold common sense is not characteristic of Canadian femininity. But they were given a genuine and unusually demonstrative welcome; and we know that they deserve it.

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### Contribution.

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#### THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

#### THE CLAIM OF QUEEN'S.

(C.)

THE two preceding letters have aimed to show: (1) That Queen's is now an unsectarian college, and (2) That it is of service to the Provincial Government. Our claim is that in these two respects there is no vital difference between Toronto and Queen's, and that the Government, when it considers the University question, should deal equitably with both. This claim has been challenged by President Loudon, Chancellor Burwash, Provost Macklem, Mr. S. H. Blake and others, and their arguments ought to be carefully weighed.

(1) In the first place it has been objected that the Government, if it assisted Queen's, would be compelled to assist all the denominational colleges of Ontario. As my first letter proved that Queen's is not denominational, this argument misses the mark. We

accept the decision come to by the Province more than thirty years ago, that no denominational college can be aided from the Government funds. But our once having been Presbyterian should not shut off public support forever. Many colleges in other countries founded by religious bodies, have, to the credit of their founders, become independent. Nor can it be argued that a college must be secular and irreligious, when it becomes unsectarian; it is possible to preserve, perhaps even to deepen religious life by dropping denominational peculiarities. The constitutional reforms, already agreed upon, are still to a large extent unknown to the public; but, wherever they are known, the objection that Queen's is denominational must be withdrawn. The statement that the Government will be overwhelmed by an inroad of denominationalism is clearly, then, beside the issue.

(2) A second argument runs that Queen's, although no longer denominational, is independent of Government control, and cannot receive Government assistance. If aid by government necessarily takes with it direct control by Government, the rule ought to apply all round, to hospitals, charities, schools and colleges. But hospitals and charities receive grants of money not only from municipalities but from the Provincial Government, simply on the understanding that the institutions and accounts shall be open to public inspection; there is no other control. Grants are regularly made by the Province to collegiate institutes, high schools, public libraries, art schools, and technical schools or classes, under the regulation that they shall be inspected by a provincial officer; but salaries and appointments rest wholly with local boards, on which there is Government representative. Legislation passed last session with respect to Upper Canada College, bears directly on this point. On condition that friends of the college subscribed \$50,000, the Government agreed to hand over the superb endowment in buildings, land and money to an independent board, on which there will be in the course of four years no Government representative except the minister of education. Under the old order the

Government did not, and under the new order will not, make appointments to the staff.

Queen's comes under these facts. It has already agreed that on its new board of trustees shall sit not only the minister of education, but others appointed by the Government, if the Government should so desire. The college is now discharging a growing proportion of the public educational work of the Province. There is no escape from the conclusion that it is entitled to public aid.

(3) When these abstract objections have been answered, there remains a so-called practical objection that a grant to Queen's and to other colleges on the same plane as Queen's will cripple Toronto and injure the cause of higher education. But the objection, stated in this way, is not practical. Help to Queen's does, it is true, imply readiness to help any undenominational college doing the same quantity and quality of public work as is done by Queen's. But apart from Toronto University there is no such college. The denominational arts colleges of Toronto are together doing distinctly less work for the schools than is Queen's alone.

Stripped of its irrelevancies the practical argument is reduced to this, that aid to Queen's will injure Toronto University. Let us go with the argument. The advocate for Queen's, who would allow himself the same kind of devotion to his college, which some advocates of Toronto show for theirs, might reply that the gain to Queen's would balance the loss to Toronto. But refusing to adopt this style of warfare, he might fairly maintain that the expansion of Queen's may continue to stimulate Toronto, just as in the past the action of Queen's helped to bring home to Toronto the right of women to a college education and the necessity for chairs in history and political science and a second chair in philosophy. Queen's, too, has experienced the benefits of friendly rivalry; situated midway between McGill and Toronto, it had to move forward with them or be left behind.

The existence of several universities is of still greater value, if the models are different.

Neither Oxford nor Cambridge would be so priceless a boon to England, if one was merely a duplicate of the other. In Toronto itself Upper Canada College is doing a work which could not possibly be done by a collegiate institute. In its system of secondary education in Toronto the Government has wisely included more types than one. A policy which is good for Toronto ought to be good for the Province. The difference between Toronto University, with its cluster of denominational arts or theological colleges and Queen's with its one arts college covering all denominations, Toronto with its year system and Queen's with its class-system or subject-system, not to speak of differences in history, traditions and methods, is conspicuous. The loss of Queen's to Ontario would not be simply the loss of lands, staff and endowment, but the extinction of a type, which could not be compensated for by any enlargement of Toronto University, on however generous a scale.

Next there is the factor of distance and expense, and here, too, the city of Toronto furnishes an illustration. No one collegiate institute could serve the city as completely as it is now being served by three. It is the same with the Province. Many a man now filling a position of trust would never have been educated if Queen's had not been accessible. Indeed if Queen's were closed, another university might be founded in eastern Ontario. But the Government has already partially recognized the claims of this section by assisting to establish in Kingston the school of mining, whose rapid growth justifies their policy. Will the Government provide instruction in Kingston for mining students, who are able to pay between \$60 and \$70 in fees annually, but provide not a tittle of instruction except in Toronto for poorer arts students, many of whom have to earn in the summer their winter expenses or else drop their course?

Then there is the point of economy. Suppose that Queen's were by the action of the Government pushed to the wall—a possibility which its loyal sons would do their utmost to avert—what would happen? Firstly, the School of Mining, affiliated with Queen's,

would be cut in half, and the Government would be forced to abandon the school and retract its policy, or double its annual allowance. Secondly, a proportion of our arts students would go to Toronto, and at once the Government would be confronted by another problem. New buildings, apparatus and teachers would have to be found, in order that Toronto might maintain the present quality of its work. But an expenditure to meet the requirements would exceed by many times a grant, which would enable Queen's to educate these same students and many others as effectually in Kingston. It is therefore a wise economy to aid Queen's.

The only way to avoid this conclusion is to suppose that as the sons and daughters of Queen's would at all costs to themselves hold what they have. They could not see their Alma Mater in distress, and that the Government, though admitting the justice of our plea, could withhold assistance. The compliment to the friends of Queen's would be deserved, but to turn the cold shoulder upon thrift and self-sacrifice, is not statesmanship. President Loudon is proud to think that Toronto University is "intensely British"; the British method in dealing with universities is to help those who help themselves.

S. W. DYDE.

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### Medical Notes.

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**W**ITHOUT doubt the most successful dinner ever held by Queen's students and Faculty of Medicine was that of Thursday evening December 20th. The committee appointed to arrange for suitable accommodation and caterer had a great deal of difficulty in their work. The dining room in the Frontenac was too small, and when it was suggested to make room elsewhere in the hotel for the extra number almost a double rate was demanded. As a last resort the committee decided on the city hall with Peter Devlin as caterer, and most certainly the success of the affair would indicate that it's not the last time the venerable patriarchs of Kingston's bygone days will look down on a like event.

The mayor and council very kindly placed at the disposal of the students both the mayor's office and the council chamber, to be used as cloak rooms. Here the guests assembled and promptly on time repaired to the field of operations. On entering the hall a quite self-satisfied feeling came over all present, but especially over the members of the final year, as they noted the elegant decorations and gay appearance of the menu cards, and while awaiting the first course many were the complimentary remarks passed on the work of the decorating and printing committees. Most certainly Mr. Shea's work was faultless from the canopied platform to the skull and crossbones, illuminated by a green light, hanging from the arch of welcome. The handsomely embossed menu cards added greatly both to the appearance of the table and the reputation of the printing committee.

The music committee, assisted by the generosity of L. J. Day, were not at all behind in their work as was attested by the orchestra of twenty-five pieces which acted as a most effective aid to digestion. The little extra outlay most certainly more than made itself evident in the quality and also in the quantity of the selections as the 14th did itself more than justice.

The courses having been done ample justice to, the president arose and in a neat speech proposed the first toast, viz: "The Queen," which was responded to by the assemblage singing the national anthem.

Next came the "Dominion," proposed by Mr. I. G. Bogart in a patriotic speech outlining the great possibilities of this fair land of ours. This was responded to by Mr. B. M. Britton, Q. C., in a happy strain.

Mr. H. I. Bowie proposed the toast, "Queen's and her Faculties" in a speech which, according to the *Whig*, stamped him as the orator of the evening. The first to respond to this was Prof. McComb, and he did so in a real Irish speech which led the boys to conclude "he was all right." Next came Dr. Herald who was as usual well received. Undoubtedly the most important part of the doctor's speech was his divulgence of the open



secret that the medical building is to be enlarged before next session. Principal Grant was the third to respond choosing last place as he said "to correct any inaccuracies of the preceding speakers." The Principal waxed warm on the theme uppermost in the minds of all Queen's men about this time, viz: the granting of government aid to our college. One statement we were pleased to hear the Principal make and that was: "If the government gave us \$50,000,000 the college would not consent to be under bondage to the province. Queen's was born free and would forever remain free."

Mr. E. Richardson proposed "Sister Universities," which was responded to by the visiting delegates, viz: Allan B. Rutherford, 'Varsity; T. H. McCarthy, McGill; Chas. R. Elliott, Trinity; Chas. W. Smith, Bishop's.

Dr. J. C. Connell proposed "Our Guests," to which Mayor Minnes and B. M. Britton responded.

Rev. A. W. Richardson, M. D., proposed "The Hospitals," to which Drs. Ryan and Mundell responded.

Dr. Third on the "Undergraduates" was responded to by T. S. Genge. While "The Ladies" would certainly have been delighted by Mr. F. F. Carr-Harris' flattering remarks and Dr. Mylks' gallant reply.

Interspersed with the the toasts were a song and encore by Mr. W. A. Lavell, given in his usual good style. An English solo by our Frenchman, Mr. LaBrosse, which was also encored. And last but by no means least the year song by Mr. C. A. Porteous. Mr. G. H. Bleecker was the accompanist of the evening.

Here ended the last dinner of the century and most certainly it was a most fitting ending. Too much cannot be said in praise of the work of the dinner committee composed of the following: Messrs. L. J. Day, H. A. Bowie, D. T. Smith, I. G. Bogart. Their task was a difficult one and to their efforts the success of the dinner is to a great measure due. We would make special mention of Mr. L. J. Day, who certainly did great service on several committees.

#### NOTES.

Mr. E. Richardson was our representative to McGill dinner.

The boys are wondering when they are going to get in on those Hotel Dieu clinics.

### Science.

#### THE RINK.

'Tis where, on winter afternoons,  
The Freshman learns to wait  
Until some other fellow's girl  
Will let him have a skate.

'Tis also where the Freshman sports  
His very choicest manner;  
His shiny face looks shiner,  
His shoes of tan look tanner.

THE air is full of dinner. Although the date has not been definitely fixed upon, it is probable that the committee will recommend a day somewhat earlier than usual. With our increased numbers, and our entire harmony and good will, we ought to make the dinner of '01 an affair of which to be proud. There are many details to be debated, much preliminary business to be transacted, but the committee is strong in numbers and stronger in desire to do its duty. In due time its report will be brought in and all the machinery put in motion. Let every student in Science Hall feel that the success of the dinner will depend upon his efforts as much as upon anyone else. Only by united effort can we make things hum as they should hum.

#### NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

G. A. G.—"I resolve to have no more discussion with S-lv-r." S-LV-R:—"I resolve to have no more discussion with Gr-v-r; to denounce iniquity in high places, and to depose all self-constituted kings."

Mc—:—"I swear I'll use my own curling tongs after this." P-NS:—"I'll foil thee, villain!" BART:—"I shall henceforth hearken with deeper respect to the maxims of little Mac." LITTLE MAC.:—"I shall leave the room before the point comes."

THE LITTLE FATHER:—"I resolve to eschew Federal, Provincial and Civic politics. When I launch my frail bark on the chill

waters of life, where would I be without an intimate acquaintance with the Baveno Twins?"

S. N. Graham, B.Sc., '00, dropped from the clouds during the Christmas holidays. From information painfully extracted, we would judge that life in Sault Ste Marie is not all skittles and beer.

From Rossland comes news of Frank Stevens also B.Sc., '00. From a post-card we gather that something is to be eternally reprobated, and that the writer himself is well.

K. R. McLennan, now of Ottawa, came down with the Capitals last Friday. K. R. looks fine and fit, but much more knowing.

Dickson Major, is temporarily with us. He leaves for Rossland shortly.

Science extends the glad hand to Jack Sparks. She invites him tenderly to pause and consider why he should not take a course in Mining as an appropriate sequel to his South African experiences.

#### SCIENCE, 1901.

The brave plum-duff has come and gone,  
So too the Christmas turkey;  
Once more we wish the atmosphere  
Of lab's was not so murky.

Now, with the new-born century,  
We've made a strong resolve;  
No more to mutter hasty words  
When something won't dissolve.

We swear—not swear but vow you know—  
That when some breakers break,  
We'll dam the current of our speech,  
For abstract virtue's sake.

And when a fellow lifts our lamp,  
Or bags our acid bottle,  
We will not hanker for his blood  
Nor catch him by the throttle.

Ah no! we'll get another lamp,  
And plainly show our sorrow  
Because we have not two or three  
For that bad man to borrow.

And so, on Christian graces built,  
Our lives will shine like blazes,  
And men will wonder what it means  
The while they sing our praises!

#### MRS. GRANT.

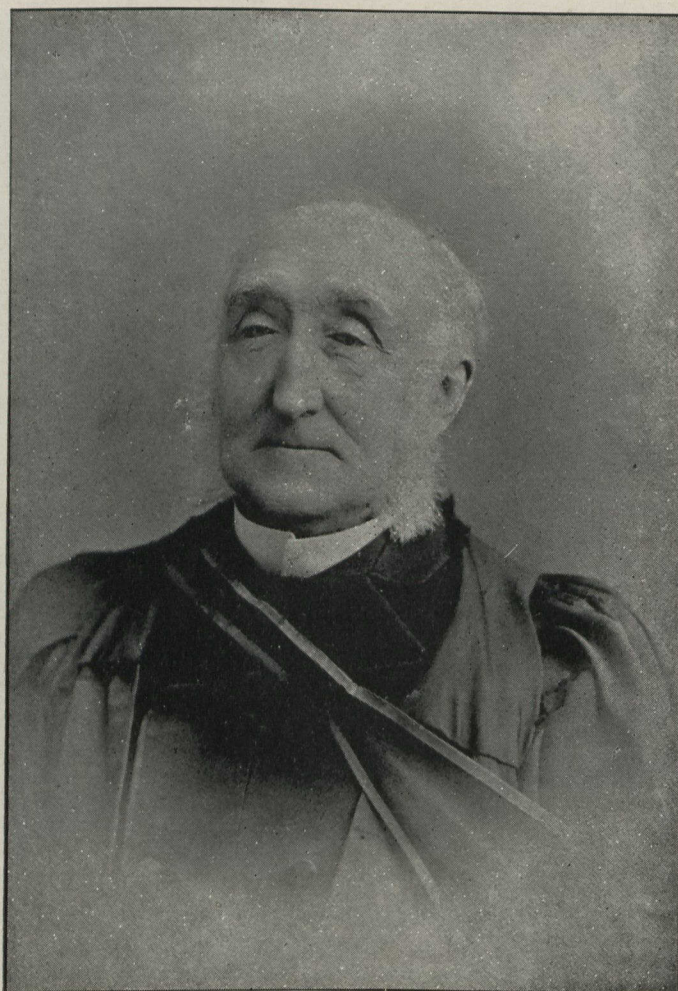
AFTER a long illness, borne with great patience and cheerfulness, Mrs. Grant, the wife of our honored Principal, passed away on the first day of this new century. No words of ours are needed to assure the Principal how deeply the students of all departments of the University sympathize with him, and how much they admire the calm strength of spirit with which he is able to bear his irreparable loss.

Although the state of Mrs. Grant's health had for some years prevented her from exercising the extended hospitality, in which she had once taken so much pleasure, she still contrived to remember and make a place at her table and in her home for a large number of students and friends, who all carried away with them a sense of her genial kindness, and were afforded glimpses of a mind unusually well-stored, a penetrating judgment, and a power of expression charming to the point of piquancy. As she preferred private and spontaneous action to work done by societies, few will ever know how much she interested herself in the varied life of the University. It was greatly owing to her practical foresight that the admission of women students has always worked, without either residence or matron, "like a softly flowing stream of oil." Because she considered the future, she freely occupied herself with what we sometimes call small things; chiefly through her gentle assiduity and influence the college grounds, amongst whose trees, vines and flowers, she delighted to walk and work, have been redeemed from painful bareness. Though she has been removed from our midst, her clear mind, wise judgment, and loving care, have left a permanent and appreciable mark upon the growth of the University.



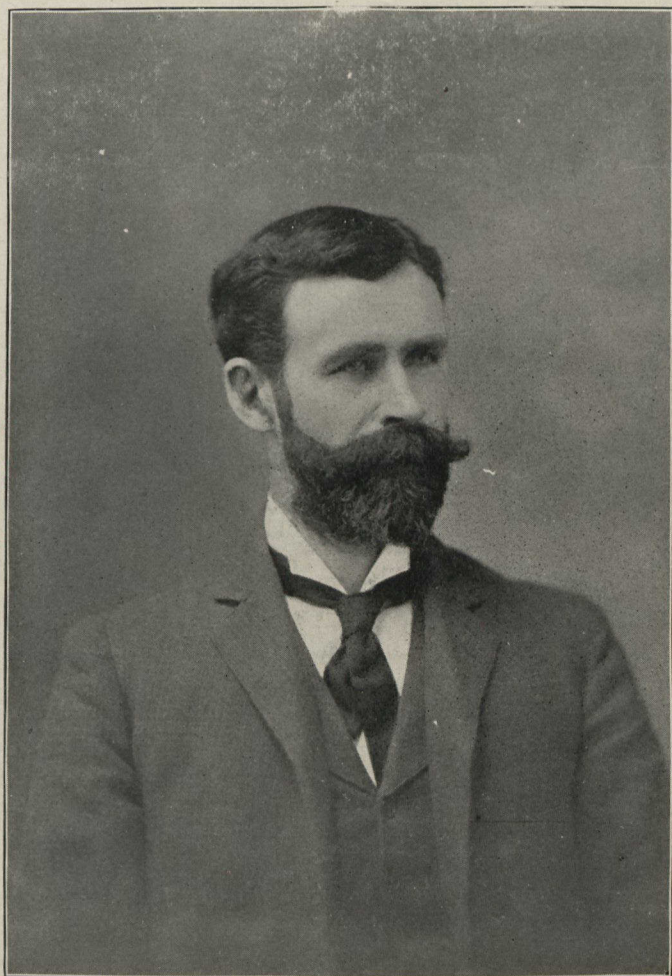
THE LATE MRS. GRANT.





REV. GEO. D. FERGUSON, B.A.,  
Professor of History.





JOHN MACGILLIVRAY, Ph.D., Leipsic,  
Professor of Modern Languages.





THE EXECUTIVE OF THE ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

THE A. M. S.

WHO will tell us why the A. M. S. last Saturday night was oppressed by such funereal gloom? Was the fact that the V. P. was a whole five minutes late too much for such an orderly body? Was the unwonted conduct of those daring students who actually chose seats within hearing distance of the chair, too outrageous for the nerves of a dignified house? Or was the gloom due to the fact that Samuel the First and the namesake of the immortal Scotch hero were to distribute the athletic prizes won on University Day? At any rate, when the meeting was over, the campus was not one wig the richer. Despite this fact, a deal of business was transacted. It was decided not to hold a "Conversat," and an address was presented our fellow students who have borne themselves so gallantly in South Africa. Jack Sparks survived the address and replied on behalf of himself and his comrades in the campaign.

The Athletic Committee is to be congratulated on having secured Prof. Dyde to present the athletic prizes. Not in years have the prizes been bestowed with the grace they were given last Saturday evening.

The following recommendations of the "Q" committee were, on motion of C. R. MacInnes, adopted by the society: That an old gold "Q" be given to:—

1. Any man who plays in two senior matches of rugby foot-ball or hockey, in a series in which we win the championship;
2. Any man who breaks a record in our annual games,
3. The all-round champion in the annual games, provided he win three first places;
4. A man who wins a first place in the Inter-collegiate games;

That an old gold "Q II" be given to any man who plays in two games on the 2nd or 3rd teams of rugby foot-ball or hockey, in a series in which we win the championship;

In exceptional cases a letter may be awarded to a man not covered by these rules by a unanimous vote of the Athletic Committee;

That no man be allowed to wear a "Q" before he has earned the right to do so;

That these rules go into effect this present session;

Provision should be made for a man taking part in the Inter-collegiate games.

It was moved by J. Matheson and seconded by Logie Macdonnell, that the following expression of sympathy be tendered the Principal in his recent sorrow:—

"We, the members of the *Alma Mater* Society, would express our deep sympathy with our beloved Principal in the bereavement he has suffered since last we met together. The many bright and beautiful qualities of mind and heart which distinguished Mrs. Grant, were not unknown to us or unappreciated in our midst. We knew that among the secret springs of that conspicuous and beneficent career which has contributed so much to raise our University to its present height of effectiveness and prosperity, her quiet household influence, her unfailing sympathy, her wise counsels, her large-hearted, unselfish devotion to the wider and worthier ends of life, counted for no small force. For much of what our honoured Principal has been enabled to do for us, for our college and our country, we recognize that our thanks are due to her. And though many of us were excluded by her sadly prolonged ill-health, and sufferings heroically endured for many years, from the privilege of coming into personal relations with her, the tradition of what she once was to the students of Queen's College, is faithfully preserved among us, and there are still not a few of our number who will long cherish, as a precious memory, that gracious simplicity of heart-felt motherly kindness, and generous hospitality which they could always count upon from her. For us, as well as for you, we feel that a light has gone out, and a warm hearth is quenched. It is our sincere prayer that you may be strengthened and supported by the Power and Sympathy which is unfailing and mightier than man's in the sad darkness and blankness of this great loss."

Mr. Burton wishes to express his sincerest thanks to the ladies of the Levana Society for a very acceptable Christmas box.

## Arts.

MEN have attempted to read character by means of the lines of the hands or the bumps of the head, but it can be read in a surer way by lines written deep in the life, lines of thought and action. It may be read in this way every day in the college building; and perhaps no place affords better opportunity for this than the reading room or library. An example or two will illustrate this. Certain students sit down to read a magazine in the reading room or a book from the library. When they are done we examine the book or paper, and find the cover soiled, the edges of the leaves scarred with sundry nips; and as a whole it looks as if it had been the morning plaything of an ambitious terrier. These students, we conclude, have but a scant regard for property. They are deficient in love for the beautiful. And we conclude, further, that their lives lack symmetry. It was said somewhere that love for the beautiful and love for the truth stand side by side. If this is so, the case of the above mentioned is poor indeed. Another illustration:—Certain students—and not our worst students always—have been in the habit of putting various private marks on the pages of library books. We shall grant to those individuals that they are diligent in study, that they have some appreciation of what they read, and, in some cases, that they are even clever. But still there is a flaw. These marks are put on the pages of the book either to soothe the passing fancy, or to impress the truth or falsehood of what they read, or to direct the minds of less acute readers in a difficult path. It will suffice here simply to point out that the book is not theirs, and that less acute readers do not care to stumble over the stupid marks of no more acute ones. We draw the conclusion that these individuals are characterized by thoughtlessness—to put it mildly—for the property of others, a high idea of their own shrewd discernment, and a desire that others should see it. Still another illustration:—Certain papers have disappeared from the reading room. These papers were of a somewhat late date, and had not yet learned

to walk. But they received aid, and are gone. We forbear to give in detail the story written upon the lives of the light-fingered individuals who figure prominently here. We will simply say that the lines indicate wrath to come, and that speedily. These illustrations are not pictures of imagination, but of actual life within the University. The offences mentioned are by no means trifling, and nothing can excuse them. Only expulsion can atone for the last named one, as it did atone for a similar case or two in the past.

IN a former issue of the JOURNAL, a feeler was thrown out in this column to attract information regarding certain matters. The ladies' column of the last issue abundantly satisfied our curiosity. We have gleaned from it the following facts, for the accuracy of which we are of course in no way responsible:—

1st. Ladies prefer not to hurt divinities, flies and lambs.

2nd. Girls do not live on pretty speeches. They do not like them.

3rd. There are occasions when men MUST make pretty speeches. In that case it is all right.

4th. The ladies would like the opportunity to educate the men.

5th. The men who crowd in front of the library door are no beauties.

These are all new to us except one; we were before acquainted with the last one, and that is the reason we never stand there. We consider the success of our feeler to be remarkable.

THE action of the members of the year '04 in excluding from their fold the freshman year in science has received some share of criticism. In general, the interests of the two bodies are very much in common. But there are certain cases when this is not so, as, for example, in the choosing of officers for the Arts Society and the Concursus, and, later on, in the choosing of delegates to represent Arts at functions of other universities. Only Arts men can have the right to vote in such cases, for it is they who bear the financial burdens



incidental to them. The science column of the last issue of the JOURNAL properly pointed out that much mutual benefit arises out of the common organization of arts and science students of the various years. If some definite understanding could be had concerning the points where the interests differ, the mutual benefit could be more easily attained. But until such understanding is reached, the matter is at least debatable.

IT must be confessed that the old story that the 19th century was about to expire, that the new one was about to dawn, that the 19th was a fine century, etc., etc., was getting a little monotonous. In fact it was getting painful. The result was that we greeted the new century with a sigh of relief, from the thought that all was over. But when during the three following weeks people would persist in saying:—"A happy century to you, and many of them!" the pain came back worse than ever. Verily with the sweet must come the bitter!

MANY new faces have appeared about the halls since the holiday time. They will find things strange perhaps, but genial. A number of "old uns" have also returned after an absence from Queen's varying from eight months up, during which time they no doubt felt unhappy. They all smile as well as ever, and some of them better.

#### '02 AT HOME.

The '02 At Home in the *Whig* hall was a very pleasant affair, and the JOURNAL has just remarked that it feels good over it yet. Everybody was bright and smiling. One could see the work of a controlling spirit in the management of it; and even the few afflicted with chronic dissatisfaction were pleased for once.

#### Ladies.

JUST three weeks since, one and all, the latest number of THE JOURNAL in our hands, and in our hearts the delight of children just let loose from school, joined to all the pleasant anticipations of the season, we were

scattering towards all the corners of the earth. We hope the home-people were glad to see us—they said they were anyway, and we took them at their word. But the moments did fly, and though we said to each as it passed, "*Verweile doch, du bist so schön*," yet here we are, back again at Queen's before we know it, entering upon all the horrors of the spring term.

Oh that spring term! Speak not lightly of it, nor mention it except with bated breath; for before us, full in view now, stand spring Exams. and we feverishly search the calendar to discover (with dread results), how much of our work is yet to do, or perhaps to see if we can possibly "dop" a few of our classes without irretrievably wrecking our courses. If we could only be examined on the calendar! It is the only branch of college work on which we feel ourselves at all well-informed. But no! The authorities, with their usual wisdom, after so arranging matters that we must spend as much time over the calendar as over all our other work put together, calmly refuse to give us any credit for all our hard work.

Farewell then to magazines and the latest novels! Farewell to pleasant comfy hours spent visiting each other! Farewell to all social duties! Farewell, as alas, too many say, to all college meetings! No time now for anything but grind. Hencetorth our most cherished recreation must be to read the *History of German Literature*, or *The Letters of Cicero*, or *The Critique of Pure Reason*, or perchance to investigate the mysteries of conic sections,—how we do enjoy it! Some of us have heroically begun already, some of us are "just going to,"—next Monday. It is remarkable what an excellent day Monday seems for the turning over of our new leaves—until it comes, when we clearly perceive the superior excellence of the next Monday. And so it goes on till sometime we will wake with horror to the fact that we have but a few weeks left. Well, good luck go with us all! Somehow or other most of us manage, as a general rule, to scramble through, and that, if not a very high ideal, is nevertheless eminently satisfactory in practice.

There is just one bright spot in our lives

now. The blessings of every college girl are lavishly poured out upon the rink. It is just the same as ever. There is the omnipresent freshette who is "only learning," and the equally omnipresent one who learnt long ago and has forgotten the small boys who play hockey on the sly when they think they are not observed, and the yet smaller ones who skate about in a fantastically uncertain course and upset or are upset with equal enthusiasm. It all has a healthy sort of flavour about it that is lacking to us in most of our other associations, and is most welcome to us when we find it at the rink.

Oh pause a while, my friends, to hear  
Their fate, and drop a quiet tear  
Over their woes who are so bold  
To face and fight that monster old,  
The Honour Moderns Course.

No balmy sleep awaits their eyes,  
They work all night, at seven to rise.  
For if they take some rest at night  
Their work can ne'er be ready right  
In the professor's eye.

And should soft slumber chain them fast,  
And should their rest past seven last,  
Then 'tis quite sure they will be late,  
Too late to reach their class at eight,  
Their well-loved Moderns class.

They never dare to slope a class,—  
The Herr Professor let it pass?

"You must be here for every one,"

He says, and so they run  
To reach that class at eight.

They spend their wretched nights and days  
On *der, die, das* and *la, le, les*,  
And Werther's sorrows seem but light  
Compare with those which their lives blight  
The Honor Moderns class.

No time, as others do, to meet,  
And friends with cheerful voices greet,  
No time to skate as others may,  
No time for ought, from day to day,  
But for that Moderns class.

Honor classics may be bitter,  
Mathematics men may weep,  
But the biggest cup of sorrows  
Honor Moderns still will reap.

## Divinity.

The Apologetics class will be interested in the following effusion:

Whence have come these men and women?

Whence these youths and maidens fair?

All these clever handsome students,

Who each winter gather here?

From baboons and pretty monkeys

Of the pentadactyle clan,

From the chimpanze, and lemur

Come these students "spick and span"

All their philosophic knowledge

From the slugs and earthworms grew,

Mathematics, science, physics,

Both the geese and donkeys knew.

And this music, swelling grandly

Through the college halls each day,

Is the chorus to the squealing

Of a little piggy's lay.

'Tis no wonder that the glee club

Calls a halt so often now,

When you think it's but the echo

Of the mooing of a cow,

Gaelic spoke the protoplasm,

While in French the orang swore,

Still in Hebrew sing mosquitoes,

And in German bullfrogs snore.

—JOURNAL of Mar. 20, 1891.

THE question of missions is one that is constantly coming up for discussion. Quite frequently we meet men who do not believe in missions and consider them simply a throwing away of money, time and life. If such persons are sincere in their views we have nothing to say, but we have very little sympathy with another class that we occasionally meet, men who are continually talking about missions and who consider you "a heathen man or a publican" if you will not accept their views and join a volunteer movement or some such thing and then these very men themselves later, after, of course, they see a comfortable position awaiting them at home, decide that they are not fitted for mission work or that they have not been called to that particular



line of work. We will not say that the last state of these men is worse than the first, perhaps the last is much better than the first. Nor have we anything to say against such movements and missions in general but we are decidedly opposed to such inconsistency as we frequently observe. We can call to mind several enthusiasts for missions who formed such "entanglements" that they had to give up their work before it was really begun or very shortly after it had commenced. This was done too with open eyes. The need of men is constantly being brought before us both for work in the western parts of our country and in other lands. Some time ago we received a letter from one of our graduates in the west which shows the urgency of the need and the stamp of man that is required for the church's work in the growing west. We hope to submit an extract from this letter in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

The students of divinity wish to convey their sincere sympathy to their honored Principal in his recent affliction. The late Mrs. Grant was respected and loved by every student, even by those who were not personally acquainted with her. Still even those who had not that privilege have felt their indebtedness to her for they knew she helped our Principal and he helped them.

The students of the hall have been subjected to some severe criticisms in essay writing lately. We do not object to being criticised. Criticism may be offered by our best friend though sorry to say it is seldom offered in that way. We wish for nothing better so long as it is offered in a fair spirit for nothing could be more helpful, but we would like it remembered that we have written essays before, that we are neither school boys nor freshmen and that we have to give an account of our stewardship to more than one master. We are not anxious to be compelled to take our bills and write fifty.

Rev. James Carruthers "Watkins," lecturer in elocution, has arrived and begun his work. He has adopted the method of taking the men separately, dispensing with formal lectures. To any one who has met with him the wisdom

of his course has justified itself. Do not be surprised if a greater than Ross, Laurier or Bryan, pops up in our midst one of these days.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Sarnia, is with us this week to begin a course on pastoral theology. At the present time we have about as large a staff as any of our sister colleges can boast of.

Rev. Colin Young, B. A. '93, who went west a short time ago has been called to Prince Albert and has accepted.

Rev. W. H. Cram, B. A., B. D., '00, has been called to Harrowsmith, Glenvale and Wilton. We understand he will accept.

Thurlow Frazer, B. A., of the 2nd year in theology, has received a call to Bank Street Church, Ottawa, as assistant to Dr. Moore. He will accept for one year at least.

Rev. J. S. Watson, B. A., has been heard from. He is stationed at Miniota, Man., and is doing good work. He writes that he is "still a preacher with prospects." We will not quote what follows.

We congratulate Rev. A. D. McKinnon, B. A., B. D., of Boston, who has received the degree of D. D.

Rev. D. L. Gordon, B. A., '97, of Fernie, B. C., decided to begin the new century with *doubled* energy. He was married during the 'Xmas holidays to Miss Porter.

Lecturer in Elocution, to student after reading—"Your accent is decidedly Irish Mr. M. Are you Irish or do you live among Irish people?"

Student—"No, but I am taking the church history classes."

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## Athletics.

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### QUEEN'S I AT OTTAWA.

IT was a decided front that greeted the tri-color in their initial game of the season at Ottawa, the pressure standing in the ratio of 9 to 6. The defeat was almost entirely due to lack of training, and Queen's took a desperate chance in meeting so early in the season a well-trained team, when it was not necessary for the first round to be finished before February 1st. It is to be hoped the hockey execu-

tive have learned a lesson in drawing up schedules, but of that anon.

It is quite true that the Capitals tallied a number of goals which seemed to be special favors dropped from the lap of fortune, but like everything of the kind in love and war, they counted and Queen's in shape should be able to even up. The loss of Walkem through illness and the trial of Clarke for the first time, also interfered greatly in Queen's combination play. The defence, too, showed very poor form, Hiscock especially having an off night.

Of course the Caps. themselves had something to do with the defeat as well. Their whole line did business in maxim time, Murphy generally leading. O'Connor bringing up the rear in the attacks. Kingston got the best of Dalton as a rule on the face offs and it is not often that they "do" Buntz either. Coap in goal is the strongest part of the Capital defence (which is weak as a whole), although the kind of shots Queen's were giving him were not a first-class test. The pace throughout was of the hottest, too hot in fact to be comfortable at this time of the year, and in the last part of the game at any rate was set mostly by the home team. Harty, despite the chills which were chasing each other up and down his back, cut out a few records himself, and kept things from lagging. Keen checking and much more body work than any Toronto officials generally allow, kept the score close in the first half, the Caps. leading by 3 to 2. It was one of the few games in which Queen's loses on work in the second half. Mr. Frank McGee, of the Aberdeens, refereed and was as pleasing as a little red-waggon. Here are the teams:—

Capitals:—Coap, goal; Money, point; McDonald, cover-point; Murphy, Kimpton, centres; O'Conner, Watts, wings.

Queen's:—Hiscock, goal; Curtis, point; Merrill, cover-point; Harty, Dalton (Capt.), centres; Knight, Clarke, wings.

#### CAPITALS AT KINGSTON.

Queen's men were out in full force for the return game on Friday, January 11th, and the

verdict of the majority of those present was what is vulgarly termed "rotten" hockey. Indeed the exhibition was hardly in the same class with the Ottawa performance. Heavy checking, body work and poor shooting on both sides were the main features. In point of fact the steadiness of the college defence was the only thing that stemmed the tide in time to save the round. Three goals were scored by Dalton, Walkem, Knight, and a shut out for the visitors in the first half had a very cheering effect as the score on the round then stood nine all. But when the Caps. cut loose in the second half, at one time leading in the round by two goals, the thermometer took a quick drop. Dalton was a trifle canny without his trusted "Jack" beside, but little Knight was proud of his jersey and began to plunge. At a time when Clark was making poor staggers, and shooting wildly, and when Walkem was fagging, Knight's speedy, aggressive and defensive work did much to turn the tide of victory and save the tri-color. "Pat" Murphy, Watts and Kimpton, backed up by McDonald at cover, made things lively till the bell rang, while Coap cleared in clean style any really hard shots which came his way. But the finish found Queen's again safe for the semi-finals with a total score of 15 to 13 in her favor. The Capitals line up was the same as in the previous game. Walkem was in his old position for Queen's, but Harty was confined to his bed with illness, his place at centre being taken by Knight. It was a narrow escape from "sudden death," but will not occur again.

#### QUEEN'S III—FRONTENACS.

The first junior hockey team that Queen's has ever organized did their work first-rate on Wednesday, January 9th. The result was not as delightful to our hearts as the primary exploit of the rugby colts. Queen's line, if anything, outplayed the Frontenac forwards, but it seems that the curse of the fathers is to be visited on this third generation, for at present the colts give promise of being even weaker around their opponents' goal than their seniors. They cannot shoot. To be plain the game was



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Further information and Calendar may be had from DR. HERALD, Secretary, Kingston, Ont.

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"fierce," as far as scientific hockey was looked for. Close checking was always in order and occasionally a little team play was indulged in. Queen's outclassed their opponents at cover-point and point; the goal is the weak spot of the defence. Williamson is a good average goal keeper and is capable of good work, but if he is ever going to amount to anything in hockey he will have to shake that nervous feeling. He was responsible for more than one goal. Sargent and Strachan were at times effective; Murphy was weak. At half-time the score stood 3 to 1; at the finish 10 to 3 for the city. Cadet Chipman's work as referee was entirely satisfactory. Altogether the third team have well justified their entry into the O. H. A.; nobody will grumble at the start. The teams were:

Queens.—Williamson, goal; Carruthers, point; Mills, cover; Kennedy, Sargent, centres; Murphy, Strachan, wings.

Frontenacs.—Mills, goal; Robinson, point; E. Wilson, cover; Hiscock, R. Wilson, centres; Chown, Walsh, wings.

#### HOCKEY IN GENERAL.

That something has got to be done if Queen's is to recover the coveted trophy is a fact that has lately been made quite evident to the hockey executive, and Capt. Dalton has figured out a plan which has already commended itself to the leading spirits of the hockey club. Clarke is an able, willing, strong worker, but more presumably fitted for defence than line work. Weatherhead is out of the game for good, and Knight has already demonstrated his ability to stay in it for good. Dalton himself is as strong or stronger as a wing man than as a centre and is certainly better on side shots than straight ones. Knight will likely trot beside Harty, and Walkem and Dalton will take the wings. The defence can not be improved on at present and will remain unchanged. Wellingtons must meet their Waterloo.

#### AMERICAN GAMES.

Queen's will meet a lot of Kingston hockey-ists in Pittsburg in their four games on Jan. 16th to 19th inclusive. The fact that Yale

met three reverses and one tie on their last visit to the Smoky City is evidence that hockey has improved there since last year. "Jerry" Curtain will have the pleasure of lining up with the Bankers' club against his old confreres. Queen's will take ten men from the following: Mills, Carruthers, Scott, MacDowall, Elliott, Hiscock, Curtis, Merrill, Dalton, Knight, Harty, Walkem and Clarke.

### Exchanges.

In our last issue we congratulated McGill on the formation of her Alma Mater Society. This week we clip the following from *The Manitoba College Journal*: "This year there has been added to the college another governing body known as the Students' Representative Council. This council is elected by the students themselves. Its purpose is to act as an organ of communication between the faculty and the students." Again we extend our congratulations, not only on the formation of this council, but also upon the college's well-edited and well-printed Journal. Not the least interesting in its *Notes* is this sentence: "The new university building is rapidly nearing completion."

\* \* \* \*

College Professor to dilatory student: "Do you know the proverb of the ant?" Student:—"Yes, 'Consider the ants, thou sluggard; they toil not, neither do they reap, and yet I say that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them.'"

\* \* \* \*

The "yell" problem is perennial. We submit to the athletic committee the following "authentic wrestlings" of our brethren of the quill. *The Californian* thus delivereth itself:—"This afternoon, on the bleachers, there will be a meeting of the rooters (veterans and freshmen) for the purpose of electing the official yell leader, and the President of the Rooters' Club for the coming season. These are both important places, as in the hands of these two young men depend the training of the yelling and singing for the football games. Every one with a patriotic lung must be on hand."



Here is the sage comment of the Minnesota man :—

A meeting of all 'Varsity men who are earnest and sincere in their desire to do all they can personally to make the yelling at the game on Saturday will be held in Chapel at the first hour Wednesday—8:30 to-morrow. Very definite plans for organised concerted yelling will be made. A ladies' auxiliary is proposed: who will start it?

\* \* \* \*

The yelling last Saturday was not scientific. The crowd will yell anyway when Minnesota is gaining: why don't it yell when Ames or Chicago or Wisconsin is gaining? The Rah, rah, rah, Ski-U-Mah ought to ring out clear and defiant every time the opposing team makes a gain of a foot. Encourage the 'Varsity men when their opponents are rushing them: fire them with a new energy to meet the next onslaught by a mighty yell that will verily lift them into the fray. In that way will the 'Varsity win oftener than it has in the past.

\* \* \* \*

*The Student*, Edinburgh, has certain suggestions regarding a "megaphone brigade which promises to be the most popular thing on the campus." Queen's has e'er now been the home of ideas. Will not some man great of brain and deep of lung, provide his *alma mater* with a medium of self-expression in this particular department? Now is the time to begin practice for this sort of thing as the hockey season is at hand.

#### IT ISN'T FAIR.

AFTER all, others have rights. This was brought home to one of the classes the other day as the appointed time for an essay to be handed in drew near. It was discovered that a member of the class had secured the one copy of a book necessary in the preparation of

the essay and persisted in keeping the book in his possession. Till that book was secured the essay could not be written, and the remainder of the class were kept at a stand-still till their more selfish fellow-student had served his own turn. Such conduct is not fair and is deserving of the strong censure of public opinion. The use of the library is granted the students on the very lowest terms and every effort is put forth to make its treasurers available. Privileges always carry obligations with them, and, in this case, the obligation is to return the book at the very earliest opportunity. The student who fails to do this robs others of their rightful advantages, and paves the way for depriving himself and others of their privileges.

In men whom men condemn as ill,  
I find so much of goodness still;  
In men whom men pronounce divine,  
I find so much of sin and blot;  
I hesitate to draw the line  
Between the two, when God has not.  
—Joaquin Muller.

Mr. P-w-l (to John Chinaman): "Good-bye, Hong, I'll meet you in heaven."

Hong (surprised): "What! you going there, too?"

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Surplus over all Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1898, Actuaries' 4 per cent., . . . . .	302,856
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The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such a large proportion of the College course.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the Cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

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The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.

## Education Department Calendar

October, 1900.

1. Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerk to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due.  
Night Schools open (session 1900-1901).  
Ontario Normal College opens.

December, 1900.

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees.  
Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.
11. County Model Schools Examinations begin.  
Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.  
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.
14. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.  
County Model Schools close.
15. Municipal County to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township.  
County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools.
19. Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools begin.  
Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.
20. Last day for notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.
21. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.  
Provincial Normal Schools close (2nd Session)

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1901

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# Queen's University Journal.

VOL. XXVIII.

KINGSTON, CANADA, FEB. 1, 1901.

No. 7.

## Queen's University Journal.

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The attention of all readers is called to the exceptionally  
fine class of advertisements which are selected for each issue,  
and it is hoped that those interested in the JOURNAL will  
patronize our advertisers.

God save our gracious King,

Long live our noble King,

God save the King :

Send him victorious,

Happy and glorious,

Long to reign over us ;

God save the King.

Thy choicest gifts in store

On him be pleased to pour ;

Long may he reign :

May he defend our laws,

And ever give us cause

To sing with heart and voice,

God save the King.

IN the death of Queen Victoria the best men  
and women the world over feel that they  
have sustained a personal loss. Beneath those  
royal robes there beat a woman's heart that  
throbbed with woman's tenderness in response  
to the joys and sorrows of the lowliest, and  
that sympathized with the common feelings of  
our common humanity.

Her Majesty was every inch a queen. From  
the gray dawn of that morning long ago when  
her royal hand received its first kiss of allegiance,  
down to her last public appearance, her con-  
duct of affairs was beyond reproach. More  
than once she reminded ministers of their duty,  
and on more than one occasion her strong  
hand held back her people from the horrors of  
war. Gray-bearded statesmen paid tribute to  
her wisdom and long experience in matters  
that baffled their masculine minds, and those  
who know best assure us of her remarkable  
knowledge of all the business of the greatest  
realm in the world.

But, while she was every inch a queen, she  
was a woman whose price was above rubies,  
and the memory of her splendid womanhood  
is the richest treasure she leaves her sorrow-  
ing subjects. The higher the rank the greater  
the danger of losing in the position the unique  
qualities of manhood or womanhood. Yet,  
great as the danger was, Her Majesty did not  
sustain this loss. For more than three score  
and three years she was the crowned head of  
the greatest kingdom on which the sun shone.  
Her position from the first was beset with dif-  
ficulties. Discontent, deep and widespread,  
forced its way to the very foot of the throne.  
Rebellion raised its ugly head in some of her



colonies. Crises that tested the mettle of her government to its utmost confronted her again and again. Through all these she saw the throne pass triumphantly. She saw her kingdom make advances in arts, in science and in commerce such as overshadowed those of any previous century. Yet in the midst of this fiery trial the queen maintained the graces of a perfect womanhood, and it was because she loved her people with a woman's heart, and because she managed her great affairs with a woman's tact and skill, that millions of men of every colour and every clime would have poured out their blood like water in defence of her and her government and her throne. The woman's greatness established the administration of the queen.

And who can ever tell the worth of such a life? In days when a depraved taste demands that matters sacred to the eye of the Eternal shall become the topics of the street and the drawing-room, it is good to know that earth's greatest did not forget her duties as woman, as wife, as mother. While she was a peerless queen who never forgot nor neglected any of the duties of her royal place, she was true above all else to the duties in her home, to her children, and to her God.

THE University Question is misery in one respect that it acquaints a man with strange bedfellows. Such an unwelcome companion is the *Toronto World*, whose editor disposes of our request for provincial aid in his own choice English (1) by asserting that our claim to be undenominational is "fictitious" and a "mere subterfuge," and (2) by utterly ignoring the facts.

As to the first point Principal Caven's opinion is that the constitutional changes, already widely published and discussed, make Queen's entirely undenominational, and we leave it to the unbiassed reader whether Principal Caven or the *Toronto World* is the more likely to deal in fictions.

As to the second point the *World's* words are, that "there is no demand for a second state university," and that the province should not undertake "to establish a second

university" and "create a rival to its own institution, when the latter is struggling for very existence," and "will require double the sum now at its disposal or, \$120,000 additional per year to place it upon an equality with even the second rate United States' universities."

In one breath the *World* blows cold and hot; it smirches Toronto and unintentionally compliments Queen's. To the friends of Toronto it will be a surprise to find their college ranked with the awk and the dodo as illustrating the Darwinian law of the extinction of the unfittest; and it is a pleasure to us to hear that the province will never need a second state university. Certainly, so long as Queen's does the work it is now doing, the province will be saved the expense of establishing a university here in the east.

But, we submit, there is no proposal to establish a second state university. For years the Government has been using Queen's, built and sustained by private benefactions, in exactly the same way as it has been using Toronto. Let us repeat some of the facts for the *World's* benefit.

Queen's exists: it has been doing a share of the work of the province; it is annually doing a larger share; it has been undenominational in fact for years; it is now undenominational in constitution; its professors and students belong to all denominations; it is now recognized by the Government as a necessary factor in provincial education; according to the premier's own verbal statement it has the only mechanical laboratory in the province; it has been for years doing excellent work in technical instruction; its affiliated schools of mining and dairying are growing fast; its graduates in mining and engineering secure positions readily; it educates not "fool doctors, starved lawyers and ill-fed preachers," but able men and even leaders in these and other professions; we ask to be dealt with as the Government is dealing with other public and unsectarian institutions; we are not asking for money to keep the undertaker from the door; we are asking for a fair price for goods delivered and acknowledged by the recipients to be satisfactory.

To the *Toronto World* and all other nimble theorists of the *World's* type we use the words of the "divine William," "my noble friends, chew upon these facts."

A FEW weeks ago the A. M. S. passed a set of rules governing the awarding of "Q's" and of "Q II's" to the society's athletes. The rules appeared in the last JOURNAL, but, as the custom of awarding letters is a new thing under the sun as far as Queen's is concerned, a few words of explanation will not be amiss.

In a word, a "Q" is granted by the Alma Mater Society to a man displaying exceptional athletic ability, and who does actual work in athletics. To the man winning it, it will signify the thanks and the congratulations of his fellow-students at the successful close of his hard training. After leaving college it will be a memento of many a hard knock given and taken for the honour of old Queen's, and it will be prized long after the dust has settled thick upon his "sheepskin."

In football and hockey the latter will come, generally, as a reward for work that would have been done in any case. In track athletics, however, things will be somewhat different. At present we have practically no inter-collegiate contests to incite men to faithful training, but it is hoped that the chance of winning a "Q" will induce men to take more interest in our fall games and that, as a result, the performances will be better and the competitions keener.

"But," some one, who has Mr. Muchafraid's blood in his veins, may say, "but what if everybody should take a notion to wear a 'Q'?" Such timorous ones may draw assurance from the fact that such difficulty has not been experienced by other colleges who have adopted the system we propose trying. College honour would ban any man who would steal the prestige the wearing of a "Q" carries with it. The "Q" signifies rank in athletics in the same way that letters signify academic standing. Any man who understands the value of a letter would never dream of wearing such a symbol of success

till he has fairly won his laurels. If he should forget, there are effective ways and means of mending both his memory and his manners.

#### DR. MOWAT'S JUBILEE.

THE members of the late Dr. Mowat's class were delighted the other day to receive, through the kindness of Mrs. Mowat, a neat pamphlet, compiled by Sir Oliver Mowat, setting forth some of the incidents connected with the jubilee of Dr. Mowat's ordination to the Presbyterian ministry. This little memento is greatly prized by every one of the doctor's students, abounding as it does in kindly reference to a teacher whom they all devoutly loved.

#### A CREDIT TO QUEEN'S.

THE musical institutions of the university have again acquitted themselves in a manner that makes the rest of the students proud to see them wear the college colours. The work this session has been strictly first-class. Hard practice has been done in all departments, with the result that Queen's need not hide her face when her boys furnish music either at home or abroad. The concert to be given on February the 7th, promises to be one of rare merit. The JOURNAL clips the following from the *Belleville Intelligencer* of January 11th:

"A large-sized bunch of students blew in with the storm yesterday. Incidentally, it may be remarked that they came from Kingston. They gave us an entertainment in the opera house and disappointed a whole lot of people who had expected to hear instrumental and vocal music rendered in an amateurish way. It may be remarked just here that you don't have to make any allowance for the Queen's College boys. They played and sang in a finished style very pleasant to hear, and you will travel a long way before you come across a more modest, gentlemanly and talented lot of young fellows, who studiously avoid all frills and 'chestiness,' though every last one of them parts his hair in the middle. While everything put on was good, the palm must be given to the glee club choruses, which were really excellently sung. Sixteen robust voices,

showing good training and under perfect control of the conductor, sang music which amateurs in general would approach with fear and trembling, and sang it positively up to the Queen's taste. \* \* \* \* The mandolin club, among which appeared some familiar faces, played their numbers in first-class style."

QUEEN'S COUNCIL AND SENATE TO HIS MAJESTY  
EDWARD VII.

WE are proud to publish in this number the address of condolence and congratulation which the Council and Senate of Queen's have sent in greeting to our new King, Edward the VII. The language of the address is Latin, as it ought to be. Latin is still the only ecumenical medium of communication in the great commonwealth of universities; Queen's is a member of that sisterhood, and as this address will abundantly prove to all, can speak by an eloquent mouthpiece, the common tongue of her peers. Besides there is no other language inherently so well-adapted for such purposes—none to compare with it in dignity, sonorousness, and stateliness; in "gravitas" in short. It is the language of marble, the language of a conquering and ruling race, the only fit language in which a great University can address a great King. For proof of this we think, we need go no further than this address which seems to us worthy of the magnificent language it employs, and worthy of the University it represents. A translation is added for the benefit of the "profanum vulgus."

EADUARDO REGI IMPERATORI:

*Concilium et Senatus Universitatis Reginae  
Canadensis:*

*Cum nuper matrem tuam diu et ab omnibus  
amatam Dei nutus conjugi restituerit optatissi-  
mo, choro inseruerit caelestium, tibi vero nobisque  
abstulerit, pro constantia nostra fideque nos tibi  
significare volumus et dolorem nostrum tali  
orbati domina, omnibus quæ vel feminae vel  
reginae congruerent virtutibus ornata, nec non et  
lætitiâ quidem te regem habituri tamdiu pro-  
batum nec talibus indignum parentibus.*

*Beneficiorum conscios illorum, quæ populo  
suo multiplici largiebatur dum gaudiorum com-*

*munione et luctuum senescebat, et nos inter cetero-  
meminisse iuvat benignitatis qua collegio nostro  
nomen suum concederet regina, quod cum semper  
et ubique nobis præferimus, longam reginae  
nostræ memoriam propagamus, omnibus cum  
artibus doctrinis litteris consociatam quæ generi  
humano prodesse possint.*

*Tibi, nobis non sine Deo imposito, præsi-  
dium precamur divinum, ut numini caelesti semper  
submissus, omnium compos quæ vitam felicem  
efficere possint, hostium victor, patriæ pater diu  
vivas, et gentium tot et tantarum te respicientium  
amore munitus et hilaratus matris gloriam  
fortunam auctoritatem filio tandem tradas ex-  
emplo tuo auctam et amplificatam.*

*Votorum testimonio chirographa addimus.*

SANDFORD FLEMING,  
*Cancellarius.*

GEORGIUS M. GRANT,  
*Praefectus.*

JACOBUS C. CONNELL,  
*Registrarius.*

a. d. ix. Kal. Feb.

MCMI.

TO EDWARD KING AND EMPEROR:

The Council and Senate of Queen's Uni-  
versity, Canada:

Since it has pleased God of late to bereave Your Majesty and us, of a Royal Mother long beloved by all, and to reunite her, amid the fellowship of saints in light, to the Consort whom she mourned, we desire to mark our steadfast loyalty, by some expression at once of our sorrow at the loss of a Sovereign Lady so good and great, adorned with all the virtues which might become a woman or a queen, and of our joy, no less, in the prospect of Your Majesty's reign, a king long well-approved, and worthy to the full of his illustrious parentage.

Profoundly conscious as we are, of the rich blessings showered by her, throughout a long life spent in sharing their joys and sorrows, upon the many varied peoples whom she ruled, we among all her subjects have a special pride in the undying memory of her name. Most graciously our Queen bestowed her title upon our College for its name, that name of hers is always and everywhere our banner and our boast, we aim to spread its glory far and wide, in living union with all liberal arts, letters,

and sciences which can minister to the welfare of mankind.

For your Majesty, the Sovereign set over us by the grace of God, we beseech the divine protection, a long life loyal to the will of Heaven, and crowned with every blessing redounding to felicity, victory abroad, at home the name of father of the fatherland. And may the love of all that host of mighty nations, whose eyes are turned to you, be the light and bulwark of your throne—a throne which, God grant, you may at last transmit to the Prince your son, with all your Royal Mother's glory, good fortune, and influence enriched with the added lustre conferred on it by your Majesty.

#### SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES.

THE series of Sunday afternoon addresses inaugurated by the Principal promises to be very interesting and profitable. The subjects dealt with are very live ones, treating of the outlook of the twentieth century in the different fields of thought and action. It has always been the policy of the JOURNAL to give its readers the best of what is going, and we therefore propose giving an outline of some of these addresses.

The prospect of a union among the churches was very ably discussed a week ago Sunday by the Rev. H. Symonds, of Peterborough. The outlook in the direction of union is certainly very cheering. Not that the churches will amalgamate and adopt exactly the same doctrines and forms of church government, although something may be done even on this basis. Uniformity, however, is not what is aimed at by union. To lop off strong branches merely for the sake of gaining uniformity would mean death. "There are diversities of gifts, but the same spirit," and if the Christian churches only have the same harmonious spirit of co-operation in carrying on the work of the Master, they will have an internal union stronger than any mere external connection of uniformity.

The speaker went on to show that theology should not keep the churches apart. All christian theologies draw their life from a common source, viz: God revealed in Jesus

Christ—all are founded on the Bible. Theology, moreover, is not the life of religion, but merely the manifestation of that life. Systems, which can never be absolute or fixed, but must change continually to suit the knowledge and spiritual insight of the times, are surely not impossible. Indeed we see from such facts as the annotating of the Bible by an international and interdenominational committee of the best theological minds that theology offers no barrier to union. If men of different denominations can be trusted to interpret the Bible, the indications are that they might surely agree on questions of lesser import.

The different conventions which have met during the last few years for the purpose of seeking union on some basis or other give us hope for the future. Union, however, will hardly take place on the basis of the scheme propounded by the Anglican bishops who met in Chicago some fourteen years ago and issued a treaty of four terms, upon the acceptance of which they would join with the other churches. Rather must we begin at the other end of the matter and follow the principle of the convention of New York State, which aimed at a unity among the different denominations in order to further the work of the Master among the people of the crowded centres who claimed no church as their own. It is only by close unity and co-operation that we can work towards greater uniformity. There is not much chance of a union which will include the Roman Catholic church. Rome will hardly make concessions which will satisfy those who have been accustomed to freedom of thought.

It is our duty as students to remove all prejudice and narrowness from our minds, to become acquainted with different forms and doctrines, and to judge always with sympathy. By so doing we shall hasten this union and do much to extend the cause of our common Master.

#### DR. THOMPSON ON CHURCH LIFE.

DR. Thompson spoke on "Church Life" last Sunday in Convocation Hall, outlining the ideal which religion should aim at dur-

ing the present century. The mediæval view of life, making a division between, and opposing each other sacred and profane, was formed on an imperfect idea of religion. Religion was supposed to be something apart from daily life, and to be sought apart from the world in monasteries and nunneries. Such a view of life, in its modern form, tends to make a man religious on Sunday, but religion is apt to be discarded for the rest of the week as being alien to the secular pursuits of life. The message of the twentieth century to the world with regard to religion is to insist upon the fact that religion touches the whole life of man. Everything is sacred and should be made to glorify God. A man's soul is not the only thing which needs to be saved—the whole man must be saved, society must be regenerated, the daily life of man in all its departments must be touched and made sacred. God is not to be served merely by attending church services and making prayers, but by the daily life of the individual, of society and of the nation.

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#### THE A. M. S.

A VERY quiet and orderly meeting of the A. M. S. was held on the evening of January 19th. The programme consisted of a debate on the following subject: Resolved that higher education alienates a man from the masses. Messrs. McSporran and MacIntosh, representing '01, upheld the affirmative side of the question, while Messrs. Mahaffy and McConachie, of '02, took the negative side.

Whether it was that the severe frost had frozen up all surplus exuberance, or la grippe had tamed the spirit of the troubler, we know not, but, *mirabile dictu*, even the eloquence of the gifted orators who debated on a most serious subject failed to provoke the customary effusions from an appreciative audience. Perhaps, indeed, it was the eloquence which held them spell-bound. Whatever the reason, we desire to comment on the improvement in the order maintained during the debate and hope that the same order will characterize all future debates, not that we wish to see the spirit of jollity suppressed—far from it. There is need

of such a spirit; the seriousness of life is evident enough without being emphasized by the long face. But like everything else, jollity has its place and should not interfere with the speakers in a debate as it unfortunately has done on occasions in the past. If we wish to develop debaters we must give them a chance to make their points. Our general criticism of the debate would be that the points were made rather loosely. There was a lack of hard and fast argument which drives home with conviction and gives strength to a speech. A clear, concise, methodical treatment is essential to successful debating and it is only after the firmest foundation is laid that a debater can afford to soar into the regions of oratory.

The judges, Messrs. M. A. McKinnon, E. L. Fraleck and E. J. Williamson, after duly considering the points brought forward by both parties, saw fit in their wisdom to award the palm to the champions of '01.

Mr. Donnell, who acted as critic of the meeting, made some very good suggestions. One was to the effect of the formation of a front seat brigade to counteract that tendency which has always been imputed to Presbyterians (although they are not the only guilty ones), of taking possession of the back seats. His other suggestion, that the critic of the society should be a graduate of one or two years' standing is also worthy of serious consideration. A graduate should certainly be more conversant with the workings of the A. M. S. than a man chosen from the senior year, and should prove a more capable critic than a less experienced man. The criticism of such a man, we think, would be much more beneficial than the little song which we generally hear every Saturday night.

---

The secretary read the following communication from the Principal:

GENTLEMEN,—It is fitting that I acknowledge at once your expression of sympathy, which I have just read in the *University Journal*. You do not exaggerate Mrs. Grant's quiet, strong influence for good all through her life. She has made me respect women, as I learned from the unconscious



self-revelations of her nature how innately pure and true they are, and what heights they reach when at their best. She was little given to talk and not at all to gush; was quite indifferent to public praise or blame of anyone she herself knew, and humorously tolerant of its expressions in newspapers, when she chanced to read them; loved nature, art, high thinking and sincere people, and despised everything loud, especially in women; was careful in her choice of words and choice of friends; had an immediate, instinctive perception of the false in style or character, with a resolute recoil from it; and did her duty all the time, as a matter of course and without counting the cost.

I have not said anything like so much concerning her to others, but I ought to say it to you; for she regarded you as in a sense her family, though for many years the state of her health obliged her to live a quiet life, and to abstain from taking part in social functions of any kind. Her thoughts were of and with you always, for she knew much and divined more of the trials, privations and hardships of the average student, and of how heroically these are often borne; and she would fain have done more to help the worthy on their upward way. But, when her strength failed, she did not murmur. She had a calm confidence that in the end it would be well with the worthy, that all would get their deserts and even a little more. She trusted invincibly not in what she or I did or did not, not in words, plans, schemes, gifts, or anything external, but in yourselves and in Him who never errs, whose universe is based on truth, who is working out his own purpose of love and without whose will not a sparrow falls to the ground. It is therefore not for one who had the honour of being her husband for thirty-three years to murmur now, but—knowing she has entered into rest and reward—to thank God for all that she was to me and to take courage for the rest of the way.

Thanking you for sympathy, which I know to be genuine and which therefore is helpful, believe me always your affectionate friend and grateful Principal,

G. M. GRANT.

Queen's this week mourns the death of the Sovereign Lady from whom she derived her name. Convocation Hall is artistically draped, and the students, at the request of the Senate, are wearing mourning bands. Appropriate services will be held on Saturday morning in Convocation Hall at which fitting reference will be made to Her Majesty's reign and her relation to the University.

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### Communication.

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CAMP RUSTENBURG, NOV. 25th, 1900.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

At the request of the principal medical officer of the forces, I have decided to stay a month or so after the departure of the Canadian forces. The necessity of retaining forces in all parts of the two conquered republics demands a larger staff of medical men, while the departure of each troopship lessens the staff by four or five civilian surgeons whose term of agreement has expired. It is doubtful if the colonial forces are playing a square game by their demands to be sent home. We were all eager to come and, perhaps, took the place of better men, and now we are eager to get away when we are needed.

For three weeks I was in a detail camp where they were training details from each infantry regiment for mounted service. Those three weeks were sufficient to show us that these men will not be ready for active service till 'Xmas, 1901. Imagine the dismay with which one company of the Gordon Highlanders faced Argentine bronchos. One Gordon admitted to me that he saw a horse once in a cab. At the end of three weeks training, the Gordons were not able to carry rifles on horseback. Consequently it seems to me that the mounted colonials are as much needed now as ever. At the same time, there are sufficient numbers of British officers loafing about to make a large army. These officers have a good time at the bases, till Lord Kitchener pounces upon them and gives them the choice of going home, as idlers, or of rejoining their regiments. I think a good plan would be to appoint a truant officer, who would travel about after

the loading element, officers and men, who, under pretence of illness, or of being lost, are separated from their units and are quite satisfied to remain separated.

In my last letter, I mentioned Komatiepoort and now I am about to tell you something of the Rustenburg district. The Komatiepoort, or the eastern district, is a barren waste and totally unfit for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, while the Rustenburg or western district is called the garden of the Transvaal. This district is most beautiful at this time of the year and so unlike the dry, sun-burnt district through which we travelled about June 12th, when we came part way to meet Gen. Baden-Powell. We find that one farmer has been known to make £1,000 a year on tobacco alone, while every farmer has his orchards of orange, lemon, fig, date and banana trees. Yet, no farmer saves money here and one wonders how he spends his money. I have seen very little grain during the campaign. Oats grow well and yet only small patches are sown. For a small bundle of oaten hay the farmer realizes £1. I have only seen one small patch of peas. Horse sickness makes it impossible to keep horses. The advocate of Rustenburg assures me that ninety-five per cent. of our horses will be dead in three months. Natal cattle can be raised, but Free State cattle or other foreign cattle, when imported, will soon die. Flies and bugs kill the vegetables, and plagues bespoil every other luxury.

After reading of the raging spruits of South Africa, I was surprised to find only small streams with scarcely a current. The far-famed Vaal, in places, was only a succession of pools with no visible current. Then it seemed that these scenes were only paintings by a lively imagination, but, now the experience of this month proves them realities. At night we frequently passed over a small spruit in which the water scarcely covered the hoof of a mule. Next morning we found that one rainstorm rendered the spruit impassable. Once we camped at a small spruit in which the water was about six inches deep. During the night the rain descended, the floods

came, and the spruit was a raging torrent. In attempting to cross we lost two horses and four mules by drowning. If the sudden rise of the torrent surprises one, the rapidity of the fall is just as surprising. In a few hours after the cessation of rain, the water lowers to its original depth. We have a rain storm every night accompanied terrific hurricanes, lightning and thunder. Unfortunately the ordnance department say they have no tents for the Rustenburg district and have ordered the men to bring in the tin from the farm buildings they burn and with it build shelters. As a result our men have no shelter, and I doubt if the tin shelters could withstand the fury of the winds. We, the officers, are sheltered in an old blacksmith shop half full of sun-dried bricks, which will not bear removal, and barbed wire. After a storm we are almost as wet as the men, and I fear that each storm may wreck our happy home. We have built the bellows up on bricks for a table with the nozzle pointing out of the window and so resembling an attempt at fortification. Only visitors are assured that it is not the mouth of a cannon. On the top of a kopje close by, a flag pole marks the situation of Fort Canada, with bastions Kingston, Hamilton, Winnipeg, &c., built by 'C' Battery of Kingston.

It will be a difficult task to subdue this district. We cannot go to the hilltops for fear of snipers, and it requires a force to go beyond. A few days ago we were sent out to surprise a small party of Boers. We travelled all night through rain and hail and reached the top of the kopje at 5 a.m. just in time to meet them coming to the foot of the kopje. Had we been one half an hour later they would have been in possession of their sangars at the top and our loss would have been considerable. I will not say it was unpleasant to hear the bullets whizz again after four weeks rest. When no casualty occurs, the excitement one feels induces a desire for more. It was an Australian party I accompanied and I heard men say as they rushed to the top to cover from the bullets, "Let me have a go at this." One must be under fire to feel the thrill of excite-

ment experienced. On the other hand, one may experience a very unpleasant feeling if the day is going against him. Gen. Clements is fighting on one side and Col. Broadwood on the other side of us, so we may have another brush. Gen. Delarey is holding the fort about here with DeWet to the south of us and Botha or Viljoen are supposed to have forces between us and Petersburg.

Our only communication with Pretoria is by means of convoys. To-day a party of our men leave with an empty convoy for Reitfontein, which lies on Pretoria side of the famous Commando Nek. They return with a full convoy and we expect mails and stores by it. We expect them back by 'Xmas day. Unless they are able to go into Pretoria our Christmas dinner will consist of small potatoes. On their return the Victorian mounted rifles expect orders for home, and I will then be transferred to some other corps. My wish is to go to Petersburg and see the northern country.

I am not giving you much war news but you get sufficient of that from other sources. I want you to know the country and people. There should be splendid opportunities for teachers here. The country is full of doctors and advocates. In their schools the children are taught to sing psalms and the Volkslied. Consequently there were many private schools. I think the only college is at Cape Town.

Well, "Here's to good old Queen's." A Merry 'Xmas and a Happy New Year to you and all connected with Queen's and all her faculties.

A. E. Ross,  
Civil Surgeon,  
British Forces, South Africa.

## Medical Notes.

### THE LATE DR. PURDY.

ONE of Queen's most illustrious graduates passed away on January 20th last in the person of Charles W. Purdy, M.D., of Chicago. Dr. Purdy took his degree from our college in 1869, and opened practice in Hastings county. In 1871 he removed to Chicago where he has

remained ever since. Early in his career he made diseases of the kidney his special study. In this he was very successful, and brought honour not only to himself, but also to his alma mater by the works he has given to the profession on this subject and which to-day are considered standard. Queen's recognized his worth by conferring on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1898.

The fact of our athletic debt amounting at the present time to between eight hundred and one thousand dollars, necessitates some steps being taken to wipe this out and provide more liberally for the future. That the amount raised hereafter will have to be greater than it has hitherto been, is certain. Not only must we take into account the increasing size of our Alma Mater, and, hence, the more numerous and extensive the calls upon the funds, but we must also think of making provision for properly maintaining the gymnasium which will certainly be built in the near future.

No argument need here be advanced in support of our giving financial aid to the athletics of our college. That department is an essential part of our training, and must keep pace with the growing times. The Alma Mater Society recognized this when they passed a resolution asking the Senate to collect an extra dollar registration fee from each student, this dollar to be applied to athletic purposes, making two dollars thus collected. The Senate gave it further recognition when they agreed to do as requested, this dollar to be collected next fall.

This is the condition of affairs existing in Arts and Divinity and, we believe, to a great extent in Science. The medicals, on the other hand, pay no registration fee as such; hence this cannot apply to them. Further, we may state that the sessional fee of \$90 is fixed to be comparative to other colleges, and the secretary states that the faculty cannot see fit to place the fee at \$91 instead of \$90. Thus we are confronted with the question—what is to be done?

Three courses appear open. The first is not to pay the dollar, and let others pay for our

sport; the second is for the faculty to pay it out of the present fee; the third is to increase the Æsculapian fee. Number one is to be discarded as unworthy of the medicals who have for years taken a prominent part in football and hockey and who are always willing to pay for what they get. An interview with the secretary will convince you that the faculty are unable to pay it out of the present fee, as at the present time they pay one dollar for that purpose, and the balance is barely sufficient to make ends meet. This being so now, the conditions with the enlarged building and increased expense are not likely to improve matters. Thus we are forced to consider the last as the only possible way out of the difficulty.

To this end an amendment to the constitution to the effect that, section 1, clause 3, be changed to read: "The annual membership fee shall be four dollars (\$4), fifty cents of which shall be the yearly assessment for Tom as long as he is janitor, fifty cents for Alma Mater membership, and one dollar for athletic purposes." Further, that section 4, clause 3, be changed to read: "First year men entering after Christmas vacation shall be required to pay three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50). Men of all other years entering similarly shall be required to pay the sum of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50)."

The only part of these changes requiring further explanation is that relating to the A. M. S. fee. We all know that the A. M. S. is the society of all faculties, and, as such, deserves our support. Its fees go to wipe off the debts if any be incurred by the different college organizations, and thus makes provision for the different departments, such as the JOURNAL, the glee, mandolin and guitar clubs, not dependent on the athletic committee. Thus we see the demands it has on the whole student body, and, in order to increase its revenue, a movement is on foot to endeavour to have every member of the institution pay this fee. To this end, and to make the manner of collection adopted by the medicals an ideal one, this has been included in our Æsculapian fee, as in the proposed amendment.

The above outline has been given to have the students see the object of the proposed change, and thus assist them in offering any suggestions they see fit when voting day comes.

The JOURNAL's sympathy is extended to Mr. J. S. McCulloch who was called home before Christmas by the death of his sister. Also to Mr. I. G. Bogart in the death of his father which occurred on Jan. 19th.

The action of the faculty in asking the students to wear a band of crape around their left arm during the week as a symbol of mourning for our deceased Queen is we think a commendable one, especially in view of the fact that on October 16th, 1841, our late beloved Monarch granted our University its charter and it was named "Queen's" in honour of her.

What the boys are authorities on:

W-dr-f.—When to change boarding houses.

S-g-r Cr-w-s.—The little sister.

F-h-y.—The peculiarities of the "old man."

Gr-m.—Diagnosis of meningitis.

Pr-s-an.—The safe keeping of a pair of shoes.

DEMONSTRATOR.—What passes through the foramen magnum.

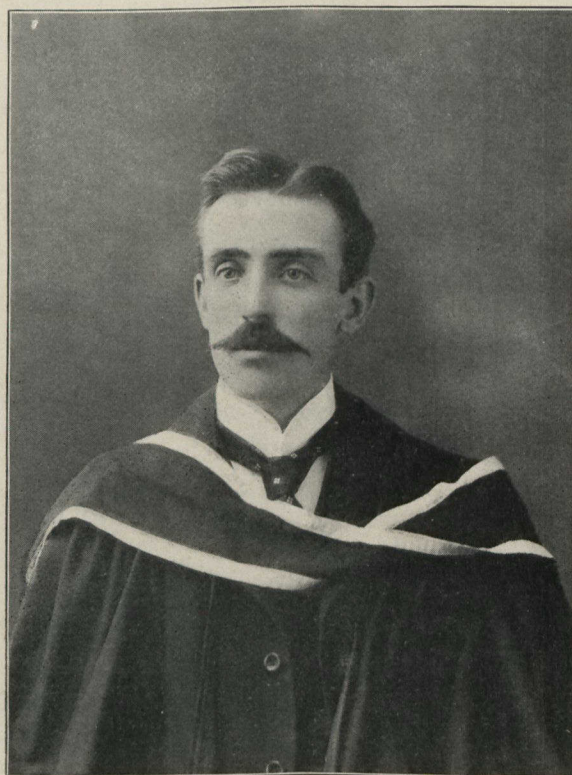
Mr. K-nsl-y.—The trachea and œsophagus.

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## Arts.

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AT different points in the Arts building there are glass cases, each enclosing a considerable length of hose. Each piece of hose is attached at one end to a hydrant, and crowned at the other with a nice brass nozzle. Their appearance suggests the familiar warning: "To be used in case of emergency only." But if a case of emergency should arise, who is to break open the glass case, or to turn the hydrant valve, or to direct the brass nozzle? It is not a libel on mankind to say that there are men who cannot do any of the above with either precision or elegance. They are like David Harum's hoss, they must be trained. It has been suggested therefore that a student's brigade be formed who will be trained to use the above mentioned hose to the



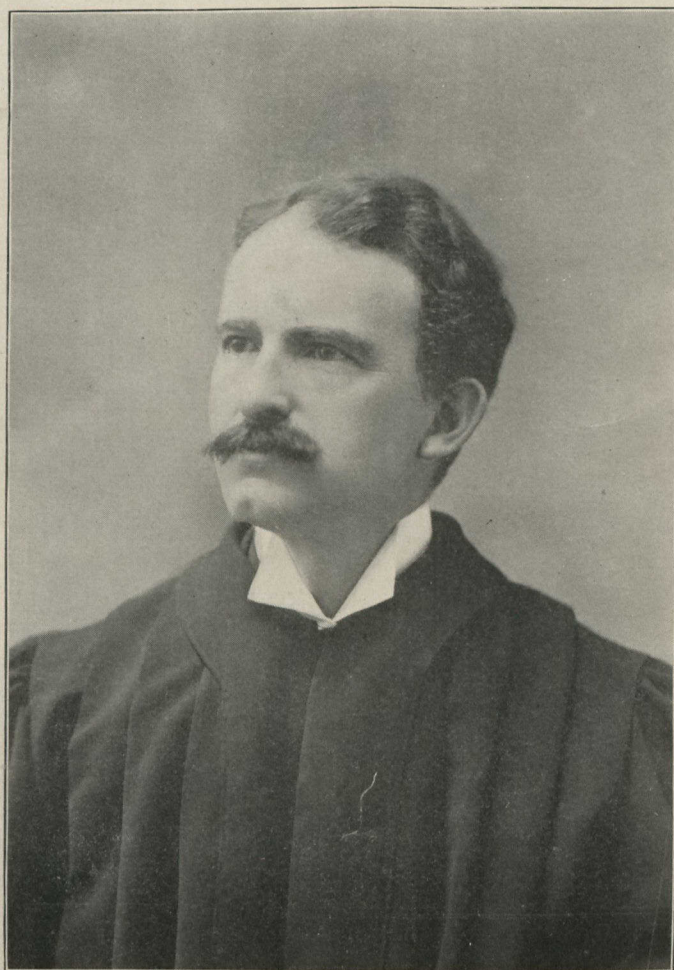
DR. W. T. CONNELL, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.,  
Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science.





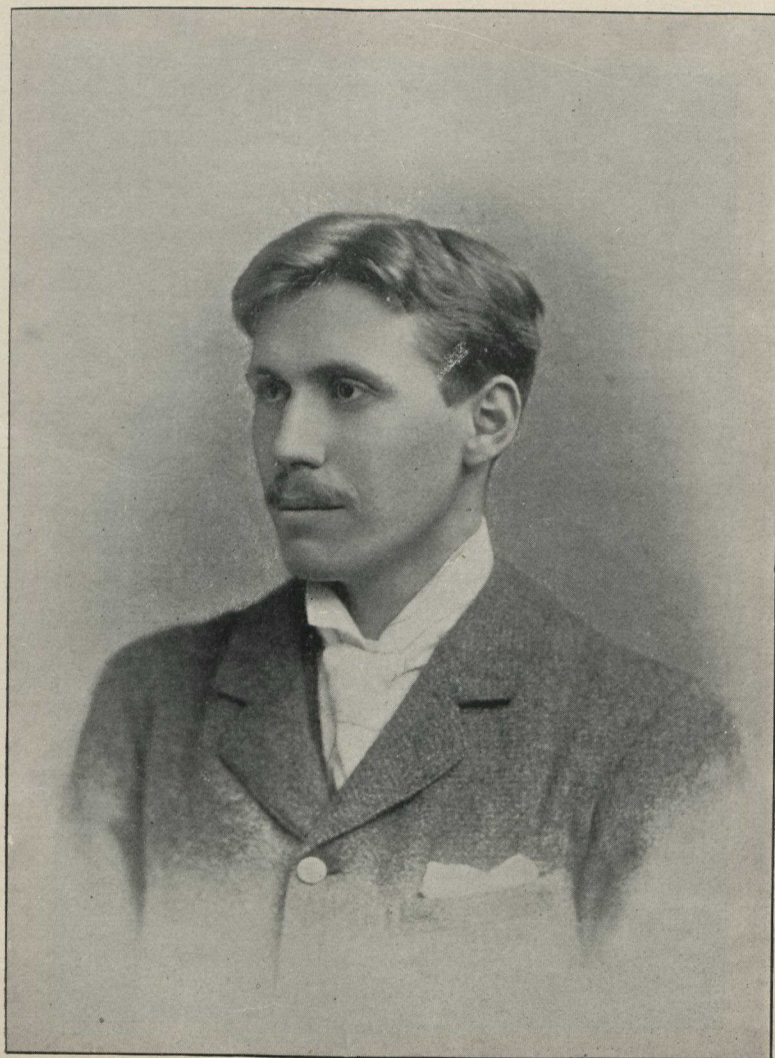
DR. JAS. THIRD,  
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.





REV. JOHN MACNAUGHTON, M.A.,  
Professor of Greek.





T. R. GLOVER, M.A. (Cantab),  
Professor of Latin.

best advantage when occasion may require. This brigade would have its chief, its hydrant men, its nozzle men, etc., each man versed in his own particular work. The formation of such a brigade would have many beneficial results. It would not only assure systematic effort in case of fire, but would give room for expansion to the daring spirit which some of the students are known to possess. One can easily fancy certain of our grave arts men, or our modest divinities, budding out into veritable heroes, and rescuing women and children from the fourth story of a burning building; and fancy can also picture them modestly explaining to an admiring audience that they were not really brave, but only that they belonged once upon a time to Queen's fire brigade. It would be only fair to give these buds a chance to shoot.

THERE may be times when a long face is very good; but there are certainly times when a long face is better short. The various student gatherings have of late assumed an almost painfully long countenance. Classes gather into their respective rooms in comparative silence. With an occasional bright exception those in the halls between classes are seriously sedate. Business in the Alma Mater Society is rushed through without even one kicker to put his foot in it. Songs are rare, and the yell is reserved for special occasions. One would almost think that the cloud of exams had hidden the sun, so that the birds stopped singing. No one can properly advocate noise, but one can very well advocate all that comes incidentally with good spirits. The yell affords an outlet in a short space of time for a good deal of superfluous energy. We recall few occasions of more profound satisfaction than when we helped to deliver the yell with more than usual gusto. We were ready for work after it. Songs between classes serve more than one purpose. They give a short relaxation from mental work, and give tone to public spirit. There will doubtless be better singing some day than at present, for we may have a song book. They say that strong things are of slow growth, and if that is the

case, our song book will be a good one, for it has been either growing or thinking about it for the past decade. Some day, therefore, we may dispense with long faces.

#### FEAR a' BHATA.

THREE of the undergraduate years in Arts have for their mottoes some worthy sentiment expressed in the good old Gaelic language. The Queen's yell carries its force through the same medium. Its spelling at least is Gaelic; but whether the same can be said of its usual student pronunciation is perhaps a question. For the benefit of the many around the college who speak with more or less fluency the language of Eden, and who are all singers, we give an extract of a good old song which "Scotland's hills have heard" many a time. Its subject is *Fear a' Bhata* or The Boatman. It is the lament of a Highland lassie for her sailor lover who does not return.

'S tric mi sealltuinn o'n chnoc a's airde,  
Dh' fheuch am faic mi fear a'bhata;  
An tig thu'n diugh, no'n tig thu 'maireach,  
'S mur tig thu idir, gur truagh a ta mi.

Tha mo chridhe-sa briste, bruite;  
'S tric na deoir a' ruith o'm shuilean;  
An tig thu'n nochd, no'm bi mo dhuil riut?  
No'n duin mi'n dorus, le osna thursaich?

Bi'dh mi tuille gu tursach, deurach,  
Mar eala bhan 's i an deigh a reubadh;  
Guileag bais aic' air lochan feurach,  
'Us cach gu leir an deigh a treigsinn.

The following is a translation of the above by the late Prof. Blackie, of Edinburgh:

Ofttimes I look down from the hill to see  
When my boatman brave may come back  
to me;

He may come to-day, he may come to-morrow,

But if he comes not, 'tis my heart's own  
sorrow.

Full sharp is the sorrow my heart is  
knowing,

And the tear from my eye comes bitterly  
flowing;

Wilt thou come to-night? or again must I  
Shut the door upon hope with a sob and a  
sigh.

In sadness and sorrow my days are spent,  
Like a swan on the loch, when its plumes  
are rent,

When it sighs its death-song to the wind,  
And leaves its love in the reeds behind.

#### Y. M. C. A.

The annual meeting of the Y.M.C.A. was held on Friday, January 25th, and the work of the past year was reviewed. The financial report was only partial, but showed a fair surplus of funds on hand. In general the reports showed a satisfactory state of affairs. The following officers were elected for the coming year:—

President, H. D. Borley; Vice-President, J. C. McConachie; Rec.-Secretary, J. Y. Ferguson; Cor.-Secretary, L. Warren; Treasurer, J. H. Miller; Librarian, L. Chambers.

#### Q. U. M. A.

The regular meeting of the Q.U.M.A. was held on Saturday 19th, at eleven o'clock, in Divinity Hall. The treasurer's report showed a net liability of two hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents. An interesting and encouraging report of the work done at Sireth River and Eagle Lake, during the last summer, was given by J. R. Watts, the society's missionary.

#### THE DEBATES.

J. J. Harpell and J. A. Donnell have been selected to uphold Queen's standard in the debate with 'Varsity on Feb. 8th. 'Varsity's representatives are E. F. Burton and F. H. Phipps.

The subject of debate will be: "Resolved that the present immigration policy of Canada is a wise policy."

Queen's men take the affirmative.

'Varsity has made every provision for giving our representatives a royal welcome.

The secretary of the A.M.S. has received word from McGill accepting our invitation for them to send debaters to meet representatives

of Queen's. Full arrangements have not been made as yet, but an interesting evening is expected.

J. D. Cannon and J. Matheson were the unanimous choice of the committee to uphold Queen's side of the debate.

#### Science.

THE news of the Queen's death brought to us all a surprised sense of personal loss. The good and gentle lady, who had for so many years most worthily represented the majesty and power of our Empire, passed quietly to her rest, surrounded by those who knew and loved her best. To her people she has bequeathed the memory of a simple, pure and noble life; a life in all things Christian and womanly.

#### A PLEA.

Glum and grim and gruff professors,  
By the happy homes we left  
We entreat you to consider,  
E're we die—of hope bereft—

How the dickens, how the dickens,  
Can we hustle all the day,  
And, when evening's shadow thickens,  
Light the lamp and grind away?

Let the milk of human kindness  
("Common sense" is what we mean),  
Wash away your cruel blindness,  
Make your vision kind, though keen.

Let us have a little leisure;  
Give us time to smoke a weed;  
Don't begrudge a moment's pleasure;  
Don't oppress a willing steed.

Very human are we students,  
Apt to buck, and keen to kick;  
And it savours of imprudence  
To pursue us with a stick.

Treat us as we were your brothers,  
Smile a smile from time to time;  
Then, oh grim and gruff professors,  
We shall choke this lovely rhyme!

We felicitate Mr. K—th on the acquisition of his new pair of binoculars. They sit beau-



tifully upon his patrician nose, and he is pleasantly aware of the fact.

PROBLEM:—How to keep the water free from ice, when fishing within the Sub-Arctic circle. Temp.—50° F.

The general dinner committee has brought in its report. The date fixed upon for the dinner is the 19th February—the day before Ash Wednesday. The sub-committees are all appointed and already actively at work. We cannot impress too strongly upon all of our students, the urgent necessity of doing whatever they are called upon to do.

There is much speculation as to the general disposition of space and equipment in the projected Science building. We wish that the faculty would give us some official light upon the subject.

Dickson the greater, left quietly for Rossland, B. C., on Wednesday of last week. George, being what he is, will inevitably prosper, but he must not forget that Science Hall has a very insufficient income.

The Second Year is making an enviable name for itself. As wardens of the honour of the Draughting-Room its members are preserving order and decorum at great personal risks.

We ourselves witnessed a brave suppression of disorderly conduct. One offending brother was placidly chewing gum. To convert and convince him four of his confreres unitedly hurled their books and set squares at his unconscious head. Then there was a general mix-up, but the ends of peace and justice had been served.

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### Ladies.

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THIS week has been one which will live in the pages of the world's history. The greatest and noblest of queens has gone to her rest and King Edward VII sits on the throne of his fathers. From every nation and every corner of the globe, comes tribute of respect to the memory of one who for sixty-three years has been first in the hearts of her subjects. During that long period,

every day, every hour of which was subject to the glare of publicity, not one wrong action, not one fatal error in judgment can be pointed to, which brought evil to her people. Victoria had great opportunity to make or mar. The precedent before her was not of the best, but she had been brought up by as good a woman as ever lived, the Duchess of Kent. Every British subject has a warm place in his heart for the widowed Duchess of Kent. We have not space, and, if we had, it would be superfluous to enlarge on the peerless character of Her late Majesty, of the great qualities of heart and mind which made her reign so glorious. The whole world mourns—and the world does not mourn because a queen is a queen. She was a true woman,—that is all.

One cannot help thinking of that other illustrious English Queen, who died some three hundred years ago, and in whose glorious reign the initial steps were taken which were to make England mistress of the seas. Both queens were endowed with exceptionally great qualities of mind; Queen Elizabeth was the best statesman and diplomatist at her council board; Queen Victoria in a few minutes, could solve a knotty problem which had worried her ministers for weeks. The good of England was the first consideration in the hearts of both. Their deaths show the difference between them. Aged, soured, suspicious of everyone, laughed at by once servile courtiers, the Tudor Queen's end was anything but happy. Victoria went to her grave covered with honour, mourned by relatives as few are mourned, loved by all. Both were great sovereigns—but one was a true, good woman; the other was not.

The new reign has been ushered in with that "pomp and circumstance" so peculiarly English. The Prince of Wales was not above criticism—but it was probably this element of human weakness that endeared him to us, and made him one of the most popular of princes. But now "life's heat is cooled, the headlong rush slowed to a quiet pace," and so we say good-bye to the Prince, who was king of jolly good fellows, and already with the glamour of

that "majesty that doth hedge a king" upon us, we hail our new sovereign, His Majesty King Edward VII. Long may he reign!

Y. W. C. A.

THE Y.W.C.A. has been having especially interesting meetings this session. Last week Mrs. Howard Taylor, a missionary to Inland China, and a lady of most charming personality, addressed the society on her work in China. It was exceedingly interesting and much appreciated by the large number of girls and their friends present. Mrs. Taylor adjusted many of our notions about China and the Chinese. Her remarks tended to modify the harsh feelings that many of us have towards the Boxers. When one like Mrs. Taylor, who has lost many dear friends in the recent massacres, can honestly say that the Chinese, are at heart a splendid people, and more sinned against than sinning, we can surely afford to discount many of the wild newspaper statements.

THE Y.W. has never listened to a more interesting discourse than that given last Friday evening, by Dr. Watson. The subject was a striking one, "The Sadness and Joy of Knowledge," based on Eccles. i, 18, "In much wisdom there is much grief: and he that increaseth knowledge, increaseth sorrow." The speaker held the rapt attention of the audience from start to finish, as he told in his own simple, forcible and exquisitely clear manner of the sorrows of those who pursue knowledge,—“a sorrow that they should not be willing to barter for all other joys.”

We're mad. That's all about it. We used to believe that human beings were meant to be happy. It was one of the little pet theories we were brought up on. But it is a mistake; they aren't. There isn't a ghost of a chance for the editor of a column to be happy—and editors are human, all except the chief who is really, to put it mildly, most awfully inhuman at times. In proof of which we could—but that's another story. If anyone ever tells you that the editor of this column knows one happy

moment from one issue to the next, there is grave danger that that person's progenitors were chums with Ananias of unsavoury fame. In other words, why doesn't somebody write something about anything, enough to fill up and grace two columns, once in a way? Really, if a tiny little well-meant contribution were landed on us unexpectedly, we couldn't answer for our actions. But for goodness sake try us and see how we'll take it. In time our hilarity will pass into mere benigance, and we'll grow peaceful as old age. It is manifestly unfair, to expect one person to write for every issue without any outside help, and still give you something which will be spicy, as well as edifying. For the Queen's girl has a high standard and is very critical. As for "classes" and "essays," one girl, has generally speaking, as much time as the next, and brain power is pretty evenly distributed amongst us. Of course we can *fill* our column unaided; but then, if it falls below the standard, public opinion never spares us! You would think we were paid like Kipling. Besides, the muse of the best of editors runs down occasionally, and their productions are bound to get insipid and wearisome. Be a good Samaritan, help your unhappy editor out. We will look on it in the light of a pleasant surprise rather than as a practical joke.

We're not going to coax or wheedle you into it. Editors have some dignity,—even sub-editors. We never canvassed for books, nor sold tickets for tea-meetings, nor tried a soap-wrapper contest, and we've no ambition to start into the begging line at our advanced age. The other day we assailed a promising damsel, with the light of genius shining in her eye. We were very polite, but dear me! You'd think we were asking her for twenty dollars! Did you suppose SHE had time for THAT, and, besides, what was the other editor for? Cheap! well yes, we felt like fifteen cents, box thrown in. No, we will not coax (after this). We leave it to your good sense and your honour. Next time you get a cheque you weren't looking for, or an "a + +," seize the moment of ecstasy and remember the Ladies' column.

THE IRONY OF FATE.

Floradora on the ice,  
Waiting for a chance,  
Full many a man will she skate with  
That she won't take for a dance.

Snobby Bobby on the ice  
Lets Floradora wait,  
For many a girl will he dance with  
That he won't take for a skate.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

*Before*, so jaunty she,  
An authoress-to-be,  
With a laugh so full and free,  
She knows it all;  
And the height of all her dreams  
Is to rove by Scythian streams,  
Where the light of learning gleams  
Eternally.

But *after*, me oh my!  
A tear stands in her eye,  
She sings, "Sweet Bye-and-bye,"  
Full dreamily;  
And her home now happy seems,  
And the height of all her dreams,  
Is a box of chocolate creams,  
Me oh me!

CORRIDOR CULLINGS.

There is only one man at the rink who still goes round asking you if you had a good time at Christmas. He will probably, like Wordsworth's mountain gorge, "Keep till June, December's snows."

But then everyone else asks you if you had la grippe. It's really hard to choose between them.

Sir Alfred Austin ought to be helped out at this trying crisis.

There are sometimes two *tales* to a "feeler."

Divinity.

*"Robed in his sable garb of woe,  
With haggard eyes the preacher stood."*

ACCORDING to our promise in the last JOURNAL we submit an extract from a letter from one of our missionaries in the west. The writer pleads for men to take up the work

in the west, and endeavours to impress upon us the fact that it is not simply preachers but men that are needed. It is not ministers alone that are required but men of all professions, doctors, lawyers, teachers, even common labourers whatever they may be so long as they are men of broad sympathies and consecrated brains as well as hearts, who are willing to sacrifice self in order that they may help to lead the growing west away from its present many evil tendencies to a higher ideal and purer life. The writer asks us to help them and this is how he says we may do so:—

"You can help our work here by persuading some first-class men to come to it. Foundations are being laid here for what is to be an important part of the Dominion. The influences which make for evil are many and strong. The only hope for the future of the land is that strong men of good common sense and high spiritual attainments shall now man the outposts. Work is hard and the cash value low—but the rewards in opportunity to help men and to advance God's kingdom are enormous. We require men of perseverance, self-denial and faith, men who believe that God reigns and therefore that sin is never omnipotent, men of large sympathies, charitable in their judgement of others, but strict in their control of self, and men who have unbounded faith in man's capacity for redemption. Every minister east or west should be of such a type. We need to keep our ideal high. Thank God for the good men, unselfish and true, who have come to the fight in days past. But more are needed and needed now. Can you help to send some?"

The act of the Professor in Church History in adjourning the meeting of his class on account of the bereavement of the nation was commented favourably upon by the students. It was too bad that others did not follow his example. We see no necessity for such a complete break in college work as McGill made, but we think that lectures, should have been discontinued for at least one day throughout the whole college. Our medical brethren set us a good example in this respect.

Our Sunday afternoon addresses have always been considered good, but this session's course seems as if it is going to excel any we have yet had. The range covered by the addresses is almost even more comprehensive than that covered by the alumni conference. Their very scope would teach us even without hearing the addresses themselves that in this twentieth century we do not and are not to conceive of religion as circumscribed by a circle of so called religious duties which says to religion, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

Rev. J. A. Sinclair, M.A., late of the Yukon, has been appointed Principal of the Industrial School at Regina. Mr. Sinclair intended spending this session with us in college. We cannot say how the appointment may affect his plans, but we know he will give a good account of himself wherever he decides to pitch his tent.

Rev. J. R. Frizell, B.A. '97, who been doing mission work in the west since graduating in Theology has been called to Athens, Brockville presbytery.

It is rumoured around the hall that a graduate of last year's class in Theology, who is not only broad in his views but also in his stature is about to regain his lost rib.

Rev. R. F. Hunter, M.A., of Baltimore and Cold Springs dropped in upon us for a few days a little time ago and reports himself as having a pleasant time and enjoying life immensely. Mr. Hunter we need hardly say is still unmarried.

We are informed that the call from a congregation in Kingston presbytery to a B.D., of last year, was extended on the distinct understanding that the manse would be vacant no longer than three months at the most. Cake is expected.

A freshman and a senior were seen a short time ago purchasing rings in a jeweller's shop on Princess street. It is not difficult to understand the senior's conduct but as for the freshman—alas! We are agitating to have a law passed to prevent jewelers from selling rings to minors.

1st STUDENT:—"What are those strange weird sounds I hear in the next class-room?"

2nd STUDENT:—"Oh, that's only two freshmen in Divinity with the elocution master."

TEACHER IN ELOCUTION:—"Are your powers of imagination good?" STUDENT:—"Yes, very good." TEACHER:—"Give me a sample then." STUDENT:—"Suppose then I am a great orator." (As he proceeds with his oration). TEACHER:—"Your powers of imagination are certainly good."

Several of the students have had "la grippe" recently, a more serious malady, however, has broken out among the second year men, viz., sore lips, and the most lamentable thing about it is that we are told the disease is contagious.

#### QUEEN'S MEN IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

NOW that the university question is causing so much interest, and Queen's right to provincial aid is being disputed by some of the wiseacres, it would perhaps be of interest to our readers to know exactly what part of the work of the Province Queen's is doing in the department of high school teaching. The following list of Queen's graduates and specialists teaching in Ontario, with the exception of two quite recent appointments in science, have been compiled from the last report of the Minister of Education:—

Classics, 11; classics and history, 2; English and history, 8; English, history and mathematics, 2; mathematics, 10; mathematics and science, 3; French and German, 11; French, German, English and history, 7; French, German and mathematics, 1; science, 16; commercial, 1; general teachers, 15. Total, 87.

Some of these appointments go back as far as 1866, but the majority of them have taken place since 1890. The appointments before 1890 number about twelve; those since, seventy-five. All appointments in the modern language department have taken place within the last ten years, most of them since 1894.

The outlook for the coming Alumni Conference is bright. All but two of those appointed to take part have agreed to be present.



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Animal biology, including physiology, histology and embryology, is in charge of DR. KNIGHT, who devotes his whole time to them. Each student, during his course, mounts over 200 microscopic specimens, illustrating physiology and embryology.

Pathology and bacteriology are now taught by Prof. W. T. CONNELL, who devotes his whole time to these important branches.

Further information and Calendar may be had from DR. HERALD, Secretary, Kingston, Ont.

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PUBLIC ENEMIES.

IN our last issue the editor for Arts paid his compliments to the thieves who have plied their trade in the college reading room. Despite his complimentary references, this light-fingered gentry have continued their endeavours by making a "clean sweep up" of all the loose magazines. In the language of the public press "it is time for a change," and the JOURNAL invites its readers to assist the curators in suppressing this nuisance. All thieves are public enemies and the roost-robbing propensities of the individuals who steal our magazines should receive a timely check. Queen's is by no means helpless in this matter, and fair warning is given that she can and will get on without these petty pilferers. Those who abet the thieves are as much public enemies as the thieves themselves, and will be treated accordingly.

Personals.

A LETTER that helps the staff to put another roll in its sleeve comes from Rev. R. Burton, M.A., of Little Current. We did our utmost to discover a few grains of cake in the envelope, but we were doomed to disappointment. We have held the letter over our lamp but no odour of fragrant wine is forthcoming. "Bob" is one of the JOURNAL's best friends but these omissions on his part are well-nigh unpardonable. We await his explanations. "Queen's," he writes, "has given us a good start if we are only ready to follow it up."

S. A. Mitchell, M.A., 1894, and Ph.D. of Johns Hopkins, now assistant professor in Columbia University, has been invited by the Naval Observatory of the United States to go to Sumatra, to observe the solar eclipse which occurs on May 18th, and which has a duration of between six and seven minutes, being therefore one of the longest eclipses of the last hundred years. The observations will nearly all be spectroscopic, and the most powerful instruments ever used on an eclipse will be employed. Valuable results are expected.

It is a great honour to be invited to go on

such a government expedition, and Dr. Mitchell writes, "it would not have come to me but for the excellent training I had at Queen's." The trustees of Columbia have given him leave of absence and appointed a substitute to do his work during his absence.

Some of Prof. Macgillivray's honour students are preparing a German play entitled "Die Herrschaft." Several rehearsals have already taken place, and the play will probably be presented in the early future.

We are glad to see Mr. T. K. Scott around once more. Though not yet able to resume his classes, Scottie has wonderfully improved. We live in hopes that a few weeks will find him completely restored.

Exchanges.

AN American lady journalist says that Miss Clara Butt, the English vocalist, is "a demi-goddess canonically symmetered, and her eyes are full of dreams as her voice is dewy with tears. Her eyes are a Sybil's eyes, and her lips, as Theokritos would say, have nibbled Ægilian figs, and for the mysticism of their pathos, asphodel!"

We invite our fellow-students of English, French, German, Italian, Hebrew, Latin or Greek to decide which language this lady supposes she is writing. A prize will be given to any one who will answer this question correctly, provided that to the answer is appended a statement of how much knowledge of Theokritos is requisite for this style of writing, and how such writers may be canonically or uncanonically scimitared.

The JOURNAL gives a specially cordial welcome to *World Wide*, "a weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres." *World Wide* is a weekly publication from the press of John Dougall Son, Montreal, and furnishes in its sixteen neat pages the best things by the best writers, on matters of most immediate and pressing interest. We know of no paper that presents a better bird's-eye view of current events and thoughts.

### Squibs.

THE good knights of old  
Fought tournaments bold,  
For prizes and praise and their  
fair lady-loves ;  
Each brave man to-day  
Is fighting his way  
Towards riches and fame and  
the one maid he loves.—  
If the steel-clad and sword-girted men  
And we weaklings who wield but the pen,  
Both were asked if the gold or  
the girl or the glory  
Were most worth our pain,  
From fighters and scriblers would  
come the same story :—  
"The deeds are the gain!"

R. S. L. in *The News Letter*.

#### A DIALOGUE.

LOVER :—

Thou who knowest, tell me how  
Modern maiden may be won!  
There is one I love who now,  
Meeting me, without a bow  
Passes silent on.

Had we lived in days of old,  
Mine had been an easy way ;  
Fiery steed, and onslaught bold,  
Ashen lance, and broadsword cold,  
Sure had won the day.

Then, the victor in the list,  
Crown of Beauty on my lance,  
I had knelt, her hand had kissed,  
Parted all dividing mist  
With a lover's glance.

But the past hath fled away  
With its goodness and its ill.  
Knowest thou the same decay,  
Thou, the Love God? Cupid, say,  
Hast thou power still?

CUPID :—

Had ye lived in days of yore,  
Rude barbaric ages wild,  
Haply thou hadst fallen lower,  
Vanquished been, and nevermore  
Had thy lady smiled.  
Fixed thine eye in stony stare,  
Where had been thy glory then?  
Know thou there are maids as fair  
Now as ever, here as there,  
Aye, and braver men.  
Hear the message that I tell ;  
Furrow not thy brow with care ;  
True love needs not any spell,  
For the eyes are Cupid's well,  
Read thy fortune there.  
If, when thou art drawing nigh,  
Rosy colour tinge her cheek :  
If she meet thy passing eye  
With a stolen look and shy,  
Take the tide, and speak.  
If together ye have chanced,  
And no other one be near ;  
Woo her, win her, if thou canst,  
Stolen sweets are sweets enhanced,  
Kiss her, never fear.

J. E. S. in *Glasgow University Magazine*.

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nities to mortal combat on the ice. The battle  
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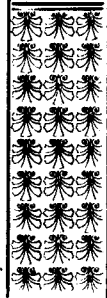
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Assets, December 31st, 1898 . . . . .	4,663,554
Reserve for Security of Policy-holders, 1899 . . . . .	4,324,081
Surplus over all Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1898, Actuaries' 4 per cent..	302,856
Surplus on Government Standard, 4 and one half per cent . . .	491,394

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Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the Cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

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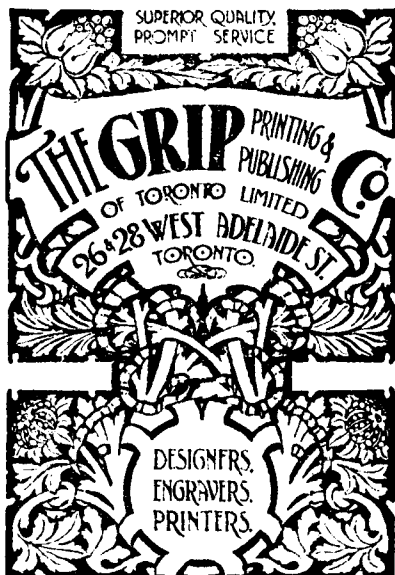
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The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.





## Education Department Calendar

FOR 1901 (IN PART).

### February:

6. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.

### March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due.  
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.  
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due.  
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.
29. Night Schools close (session 1900-1901).

### April:

1. Returns by Clerks of Counties, cities, etc., of population to Department, due.
4. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
5. GOOD FRIDAY.
8. EASTER MONDAY.
9. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
13. Examinations in School of Practical Science begin.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (session 1900-1901).  
Annual examinations in Applied Science begin.  
High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays.
25. Last day for receiving applications for examination of candidates not in attendance at the Ontario Normal College.

Art School Examinations begin.

### May:

1. Toronto University Examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Agriculture begin.  
Notice by candidates for the High School Entrance Examination, to Inspectors, due.
3. ARBOR DAY.
23. Notice by candidates for the Public School Leaving, Junior Leaving, Senior Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Specialist, Commercial Diploma, and Kindergarten Examinations, to Inspectors, due.  
Empire Day (first school day before 24th May).
24. QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (Friday).
27. Examination at Ontario Normal College, Hamilton, begins.  
Inspectors to report number of candidates for the Public School Leaving, High School Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Diploma, Commercial Specialists, and Kindergarten Examinations to Department.
31. Close of Session of Ontario Normal College.  
Assessors to settle basis of taxation in Union School Sections.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1901

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# Queen's University Journal.

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The attention of all readers is called to the exceptionally fine class of advertisements which are selected for each issue, and it is hoped that those interested in the JOURNAL will patronize our advertisers.

GRAY says very justly that learning never should be encouraged, it only draws out fools from their obscurity; and, you know, I have always thought a running footman as meritorious a being as a learned man. Why is there more merit in having travelled one's eyes over so many reams of paper than in having carried one's legs over so many acres of ground?"

In these words Horace Walpole apprises the student of the most subtle and fatal danger that can beset his work. The danger is that the student may acquire the form of knowledge, but remain destitute of its power. This

is what Gray means by comparing the student to the footman.

Nor is it to be wondered at if the student fails to see his academic life and his college training in relation to the whole of life, so absorbing and so satisfying are his collegiate interests. Yet his failure is specially fatal. He is given four years under the best teachers that he may learn what the best men have thought, in order that he may be in a position to show other men and women who have not had his privileges what in life is most worth while. If he leaves his college with no helpful message, he has a right to be beaten with many stripes. There is a discipline to be had behind the plow, or the anvil, or the counter, but the university man may draw from the accumulated experience of all, and the world outside the classroom has a right to expect in the college man some help to a satisfying life.

And can a student rest content with a lower aim? Surely not. Wordsworth extracted more life from nature, but he did not do so by accident. One has but to study his works for a few years to discover that the secret of his power lay in the fact that he had eyes in his head, and that he took the pains to understand what those eyes saw. Unless he have sound moral fibre, the blessed gift of freedom that the student enjoys may be his greatest enemy. No one compels him to aim at perfection in his college exercises, so he counts himself happy if he secures his fifty per cent. Yet what will be the result if, when he enters the *extra mural* world, he leaves his work *half done*? No one compels him to do a day's work every day, but what would the practical world say of him

should he leave his week's work till Saturday night?

The corrective is not far to seek. College life is not a mere preparation for life's main work, but it is an organic part of that work. It is the youth preceding the fuller manhood. As the student is, so will be the man. The student who, whatever comes or does not come, does not miss the main concern of his daily college life, will not fail as he stands in the pulpit, or by his patient, or in the courtroom, or in parliament. Doing an exercise in Latin prose, or working a problem in mathematics is as good work, any day, as leading an army or making laws. The one is the natural forerunner of the other.

The student may learn to do his work when the concert or the campus would lure him from the path of duty, or to do his task when his head aches, quite as well as the man who sells cotton or iron. He, too, may learn to subordinate his desires to his reason, and to choose the right and valuable rather than the convenient. In other words, if the student will keep his mind open to truth and freely exchange ideas with men of his own and other universities, and with men who earn their bread in other ways, and will resolve to see life with his own eyes, and to test all things by his best judgment, he will wear his degree with grace and will find that a good university training is the most helpful discipline in the wide world.

#### MEMORIAL SERVICE IN CONVOCATION HALL.

THE memorial service on the day of the Queen's burial was simple and impressive. The glee club led the service of praise, while members of the faculties of law, science, medicine, and theology, read the scripture lessons and offered prayers, and Principal Grant made a short address which we quote:

"We are in mourning for the Head of the State. What was she to us that we should mourn? Little consciously, it may be; because the modern state can exist in comparative independence of its official representatives. The language of the Hebrew prophet concerning the loss of Israel's king shows how much it

meant then;— 'The breath of our nostrils, the anointed of Jehovah, of whom we said, under his shadow we shall live among the nations.' When the King of Scotland and the King of France were captured by the armies of England the conquerors could dictate to the two nations. But, under the British constitution the people are the ultimate earthly source of authority. The title to the throne is not hereditary but parliamentary; fixed, that is, by the people, and therefore the sovereign may interpose constitutional delays to ascertain the will of the people, but cannot veto that will.

But, the head of the state is much still. Our laws, customs, traditions, sentiments are incarnated in the sovereign whether he is called monarch or president. While Garfield was struggling for life, the first question addressed by one American citizen to another, wherever they met, was, 'How is the president?' He stood for the unity and majesty of the national life, and therefore all felt that he was part of their life. While that is so when the head has been elected by a party for four years, how much more is it the case when the monarch has been born to the position and has held it right royally, and with universal approval for two generations?

The Queen was the beautiful embodiment of the unity, the continuity, the grace, the dignity, and the power of the empire. In her the principle of loyalty had become so transfused with personal affection as to be a passion, and hence her singular power over both the reason and the imagination of her people. For one who is capable of apprehending a principle a thousand are influenced by affection. Even those who had never seen the Queen loved her. 'The Queen reigns but does not govern,' it was often said. True, but she did govern, through the influence she unconsciously exerted, more really than any premier, president, or emperor governs. Influence is mightier than rule.

Was there any class of persons that escaped her influence? Every statesman in the empire felt it and acknowledged that it was for good. She always stood for peace; not peace

at any price, but if war, then war in order to maintain or secure peace. Like a rock she stood for justice, for the happiness of her people, for the purity of the court and of the home. Right well was that known to every man who aspired to the high places of public life. Who would exchange such influence for the rule of a despot? She influenced every grade of society, every family in the land and everyone of us more or less. Influence penetrates from the summit of the social pyramid to the base. How disastrously the morals of the court of Charles II. and George IV. told on society, and how much her purity told on social life all over the land! As we thought of this, how proud we were of her! We walked the earth with increased dignity because our Queen was so noble.

Students of the university which bears her title by her express permission, never forget in a self-governing community, we are all kings and queens. We have fewer temptations; our mistakes, blunders, and sins, are more likely to be over-looked. If then the Queen, under the fierce light that beats upon a throne, lived so that enemies could scarce point to a flaw; if she could resist for sixty-four years all the temptations of wealth, pomp, power and flattery, shall we be so base as to shrink from duty-doing? Shall not we consecrate ourselves to the public welfare? Shall not we do our part by the irresistible dynamic of influence rather than by scheming for place or power, to imitate the noble Queen who has gone to her reward, but whose works will follow her as long as those of Alfred. Seek strength where she sought and found it. Be true to yourselves, to your dignity and destiny as the best way of honouring her."

#### ROMANOS RERUM DOMINOS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The other day the classical men sent the "Divinities" a Latin challenge to hockey. It took the recipients sometime to construe it, but at last by a united effort of their co-operative intelligence they caught its general meaning. They now felt themselves in a hole, but history repeats itself, and as in the brave days

of old a Gaius Curtius was found to leap into it.

At the bidding of the editor I repaired to the rink at the proper hour. I wish I could tell how on one side was massed the manly intelligence of the college and on the other—but I am no orator as Brutus and most other people are now-a-days, and I never learnt rhetoric. Besides I want it later on. They were there, though, all the same.

Have I words to paint the young Greek god, who leapt on the ice, veiling his beauty in a sweater, polychrome as a metaphor of Pindar, followed by a host of Spartan youths, singing as they tempestuously swept around the arena that grand old strain, which, as the historian, Barry Pain, has taught us, was once the battle-hymn of the Crusaders:

*A, ab, absque, coram, de,  
Palam, cum, et ex, et e,  
Semper haec, dum ego vivo,  
Laetabuntur ablativo—*

or to tell of the others who issued forth to meet them, grave as became seven-fifty and a manse, but ever and anon raising their war-cry, *Begadh Kephath-bereshith!* in answer to the joyous *ablativo! ablativo!* of the foe? No, I have not words. My name is not Norval, and I had the gripe when the Watkins lecturer was here.

The trumpet sounded (very like a whistle), and Armageddon began, with a strong suggestion of Donnybrook. The puck sped hither and thither, restless as a child in church, nimble as De Wet himself. But the onlookers interested me more. I mean, those on my side of the rink. Here, with a cry of "*Evoe Bacche!*" the classical man nervously lit his cigarette. There in agony, as the puck sped to the theologic goal, a sad divine ejaculated "*Dagersh!*," explaining when I looked shocked it was not a shewa-word.

Suddenly a change came over the scene. A bell rang, and, as if at the voice of the muezzin, the play stopped, and every classical man raised his stick on high, as he recited the formula of his prophet, "There is no key but Kelly's; all others are imitations." Then the fray began anew, faster and more furious than before,

till again the bell rang. But now the score stood even, and the Berserker lust of battle was still in every heart. On again till at the last the Roman and the Greek stood masters, and the Jew, the Turk, the infidel, the heretic, and the Philistine (the other two religions were not told me), withdrew carrying their dead and wounded with them. Our casualties were two—one killed and one wounded.

As I left the rink, Ganderius Triumphator yoked his triumphal car, while the class poet hurriedly struck his lyre and began an Epini-  
kian:—

*Musa laeta facie agmen Classicorum  
Recinas ut, macie longa studiorum  
Pallidum, in glacie crassiore chorum  
Fuderit in acie Theologicorum.*

I did not know how many more strophæ there might be, and fearing I might be asked to execute a tripudium I left the place with what speed I might.

#### THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

RHENOSTER KOP, 1st December, 1900.

I'VE been in a big action at last, and it will last me for some time! Every other fight has been mere child's play to it.

We started at two o'clock in the morning, and came in touch with the enemy about five. The ambulance advanced till we were a short way behind the guns, then one of the black drivers was shot through the head. This was pretty warm work. The Boers then fell back on their main position, which they held all day. It was almost impregnable. Now the rifle fire started, and the bullets began to hum past us, even where we were, in the rear. Shortly after this a trooper came galloping up to say that three men in the firing line had been hit, and needed stretchers. The ambulance advanced till we were almost past the guns, then we took out the stretchers and went forward. The bullets were thick now, but *buzzing* past, not hissing, which latter is a sign that they are a bit spent.

It was awfully trying to run along upright, while everybody else was lying down under cover. I was in a horrid funk, I must own! We were then going up the slope of a plateau,

the foremost line of our men being slightly over the ridge, and subject to a cross fire from the enemy's position. I enclose a map of our route. We then passed the second line of our fellows, who were Bushmen. A chap yelled to us to lie down! We told him we had to fetch some wounded from the fighting line. He replied, "Poor beggars!" I asked him if it was bad over the ridge. "It's hell!" he said. This was cheerful, as it was bad enough already. So we marched over the ridge, and it *was* fearful! Pom-poms, Mausers, everything going like blazes. We reached our men, tied them up, and started back. I never expected to get to the top. The man carrying the instruments was shot, and the ground about us seemed *alive*, little spirits of dust dancing round. They were firing at us, and the bullets followed all the way up. It was the most hideous moment of my life! I don't know *how* we got back. The men were badly wounded, so we had to go slow.

We hadn't been ten minutes in, when another trooper came to say that an officer had been hit in the front. Out we went again!

This time we took the flag with the red cross, naturally supposing that it would be some protection. It was worse than the last time. This time they turned a pom-pom on us, which is worse than any rifle fire; I don't wonder Tommy fears it so much. If you saw the wounds it caused you wouldn't either. We got nearly up to the officer when he shouted to us to lie down. "You are only drawing the fire," he cried; "do you expect them to take any notice of *that*?" (meaning the flag). Put it down!" We all flopped. I got behind a stone with another chap. Next moment we were covered with debris and stones. A shell had hit the stone and exploded. We could hear them coming, and lay and wondered how long we had to live. It is curious to look back and analyse one's thoughts at that moment. It never struck me that I *could* escape uninjured, so I considered which kind of a wound I would prefer, and I decided that I'd rather lose my leg than my arm, as then I might still do something afterwards. We lay there for three and a half hours in the blazing sun, without



any water. More men were hit (I saw five myself, one killed), but the captain in command, when we wanted to know whether we should come forward, shouted back to us that it was useless, as we couldn't pass the space with any hope of life. Captain Godfrey, a doctor of the West Australians, was killed bandaging a man up. The row was awful. Our pom-pom was one hundred yards from us, behind a wall, firing at full speed. The report at close range doesn't sound like "pom-pom." It's exactly like some one kicking at a closed door. Even the Boer pom-pom at a distance sounded like that. When we first went out, the captain told me the Boers were only two hundred yards off. I can't remember all the details of the fight. It lasted from five in the morning till eight at night, when our men retired, and hadn't a morsel of food from 2 a.m. till 10 p.m.

We buried four poor chaps. I won't go into a description of their wounds, all from shell-fire.

I got a bit accustomed to the firing after a while. The Boers fired explosive bullets almost entirely. You can tell them from ordinary ones by the noise they make in the air, and also when they strike, which is followed by a small explosion. This is due to the air being greatly compressed in the hole in the tip of the bullet, and when it strikes anything there is a loud crack.

R. B. HOLE, in the *Student*, Edinburgh.

P.S.—I managed to capture a pig this morning,—knocked it over with a rock.

#### NEW-FASHIONED EDUCATION.

**A**N article in the October number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, signed L. B. R. Briggs, purports to set forth "some old-fashioned doubts about new-fashioned education," and in the course of it some very good things are said. Here is one which might be pondered over by our Department of Education, and more particularly by the Senate of the University of Toronto. The latter is entrusted with the duty of drawing-up the list of subjects for matriculation, and—as the president has testi-

fied concerning the school system generally—"It has done the things it ought not to have done, and left undone what it should have done." Reformation should begin at the Senate, but it is easier to confess the sins of others:—"I still doubt whether we can do better for children than first to drill them in a few subjects, mostly old ones; then to give them a modest general education in college, or in all but the last year or two of college; then to let them specialize as energetically as they can (but not exclusively); and throughout to keep in their mind not pleasure only, but the stern law-giver who wears the Godhead's most benignant grace."

#### "LEST WE FORGET."

**F**OR some time a notice has been posted on the bulletin board that has not received the sort of attention it deserves. Never has money been asked for a nobler or more unselfish purpose. If only our students will read the notice once more, and not forget, this JOURNAL will not be a week old before one of Queen's noblest student-sons will be out of debt, and the world will know that Queen's children have tender hearts as well as clear heads and sturdy limbs.

#### SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES.

**P**ROF. SHORTT conducted the service in Convocation Hall on February 3rd, taking as his subject, "The Outlook for Society in 1901." He traced, in outline, the development of the modern states from the gradual combination of feudal units, under the influence of strong centralizing powers, which at once enlarged the sphere of life for the people, and broke down their absolute and immediate dependence upon a feudal superior. This enlarged circle of freedom and self-realization, naturally tended, in the case of the more advanced nations, to pass over into a democratic form, through the raising of questions as to the rights of man as man. This democratic development has been going on, with varying rates of progress, in the different states of the civilized world.

The characteristic feature of modern democracy, in its more advanced forms, is its tendency to develop a greater multitude of definite interests, which are compelled to find more closely fitting and more efficient organs of expression than those afforded by the miscellaneous powers of the central and local governments.

These various definite interests, old and new, religious, intellectual, fraternal, economic, industrial and social are steadily increasing in numbers, in range and in organization. Though independent of each other in their special forms, yet they are organs of the same civilization, and increase the bonds and the range of a common society. The individual may be a member of many associations at the same time, and with quite different associates in each.

In varying degrees, these associations are educating the people, in connection with their most vital interests, in the very essence of self-government; in other words, in self-responsibility and the desire for accurate knowledge, in self-restraint and the spirit of compromise.

But these organizations, which do the greater part of society's work, not only teach men, in the best possible way, the essence of self-government, but they actually render society self-governing in detail. The result is that the central governments are tending more and more to wait upon these bodies for initiative and guidance. The function of government thus comes to be the adjustment of various interests, and the registering in laws, for common reference, previously matured wishes of the people. On its executive side it continues to perform definitely prescribed duties.

It was further pointed out that the numerous and expanding interests of modern society are not necessarily confined within national barriers, but tend, in following the interests of common humanity, to make for themselves an international field. This important aspect of the subject was dealt with in several of its leading features at the present time. The general trend of evidence went to show, that the tendency of the various practical forces

of society to take on an international character, gave every promise of being greatly strengthened for the future. But these changes cannot take place without greatly affecting the older conceptions and forms of nationality. The national life and spirit, which hold within them even now a far wider range of influences for good and evil than those expressed by either the central or sectional forms of government, must gradually lose the cramping historic legacy of international jealousy and prejudice, and broaden out into a freer and more liberal form, in harmony with the general interests of society and civilization. The specific state governments will suffer no revolutionary changes. They will simply be gradually adapted to the changing needs of the times. Owing to the growth of other numerous organized interests, national, and international, and their tendency to self-government, the formerly exclusive importance of the various forms of government must decline. This is illustrated in the history of the British Constitution and the present rise in importance of of municipal government in consequence of the modern concentration of population in cities.

The tendency will be for central governments to become, in many respects, what provincial, or state governments now are, sectional yet sovereign expressions of a wider society, which, while enlarging and enriching its life, does not destroy the individuality of its parts.

In this enlargement society will not necessarily lose the rivalry and antagonisms incident to the various personal and sectional interests within it. The various courts, being connected with the territorial jurisdiction of the several states, will remain as at present, dispensing justice equally to native and foreigner. Private international law will continue to develop, and public international law find a permanent tribunal, as is now being attempted. In the light of present tendencies, there seems to be reasonable ground for hope that civilized society may realize on a larger field, what the present nationalities exhibit on a smaller field, namely, the capacity of rival and even conflicting interests to live together

in peace. Altogether the outlook is hopeful for a wider humanity and more christian social relations throughout the civilized world than have yet been possible.

#### THE A. M. S.

The meeting of February 2nd began amid difficulties. The president was absent from the city, and the second vice-president was away owing to pressure of business. The responsibility of the chair, therefore, fell upon the devoted head of the first vice-president, and it fell with such weight and suddenness that he was completely crushed. He vanished, not an atom of him remained to serve the devoted meeting. The result was that ex-president, M. A. McKinnon, was unanimously chosen to preside.

An inter-year debate was held on the question of "War vs. Arbitration as a Means of Settling International Disputes." The affirmative was supported for the year '03 by Messrs. McLean and Allen, who maintained that the time was not yet ripe for arbitration, and that war was, therefore, indispensable. Messrs. Evans and Bright for '04, with no lack of spirit, maintained the reverse of this. The judges, Prof. Dyde and Messrs. Fraleck and Leckie, give their decision in favour of the affirmative, but complimented the representatives of '04 on having "great potentialities." Leaving out of consideration a few grammatical errors on the part of one of the speakers on the affirmative side of the question, and the touching use of the endearing term "friends" by one on the negative, the form of the debate was very good.

The critic, J. A. McSporran, gave a pointed criticism. He censured the committee appointed to gather money for athletics for not giving their report at the proper time, and corrected a member of the A.M.S. for using unparliamentary language in an address delivered earlier in the evening. He closed with a humorous reference to the "usual little song of Saturday night."

The people of the county of Frontenac have been asked to vote \$20,000 for a new building for Queen's, and the prospects for a favorable answer are bright.

### Communication.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL:

Dear Sir,—I am neither a Y.M.C.A. enthusiast, nor am I recognized as a "sport," but during my college course, which has now extended over some years, I have heard a good deal of grumbling from the "sport" element about the evil results attending the invariable election of a member of the "Y.M.C.A. crowd" to the office of president of the A.M.S. When, therefore, the captain and manager of the football team were elected to the two highest positions in the gift of the society, and when the colouring of the new executive was anything but "Y.M.C.A.," I came to the conclusion that, perhaps, a millenium would ensue. We have had so far five meetings of the A.M.S. since the new executive was installed. Of these meetings the president has presided at two, the first vice-president at one, and the second vice-president at one. As each had had a turn, they, perhaps, came to the conclusion that the fifth meeting might take care of itself. Consequently on Saturday night, February 2nd, we wasted a good deal of time in persuading some suitable man to take the chair. Never since I came to college have I seen the A.M.S. without a chairman to open the meeting. This precedent has been left for the executive of '00—'01 to set. With your wider and longer experience, Mr. Editor, perhaps you can give some light on this question.

Yours, ANCIENT MARINER.

The JOURNAL has no sympathy with those who separate students into such classes as "the Y.M.C.A. crowd," and "the A.M.S. fellows." Such a distinction is false and misleading. We have a sufficient number of examples to warrant us in saying that a man may be at one and the same time helpful in the Y.M.C.A., a successful sport, and a good A.M.S. man. If a man renders efficient service in any one or all of these organizations, his success is due to the stuff he is made of, and not to the particular organization to which he belongs. While it is true that prominent Y.M.C.A. men and leading sports have been

elected to high places in the A.M.S., it is not true that either "the Y.M.C.A. crowd" or "the sports" did the electing. In every case the candidate headed the poll because he was the choice of the student-body.

If any officer fails to discharge his duty, the A.M.S. and not "the sports," nor "the Y.M.C.A. crowd," is the body to deal with him.

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### Contribution.

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#### SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF BY-GONE DAYS.

WITH the passing of Principal Caird, of Glasgow University, disappeared the last of the great pulpit orators of the past generation. It is about thirty years since, owing to the failure of his voice, he resigned the charge of a large Glasgow congregation and stepped from the pulpit into the professor's chair. Since then he has preached notable sermons on notable occasions, and in notable places as in Westminster Abbey, and before the British Association; but his career as a preacher terminated long ago.

My recollection of him dates back far more than thirty years to a time when he was in his prime. He had laid the foundation of his reputation as a preacher among university men at Lady Hester's chapel, in Edinburgh, and had become world-famous by his sermons on "The Religion of Common Life," probably the most widely circulated and read sermons of the century. He had not a commanding figure, and the feature of his homely face which arrested your attention and adhered to your memory was his enormous mouth. But you forgot the figure and face when he began to speak. His method was most significantly illustrated in two services he conducted on the same day in Edinburgh in 1858 or 1859. He had come to raise funds to assist a church in Newington, a suburb of the old town. He was to preach in the morning in the small Newington church, and in the afternoon in the large two galleried barn of a church in Princess street. As everyone expected a crowd the little church was barely filled. He preached on the selfish request of Zebedee's children

to be given the first place in the kingdom, and their rash answer to the Master's question whether they could drink of the cup he would drink of, etc. The preacher rather commended their extravagant self-reliance, and pointed out how all the great work of the world would remain undone if we cautiously weighed consequences and hesitated to try the impossible. After the sermon he stated the object of his visit, simply, in well chosen words, emphasizing them, as was fitting, with very moderate gestures and perfectly moderate emphasis. It was such a statement as most well trained speakers would have made off hand. In the afternoon he preached his magnificent sermon on St. Paul in Athens to a crowded, breathless audience, amid such silence that you could have heard a pin drop when he ceased speaking. After the sermon he repeated the notice he had made in the morning, word for word, gesture for gesture, intonation for intonation. He had prepared this matter of fact statement with as much care as his sermons; and yet it was so admirably delivered that it possessed all the effect and freshness of spontaneity. His method of work was supposed to be to choose a subject, think it over thoroughly, preach extemporaneously on it, seize the new thoughts that flash across his mind during the excitement of speaking, add them to his previous conceptions, and work them all up into a sermon, which was committed to memory, and prepared for delivery with as much care as an actor his part.

Another great preacher of those days belonged to a different type. Spurgeon occasionally preached a great sermon, but as a rule you went away disappointed. When at the height of his popularity, before he built his Tabernacle, he preached a dozen or more sermons a week, and could bestow little preparation on any. He used to preach in the Surrey Garden Theatre in the morning, but to his own congregation of coal-heavers, in a little church on the Surrey side of the Thames, in the evening. And there he was at his best. Although not guilty of the solecisms attributed to him, he did occasionally use illustrations that were perhaps a little vulgar, and which excited a laugh.

But they were understood and taken as meant by his humble hearers. I once heard him deliver in this chapel the most extraordinary piece of oratory it has ever been my privilege to listen to. He took for his text "Be ye crucified with Christ." He broke at once into allegory and never fell back for a moment into the didactic or direct. He described the apprehension, the trial, and the death of the old man Adam, as only Bunyan could have told the tale. He went to Glasgow, and there the whole population of that commercial town yielded to his influence. When he reached Edinburgh its people sheathed themselves in critical armour, and went to hear him, thoroughly defended from all emotional attacks. He got through the preliminaries, gave out his text, and commenced his sermon. But the atmosphere was chilling. He could make no headway. He therefore closed the Bible and dismissed his audience, telling them that they and he had come together from opposing motives, and no good would result from pulling against each other.

And yet there were emotional preachers in Edinburgh in those days; Dr. Guthrie every Sunday afternoon, in describing "The city, its sins and its sorrows," told story after story, which moved men as only great speakers can, to remedy the wrongs of suffering humanity. In expression and attitude he was the very embodiment of kindness and charity, and his life did not belie his appearance.

Norman McLeod was more colloquial. On the only occasion I had the pleasure of hearing him in the Barony church, Glasgow, his exposition of the chapter extended to such a length as to leave no time for the sermon, which he very sensibly omitted altogether.

There were no thrilling preachers in the Established Church of England. I heard Dean Milman preach in St. Paul's Cathedral the thanksgiving sermon at the close of the Crimean war. It was composed in those sonorous periods, which give such a charm to his "Latin Christianity," but it did not arouse the faintest enthusiasm. Frederick Denison Maurice was chaplain at the Courts of Lincoln's Inn. There could be no greater treat

than to listen to his reading of the prayers. He himself was lost in devotion, and you followed him irresistibly in that realm of delightfully subdued passion. But when he commenced one of his strange mythical sermons you were lost in bewilderment.

One the most emphatic preachers of the period was Cardinal Wiseman. I heard him preach once in Moorfield's Roman Catholic cathedral. There was no oratory about his sermon. It contained a plain intelligible argument, perfectly conclusive, if you only admitted the premises, and that of course most of his audience did without challenge. After a telling point the cardinal would sit down, as is done in some continental churches. Then the congregation coughed and blew its nose, and when silence was resumed the cardinal commenced again his sledge-hammer attack on the inconsistencies of Protestants, and especially of the Church of England. Passing events afforded him a telling illustration. The Rev. Baden Powell had just published, with legal impunity, his "Christianity and Judaism," then looked upon as a flagrant attack on Christianity, while a devout Anglican clergyman, whose name I think was King, was then in prison for indulging in some venial ritualistic eccentricities. How times change! Baden Powell's book would to-day be regarded as moderate by even the orthodox, while Mr. King's contortions were so restrained that they would hardly attract notice beside the antics of the present advanced ritualist.

JAMES DOUGLAS.

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## Medical Notes.

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WITHOUT doubt Friday evening last was one of the most enjoyable ever spent by the final year. Dr. Herald, with that hospitality which has made Queen's famous, entertained the class of '01 to dinner. The very fact of Dr. Herald being the host ensured a pleasant evening and the boys were not disappointed. Some twenty-nine sat down, there being present beside the final year and host, Principal Grant, some representatives from the faculty and one from the hospital. All were pleased to see the Principal present and to re-



ceive from him a few fatherly words of advice. Outside the members of the faculty Mr. P. Millon made the speech of the evening. Messrs. Bogart, Bowie, Carr-Harris, and Paul voiced the sentiments of the loyalty from the boys for Queen's, while Messrs. Smith, Tyner, and Porteous looked after the musical part of the programme. After doing ample justice to everything brought before them, whether in oratorical lines or otherwise, the gathering broke up by singing, "He's jolly good fellow," all being delighted with the hospitality extended them by Dr. and Mrs. Herald and family.

#### THE HOSPITAL CRISIS.

In the *Whig* of Tuesday, February 5th, appeared a report of a meeting of governors of the K.G.H. at which it was decided to throw the hospital wards open to all the doctors of the city. It appears that this step was taken on the advice of a committee of four appointed to investigate the matter and bring in a report. What form of investigation this committee made it is not ours to say, but from our side of the fence it seems a very biased one. We are led to this conclusion for several reasons and we will endeavour to set them forth in order that all the medicals may see the manifestly unjust way in which the governors have dealt with them.

Apart from all other considerations, everyone must agree that the action taken by the governors is a most dishonest one, and we are much surprised to see men of such standing and influence as Rev. J. Mackie, G. Y. Chown, B.A., W. F. Nickle and B. W. Robertson acting as an advisory committee to the board in an attempt at such an open breach of contract. That it is nothing short of what we have above characterised it no one can deny, for have not that same governing board grasped eagerly at the medical fees year by year and in return guaranteed the students all privileges of the ward practice.

As is well known, most of the students buy perpetual tickets and the faculty have been so generous with the hospital board as to make it compulsory for everyone to buy a ticket in the first year. This being so, at a most conservative estimate, the students at present in atten-

dance will have paid in by spring between \$2,000 and \$2,500, and the board will then owe in the equivalent of practice about \$1,000. This sum they, by their action of February 4th, taken on the advice of men who should know better, have coolly pocketed, and as much as said to the medicals "fish your own hospital practice, we have nothing more to do with you."

That the students have been as good as "fired" from the hospital wards, anyone with a grain of common sense can see. Patients who now seek admittance can go to any doctor of the city and enter on a certificate from him and be under his care. That means that they are not dependent on Dr. Herald, professor of clinical medicine, either for examination or treatment; he has absolutely nothing to do with them or they with him. The students are in exactly the same position as Dr. Herald only worse because patients although poor are not fools. The ward patients are old hands and know the ropes, hence if it is possible to enter the wards under the care of a city doctor and be out of the way of students for clinics they will do so.

Thus we see our finish and as soon as the present supply of material runs out Dr. Herald, Dr. Anglin and the students may as well bid good-bye to the K.G.H. and seek fairer fields and pastures greener. Then how about that \$1,000? We can thank fortune we live in a justice giving community and such a breach of faith cannot be let pass.

This is but a hint of what will happen in all probability if the condition remains chronic or our money is not refunded. Meanwhile all that remains for the students and faculty to do is to make arrangements with the Hotel Dieu for next year's freshman class to pay their fees there.

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#### THE FLIGHT OF THE GRIPPE GERM.

An adipose "med" was he  
And a merry maiden she  
As they laughed and talked  
Down the snowy walk  
In the twentieth centuree.

Said he:—" My dear Nell-ee,  
I fear you'll get grip-ee ;  
So now, to be sure,  
There is a new cure  
For this dread malad-ee."

"Vaccination has had its day,  
Antitoxin and all the rest,  
We have a new plan,  
Said this adipose man,  
Let's give *osculation* a test."

The latest novel—fresh from the publisher :  
" The Ice King's Rescue of Pete," otherwise  
" Hank the Modern Ben Hur."

### Arts.

It appears to be now in order to present the white glove to the senior judge of the Concursus in token of a clear docket. No case has been brought before the court this session, and this denotes a remarkable and unusual state of affairs. It is a very rare thing for the Concursus officers not to find some few in the University who deserve the wrath of the gods ; but this year it is stated that such is the case. Either of two things must be true—first, that the species of student who is usually regarded as combustible material for the court has disappeared, or, secondly, that the court officials have been guilty of neglect. The first of these alternatives may, possibly, be true as far as the freshman class is concerned, for they are doubtless very good ; but a few of the symptoms of combustibility may still be found among the higher years. The fires of the Concursus may only sober a green freshman, but they would lick up the last fragment of a seasoned senior. It is presumed that the court officials did not care to cause such an immediate dissolution ; but rather preferred to allow nature to take its course, for the combustible senior will gradually disappear with noise and fervent heat. As for the second alternative, we cannot accuse the court of neglect, for its eagle eyes have been wide open for its prey. It may of course be possible that it would accept only big prey, and scorn the little fry that swarmed around it ; and on this we may

censure it, if we wish. But after it is all said, the fact remains that the Concursus is much alive, though not too much in evidence. The odour of its influence pervades the whole college, and it exercises a restraining force on many who would not care to admit it ; but because its actual form is not in view, the thoughtless say that it is dead. If it is dead, its deadness is uncertain and unsafe, for it is liable at any moment to rise up to unsheathe the sword of justice. Let not the unwary become too bold, for who can tell what a day or an hour may bring forth ?

Some two or three students have been under a grave misapprehension or ignorance as to the Arts fee. For their benefit we state again that it is first, and chiefly, for the purpose of maintaining the reading room, and, secondly, for the purpose of sending delegates to functions of other colleges. The payment of it is practically compulsory. Nearly all have paid it already, and those who have not will greatly lessen the work of the Arts executive by doing so without delay.

A very large number of students, and some of the professors have been of late taken down with la grippe. Many of them have risen again, and the rest hope to do so very soon. They all agree that they were heartily sick of it.

Not long since a hockey team was born in honour classics. It grew rapidly in mind and stature, and early learned to talk. Its first utterances were in Latin, and were addressed to the aged team of divinity hall, in the form of a challenge to fair fight in the closed rink. The divinity team scratched its heavy head, and decided to accept the challenge. The result was that it was put to rout by the sturdy youth from classics. The young team is big for its age, and is strong and full of fight in proportion. It will accept no " sass " from anybody.

Y. M. C. A.

That the subject discussed at the joint meeting of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. last Friday afternoon was of keen interest was plainly manifested by the large number of students

who assembled in Convocation Hall to listen to Dr. Dyde's address on "Miracles." Pres. H. D. Borley conducted the opening exercises after which Mr. Crawford rendered a vocal solo. Dr. Dyde pointed out that there can be no clear-cut distinction drawn between the natural and supernatural—that these cannot be contradictory to each other. Everything, when we trace it back, finally has its root and ground in the supreme reality. The speaker illustrated this point by quoting Tennyson's lines on "The flower in the crannied wall." If the poet's conception be true, if the little flower has its root in the supreme reality, then it is a miracle. Dr. Dyde then quoted Walt Whitman on "Miracles," who considered that everything was a miracle. The professor agreed with this view, but he saw differences between one miracle and another, some miracles being more miraculous than others, the greatest miracle of all being the person of Jesus Christ. This he considered was shown by John VIII 12-59, a translation of which, by himself, he read. Attention was drawn to the distinction between Jesus Christ in his whole spiritual and mental construction and those to whom he was talking. This passage shows that the danger of that time was a literal interpretation of Christ's words. His hearers failed to see that here was an entirely new spiritual force. Our danger at the present day is the same, trying to press a literal meaning into Christ's words where it is not meant. This was the attitude that Christ found in the Jews and Pharisees and so turned to his own followers; but he found them taking things as literally as the others. Thus he was left entirely without human sympathy, and in his great spiritual loneliness, in the solitude of his spiritual life he went to God for inspiration and power. Believing himself to be the Messiah, he saw only one way of pressing home the doctrines he had preached all his life and that was by the crucifixion.

That the clear, able treatment of this difficult subject by Dr. Dyde was appreciated was amply attested to by the intense attention given to his words by the largest audience that has gathered under such circumstances for years.

## Divinity.

THE unexpected happened. The mighty are fallen and brought low in the dust. Glory hath departed from the divinities. They have been defeated in battle. They have fallen before the men of classics on the ice. How, then, did it come about?

A challenge written in a barbarian tongue, written we are told not by the warrior Philistines themselves but by their king, was sent to the divinities challenging us to mortal combat on the ice. After deliberation the divinities decided to take up the gauntlet that had been thrown down, though a number of the elect were in favor of ignoring a Philistine encampment that had as yet won no victories, while we had repeatedly defeated the men of science. Would that we had followed their advice! However, the less wise prevailed and the battle took place.

As many of our first team were suffering from la grippe and were in other ways incapacitated we sent out our second team against the enemy. But we made the sad mistake of sending them forth without either the Pope's or Bishop's blessing, a thing unheard of before and a circumstance which explains the terrible results that followed. Our army went forth in a spirit of pride and boastfulness no doubt because the Pope's warning and blessing had not been given; so the result was that pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall. Another thing that may account for our defeat was the fact that neither the moderator nor the redoubtable Bob Taggart donned armor to do battle for their country. Even Curtis who has always fought so well for the house of Israel was unable to fight so well as usual because of a wound he had received in a former fight. It was hinted around that some of the classics men, thinking him like Achilles, were endeavouring to wound him in the heel. Curtis has always been regarded as invulnerable and it was a surprise to learn that he had been wounded in the knees. However recent developments have made the matter plain. It has come to light that he had been neglect-

ing the study of Hebrew and had gone after some of the customs of the foreigners so his iniquity was visited upon him. Ferguson, Edmison, Gray, Guy, McKinnon and Miller, the other warriors though second team men, all fought well at times, although it was easily seen that they had not gone forth with the blessing of the hall, for the score at the end of the fight stood 4-3 in favour of the classics men. Had we been treated honestly it might have been otherwise, but we have learned that even the agents of unrighteousness are used as instruments of punishment. For in the first place the chief fighter among the enemy was an "outsider" and in this immigration policy adopted by our opponents we were not dealt with FAIRLY. And in the second place we had one goal counted against us which ought not to have been allowed. But as we said above the agents of unrighteousness were used against us to humble us in dust. One Reilly (the elder) had been appointed goal judge and when the Philistines swept down the ice and endeavoured to score (not doing it however), someone shouted "let go, Reilly," and Reilly he let go. This was "the most unkindest cut of all," and showed plainly that it was not because our opponents were superior that we were defeated but that the very powers of evil had conspired against us to overcome us. Even in the choice of warriors among the Philistines the evil power made its influence felt. For we had expected that one Logie would have come forth to battle, but he came not and therefore the enemy were greatly strengthened.

The result of our defeat has been a great blow to the hall and the moderator has ordered a general repentance. The Jonah has not yet been discovered, but if the Achan is found who is concealing the secret sin he will be severely dealt with. It has been suggested that possibly someone, Manasseh like, has gone outside of Israel and joined the M.M.P.A. If such be the case the moderator must take steps to have the offender punished, and we would suggest that in future battles, one of which is to take place with the men of the hammer and the tongs, the moderator hold up his hands until the battle is ended.

The mysterious Mr. Glenn has not returned to college. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received.

Klondike time is three hours slower than Kingston time. This explains why G. Pringle is always late for class. He was actually on time one morning; the hands of his watch must have caught.

Thurlow Fraser, B.A., has been elected 3rd vice-president of the International Executive of the Y.M.C.A. for Ontario and Quebec, at the annual convention held in Kingston last week.

We hinted in last JOURNAL that a member of last year's divinity class was likely to go himself "one better." Before the ink was dry he had done so for the daily papers of January 24th contained the announcement that Rev. S. A. Woods, B.A., of Richmond, was married on 23rd ult. to Miss Brown, of Kemptville.

Rev. H. R. Grant has been heard from. He is playing hockey with the Pincher Creek, Alberta, team and preaching between times. In a game against the McLeod team we notice that Pincher Creek team won by a score of 3-1 and that the Rev. Grant who was playing forward scored two of the goals. In commenting upon the game the *Echo* says that "Rev. Grant though under the weather with a cold played his usual good form."

## Science.

ON Wednesday, the 6th inst, a small but select party, headed by Prof. DeKalb, started from Science Hall out and over the country to survey the Deloro mine.

After an uncommonly delightful trip, beginning on the K. & P. and ending with a five mile ride on a hayrack (temp. about 20 below zero), we struck Marmora's palace hotel, the Royal. In this country there seems to be plenty of fresh air and whiskey.

Next day we proceeded to business. Arriving at Deloro we were most courteously welcomed by Mr. Johnstone. During our stay both he and Mr. Browne, an alumnus of this institution, endeavored with great success to make our visit enjoyable.

Mr. Kirkgaarde, the manager, to whose kindness we are indebted for allowing us around the mine at all, had given the requisite orders and everybody showed a lively desire to do what they could for us.

Pense acted as transit man and it is no "cinch" carrying a transit around those stopes. The rest of us held candles and smoked (along with them) to keep warm.

We came home via the C.O.R., nearly missed connections at Trenton as the C.O.R. is not an over punctual line and there is only an hour's overlap.

Prof. DeKalb proved himself a first-class leader and comrade, and we all voted the trip a great success.

By the time this issue of the JOURNAL has reached the hands of its readers, our science dinner will be a thing of the immediate future. The committee is straining every nerve to make the shekels do double duty. We are glad to note that every freshman has signified his intention of attending the dinner. Truly, we have little need to complain of any lack of loyalty in our youngest year.

The second year, almost to a man, is coming. The third, being the third year, has no wish to escape its duty. The fourth has long recognized its privileges.

Reid Minor (inspecting Thomas's notice re Kilburn's views) "Signs of Spring!!"

The professor and members of the senior geology class have requested the science editor to thank the lady or ladies who left such a beautiful specimen of tutti-frutti on one of the museum show-cases. It showed the recent impress of molars and mamillaries (?) belonging to animals of past glacial origin.

#### SIR HAD-A-GAL.

(Dedicated by Science to a Certain Divinity.)

My good blades carve the glassy ice,

My bright eye does the rest;

My whole get-up is awf'ly nice,

My trousers are the best.

How sweet the looks that ladies bend!

On me they mostly fall;

For them my substance I shall spend:

On one, of course, not all!

The battering band performeth now,  
The drum-stick bangs the drum;  
There's going to be an awful row  
If *She* skates with that "bum."

### Athletics.

QUEEN'S annual trip to Pittsburg was thoroughly enjoyed by the men who succeeded in maintaining the splendid record the Canadian University has made in American cities. The "blue" of Yale had suffered defeat this year, but the "red, blue and yellow" came away with four victories.

The "Duquesne County and Athletic Club," the "Bankers," the "Keystones," and the Pittsburg Athletic team, were in turn defeated by the scores 5-1, 5-1, 6-3 and 1-0. Queen's defence proved itself unusually strong, the centres fast, and reliable, the wings a bit unsteady. Capt. Dalton, Curtis, Dr. Hiscock, Dr. Harty, Merrill, Walkem, Knight, Clarke, Elliott, and "Hisser" Mills were the players who represented the University.

The junior hockey team are to be congratulated upon their very creditable first season. In the second game of the series they won from the fast Frontenacs by 5-3, barely losing the round. The "colts" were Ferguson, Malone, Carruthers, Tett, Sargent, Kennedy and Murphy.

The incessant pass-pass-pass is rapidly destroying the effectiveness for which Queen's senior forward line has been noted. With such men as Harty, Walkem, and Dalton, individual work should invariably take the place of the "stand still" passes. Combination of this kind is simply a strength to the enemy. On what is known as a "lull" let each player go it himself, then the chance to pass if it ought to come—will come. The present system of combination work in such cases is get rid of it, and await developments. This will not do Queen's—see to it. On exactly this point hinges the O.H.A. championship. The days of a slow four combination all over the rink have gone. A two or three combination approaching goal, is the only method by which



a team like the "Iron Dukes" can be defeated. *Verb. Sap.*

QUEEN'S II. VS. R.M.C.

On the night of Jan. 14th, Queen's II. defeated the cadets by a score of 7—6. The game was a good exhibition of intermediate hockey, the play at times being fast and exciting, especially in the last fifteen minutes. All through the checking was hard, and at times the boys seemed inclined to rough it a little. Elliott and Gillespie put up the best hockey for the college. Queen's was represented as follows:—Goal, Pense; point, Mills; cover, Carruthers; wings, Elliott and Scott; centres, Sutherland and Gillespie.

RETURN GAME QUEEN'S II. VS. R.M.C.

The return game with cadets which was played on the 28th, resulted in an easy victory for the college by a score of 10—5. Both teams went on the ice confident of victory, but Queen's had the advantage of one goal from the first game. This game, which was all through characterized by hard checking, was a good fast exhibition of hockey, the pace cut out giving no man an opportunity to loaf.

Our team lined up as follows:—Goal, Mills; point, Manion; cover, Carruthers; centres, Kennedy, Gillespie; wings, Scott and Elliott.

FRONTENACS VS. QUEEN'S II.

On the night of January 23rd, a small number of the sport-loving people of Kingston were treated to one of the longest, hardest fought, and most exciting hockey games ever witnessed in the old rink. From the hour of actual play the boys in the tri-colour and the lads of the black and white stubbornly fought, but at call of time each team had one goal to its credit. In case of a tie the O.H.A. requires the teams to play five minute halves until the game is decided; to do this it took exactly one hour, Queen's coming out 3—2.

Frontenacs opened with a rush on Queen's goal. Bob Scott started the ball rolling by tripping Wilson, and from that out the game became very scrappy. All through the checking was very hard and at times the play very fast. At the end of the first half the play

was centred around Frontenacs' end, Queen's condition having told.

After the commencement of the second half Frontenacs were not long in scoring, and to even matters Kennedy jumped the bunch, made a nice little run around the cover, and scored. Some twenty-five minutes later Kennedy broke away again and placed the college one in the lead. This was not for long, Hiscock putting the puck against the net for Frontenacs. The pace and excitement began to show and it was only by sheer nerve and excitement that the weary players were able to move. At last after they had played about sixty minutes Carruthers secured the puck and scored bringing the game to the college, 3—2.

The teams were: Queen's—Mills, goal; Manion, point; Carruthers, cover; Kennedy, Gillespie, centres; Scott, Elliott, wings.

Frontenacs—Hiscock, goal; Murphy, point; Young, cover; Chown, Hiscock, centres; Wilson, Mahood, wings.

QUEEN'S II. VS. FRONTENACS.

The return game with Frontenacs drew a large crowd. But the play had not gone on five minutes till it was plainly noticeable that neither team was very snappy, the men not having recovered from the strain of the hard game two nights before.

Queen's opened up with a rush and a shot from Chaucer on the Frontenacs' goal. This was blocked and end to end rushes followed till Young securing a pass went up and gave it to Wilson who scored for Frontenacs: Scott securing the rubber carried it to Frontenacs' goal, handed it over to Gillespie, the speedy little Irishman, who placed it between the poles. Carruthers succeeded in sending a couple of his long shots past Hiscock. Then Wilson securing a pass landed another for Frontenacs. Kennedy, who seemed to be everywhere, both defence and forward, made two nice clean runs scoring each time, thus winning the game with a score of 5—2, and the round 8—4.

Our team missed numerous opportunities to score by one of the centres not being in front of the goal to catch a block shot; the whole defence was steady and sure. In the second

half Gillespie showed he meant business and could be found in every play.

#### QUEEN'S II. VS. WELLINGTONS.

Queen's went up to Toronto on February 6th and brought back the scalp of the Wellingtons on their belt by a score of 4—3. In the first half one goal was scored by a nice combination of Elliott and Gillespie. In the second half the play became much faster and Scott and Kennedy needed watching. Scott scored next goal for Queen's and a few minutes later Gillespie repeated the trick. Queen's was a heavier team and showed much better combination. Kennedy, by a neat rush, scored the fourth game for Queen's. The defence was found very reliable and Gillespie and Scott did fine work on the line. The college team was the same as played in the other matches.

#### PALEFACES, 13; REDMEN, 2.

The first game of the final series with Iroquois was played on a perfect sheet of ice at the Kingston rink Friday, February 8th. Queen's secured an unlucky number of goals—(for Iroquois)—13, while the Wigwammers were lucky indeed in obtaining 2, one being of very doubtful origin, and more than questionable insertion. Queen's defence had but little test and the last periods of the game were not due to any good all round work but entirely to the phenomenal work of Harty and Merrill together with the beaver-like efforts of Capt. Dalton, which at times merged into the brilliant.

The wings almost always passed to the centres, as if every play must of necessity start where the puck is originally scratched off. Clarke in the first fifteen minutes played exceptionally well, but afterwards passed standing still instead of getting away and "getting away hard."

Walkem was not given opportunities he should have had, and these with his magnificent speed might have resulted many times in an uplifted flag. Yet by actual count when there was absolutely nothing else to do but go it alone, he passed to centre indiscriminately ten different times and each time an Iroquois

rush was started with Queen's forwards all down. Our wings are as good as any in the province—potentially—but this lack-a-daisical back-towards-the-enemy passing, with feet dug in the ice, does not do them justice, and, if attempted against foeman worthy of Queen's steel, will handicap the centres and defence at the very moment when they least expect a strain. These moments in hockey are the ones in which every hard fought contest is won—and lost. Surely 'twere better for the university record that every man on the forward line, every time he receives the puck, arouse all the speed that's in him, jump, run, skate—anything to get away. Then the time for passing will come in its turn, and will far more likely result in a net nestle, far more a credit to the powers within themselves, far more a help to their comrades, and far more apt to elicit the dying-to-get-out lung power of others—a good-old-time Gaelic slogan.

Iroquois were outclassed and were only dangerous through Queen's errors. Hiscock was only called upon two or three times and then was the proverbial cork hermetically sealed. Curtis had only one dangerous rush to handle and the other chap reflected off Curtis to the ice. Yet the check was fair; he came, Curtis stood. Harty was the star, his swerving rushes and lightning returns for relief were of the Stanley cup variety at its very best. Merrill scored twice on long lifts, always lifted surely and safely, checked hard and effectively and brought down the rasters by zig-zagging through the whole Iroquois team for a score. If the crowning defect is remedied, Queen's will make the Wellingtons feel that there are two modern first-class sevens taking part in the final games. If it is not, the piteous story of last winter will go down as a twice-told tale. Queen's team was composed of:—Hiscock, Curtis, Merrill, Walkem, Dalton, Harty, and Clarke.

---

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After long hard work the rescuers reached the bottom of the mass, where the legs and body of a man protruded from beneath a twisted platform. Beside him lay a cane, decorated with coloured ribbons, and a long tin horn.

Fearfully and anxiously a score of strong men lifted the weight from the head and shoulders of the prostrate one and carried him up the embankment. As they reached the higher level, he opened his eyes passed a hand in front of them, as if brushing away a film or screen of some kind, and shouted :

"'Rah, 'rah, 'rah! Sizz, boom, ah! Ki-yi, hip-hip, hoo-gah yah! Come on, fellows! Which side has the ball?'—*The Youth's Companion*.

We are in receipt of an anonymous production intended for publication in the JOURNAL. The article, despite its careful penmanship and its good syntax, is about as poor a specimen of English as has ever come our way, and abounds in the worst drivel in the way of personalities that ever trickled from a human skull. If the wretched scribbler will send us his name, we will do our best to have our subscribers contribute towards his keep in a snug corner at Rockwood. Space in the JOURNAL is too valuable to admit of criticisms of students in their private capacities. Such personalities will in the future, as in the past, find their way to the waste-paper basket.

### Personals.

J. C. Leitch, '04, of Dutton was called home.

The duties of editing the sporting department of the JOURNAL have devolved on G. F. Weatherhead, B.A., and E. J. Williams.

Mr. H. Nimmo, B.A., our late editor for sports, has secured a good position on the *Detroit Standard*. Congratulations, Harry!

Mr. W. McDonald, B.A., was called home last week to attend the funeral of his grandfather, who died at the patrician age of one hundred and one years. The deceased gentleman had the distinction of having lived in three centuries, and under the rule of five sovereigns.

Mr. J. A. McCallum, B.A., is making his presence felt at Columbia University. Like all Queen's men who cross swords with men of other universities, he finds that his training in the Limestone City stands him in good stead.

He writes us :—"The son of Queen's never will, never can forget her."

Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of the *Westminster*, and Mr. J. S. Willison, of the editorial staff of the *Globe*, gave us fraternal calls during the conference. Mr. Willison was specially cordial, and the JOURNAL hopes to do better work now that its big brother has stiffened up its backbone. It is the men behind the quill, of Mr. Willison's sanity and culture, who make us proud of Canada's big paper, and who do more than many ever dream of to make cleanliness and good judgment characteristics of Canadian civic life.

'Twere vain to attempt to record the names of the men and women who visited their *Alma Mater* during conference week. Suffice to say, hard work in other fields has not dampened the ardour of the men and women who revived old memories this week. They sung with a new meaning—many of them :

Queen's college is our jolly home,  
We love her still where'er we roam,  
The merry songs we used to sing,  
In memory's echoes long shall ring.

Not the least helpful means to social reunion is the lunch served in the museum. There ideas are exchanged, and grave D.D's. and reverend clergy are boys again and gather that exuberant strength and hopefulness which enable men to be and to do their best in whatever work their lot is cast.

### Exchanges.

WE commend the following tribute of the *Edinburgh Student* to our late Sovereign Lady: "Very few and simple shall words be to express our sorrow at the calamity which has fallen upon our Empire within the last few days. There are times when the heart of a people is too full, too wounded, to seek utterance, and with our beloved Queen taken from us, we cannot but feel the desola-



tion of an empty home, though she never passed the threshold. She has been nearer to us than many with whom we have lived long years. She has been gathered to our inmost hearts with an embrace, so longing, so passionately tender, that we feel ourselves bereaved of one of our own choicest friends, and yet of a sovereign to whom we have ever bowed in reverence, sincere and true as only love could make it."

"The editorial pages of the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL show a rare depth of cynical humour seldom found in a university publication. The style is smooth and easy, and the cynicism not brutal, but keen and penetrating. It bears a resemblance to Thackeray's. Perhaps the editor is a strong admirer of this master novelist. Some of the editorials are more after the form of essays than editorials; but we forget this departure from the path of formality in the cleverness of the production."—*Notre Dame Scholastic*.

No, the JOURNAL is not a disciple of Thackeray, much as it admires that author. It gives its days and nights to Prof. Cappon and Principal Grant.

*McGill Outlook* maintains its high stand this session. The staff is evidently in close touch with every phase of the university life. Speaking of the inter-collegiate debate it says editorially:—"McGill has a glorious record to maintain, and it behooves us to do all in our power to encourage our representatives in their coming struggle. Let every man—and woman—make it a point to be present to cheer them on, and by their presence show that they take a personal interest in the result."

H. M. contributes to the number an elaborate article on the folk-lore of Shakespeare's garden.

#### TO THE FRESHMAN.

Blessings on thee, little man,  
Verdant boy with cheeks of tan,  
With thy patched-up pantaloons  
Worn for many, many moons;  
With thy greenness and thy gall,  
With thy crudeness—plain to all—  
Thou art but a Freshman now;  
And to upper-class men thou must bow;  
But despite thy lowly name  
Thou wilt get there just the same.

—*Pennington Seminary Review*.

The 'Varsity is flourishing. No. XV. contains an article worth preserving, entitled, "A Sketch of Ontario History." The editorial tribute to our deceased sovereign is graceful and sympathetic, while the sketch, "The Queen," by Maurice Hutton, M.A., is one of the best we have seen.

Congratulations, 'Varsity man, on your fine cut of the interior of the rotunda!

Little Johnny: "Mother, what kind of an animal is a bibliophile?"

Sagacious Mother: "Johnny, a bibliophile is a bookworm."

Downcast student (to his companion): "Will ambition as well as money take one to the bar?"

Jovial companion: "Neither, my boy, thirst will."—*Glasgow University Magazine*.

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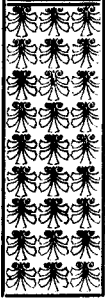
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Surplus over all Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1898, Actuaries' 4 per cent..	302,856
Surplus on Government Standard, 4 and one half per cent	491,394

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Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the Cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

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For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.



## Education Department Calendar

FOR 1901 (IN PART).

### February:

6. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.

### March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due.
- Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
- Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due.
- Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.
29. Night Schools close (session 1900-1901).

### April:

1. Returns by Clerks of Counties, cities, etc., of population to Department, due.
4. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
5. GOOD FRIDAY.
8. EASTER MONDAY.
9. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
13. Examinations in School of Practical Science begin.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (session 1900-1901).
- Annual examinations in Applied Science begin.
- High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays.
25. Last day for receiving applications for examination of candidates not in attendance at the Ontario Normal College.
- Art School Examinations begin.

### May:

1. Toronto University Examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Agriculture begin.
- Notice by candidates for the High School Entrance Examination, to Inspectors, due.
3. ARBOR DAY.
23. Notice by candidates for the Public School Leaving, Junior Leaving, Senior Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Specialist, Commercial Diploma, and Kindergarten Examinations, to Inspectors, due.
- Empire Day (first school day before 24th May).
24. QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (Friday).
27. Examination at Ontario Normal College, Hamilton, begins.
- Inspectors to report number of candidates for the Public School Leaving, High School Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Diploma, Commercial Specialists, and Kindergarten Examinations to Department.
31. Close of Session of Ontario Normal College.
- Assessors to settle basis of taxation in Union School Sections.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 1st, 1901



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# Queen's University Journal.

VOL. XXVIII.

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No. 9.

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patronize our advertisers.

**T**HERE is a popular notion that the commercial and social interests of the country are best served by promoting technical schools, and those institutions whose immediate aim is to fit men to engage in mechanical or business pursuits. Those who entertain this view say that a school which trains men to make butter or cheese, or to survey a county or a railroad, or to keep a set of books is of infinitely greater value to the community than a university. Indeed, some go so far as to say that the university meets the needs of none but the richer and the leisured classes.

Now no one will deny that the practical side of life should never be ignored. Other things being equal, that nation is the best off that has the fullest dinner-pail. But while this is true, it is also true that there is an attention to the immediately practical that tendeth to poverty, and a liberality in the line of university work that tendeth to riches.

On close examination it will be found that the university is, in the long run, the best friend of the man who admires a full dinner-pail. One has but to enter a building where scientific investigation is being carried forward, or a steamboat, or any place where fine machinery or accurate instruments are required, to see that Germany is the home of scientific apparatus. Yet on pursuing the inquiry a step further, it is found that the fine machinery and the accurate instruments are not the products of the German technical schools, but of the universities, a fact of which many of the most successful business men in the world are not slow to avail themselves. Accordingly the commercial magnates employ the best university men to carry on independent research, with the result that discoveries are made that enormously increase their fortunes.

But man doth not live by bread alone, and our plea for the university would be weak indeed, if we urged that its chief value consisted in increasing the nation's power to accumulate material wealth—important as such a function is. For instance, in the crisis through which our nation is just now passing, who can ever tell the value of the university and its constituency as a conservative and inspiring force?

When men realized that the Queen was dead, not a few felt that the sun which had cheered the empire for three-score years was casting shadows towards the east. Not a few, filled with gloomy forebodings, pointed to the fact that the greatest army that ever left Britain's shores lay in apparent evil enchantment before a few marauding bands, all their skill and bravery and self-sacrifice being, apparently, of no avail. The cry of nearly every European nation was *delenda est Britannia*. The uneasy ones reminded us that our leading statesmen were "in the sear and yellow leaf," and that there were, apparently, no young men ready to fill their places. We were reminded that what was true in state-craft was true in literature and social life. We were told that we had no great authors, while laziness and fast living were only too characteristic of the rich, the middle classes and even of the poor. These were a few of the dangers of which we were reminded, and even the stoutest-hearted felt that the social and political heavens were overcast. Yet the nation was not panic-stricken. History had taught her lesson, even if all had not learned it, and culture had done its work if all had not profited. Ten centuries of experience had braced the nation for the struggle, and already, before the royal mourning is laid aside, men are feeling that the uneasy ones were right when they said that Britain's glory was in the twilight. It was the twilight, but it was the twilight that preceded the dawn. If the university teaches anything it teaches that nations are neither built nor overthrown in a day, and a thought like this which had been wrought into the very life of the nation gave it a steady nerve and a hopeful outlook in its darkest hour.

#### A SUCCESSFUL CLOSE.

THE Political Science and Debating Club the other evening concluded a valuable series of meetings by an address from Professor Shortt. As Mr. J. S. Willison said of him at the alumni conference, Prof. Shortt is a man who has done more work, with less public recognition, than any other public man we know. Political Science is, deservedly, one of the

most popular courses on the curriculum of this University. The students feel that the head of the department, Prof. Shortt, is thoroughly conversant with every branch of the subject broached. Moreover, matters are discussed in the class with fearlessness and candor, with the one object of gaining the truth, and of helping the students to face the problems of life for themselves. So when the president of the club, Mr. J. D. Byrnes, B.A., announced on the programme that Prof. Shortt was to address the last meeting of the club, everybody slated the lecture as one of the things that must be attended.

The subject was one of live interest; "Britain and Her Colonies." A summary is out of the question, but we have said the last word when we say that among the many good things we have heard from the professor, this was one of his very best. The club has put the University under obligation by furnishing it with this really excellent lecture, and the series of live discussions provided for '00-'01.

#### NUNC DIMITTIS.

SLEEP, Lady, for the hour of peace,  
That comes to all has come to thee;  
And welcome was the late release  
That set the weary prisoner free.  
For thou from sun to sun hast reigned,  
Thy name is borne on every breath;  
A single crowning boon remained,  
The last and greatest gift of Death.  
So long the lonely traveller dreamed  
Of her far journey's joyful end,  
That your imperious summons seemed  
The gentle whisper of a friend.  
By duty bound to heavy state,  
Whence all the old delight had fled,  
How did her anxious spirit wait  
The call of her beloved dead!  
For still her girlhood's soul she bore,  
Too tender for that Royal part;  
And the more calm her brow, the more  
In secret bled the woman's heart.  
But her so sorely tortured breast  
Had such a heavenly patience learned,  
That scarce her nearest kindred guessed  
How sharp the hidden anguish burned.

And she shall have a nobler grave,  
 A fairer and a grander tomb,  
 Than England once to Henry gave  
 In the great Minster's central gloom.  
 Though all the seas of all the world  
 Have her uncounted triumphs seen,  
 No pride of captured flags unfurled  
 May fitly canopy our Queen.  
 The daughter of a hundred Kings,  
 And yet a true republican,  
 She left all care of meaner things,  
 To serve and to ennoble man.  
 So let our cunning artists rear  
 What pompous cenotaph they will,  
 The hearts that hold her memory dear  
 Are her eternal dwelling still.  
 EDW. SYDNEY TYLER in *The Spectator*.

# SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES.

PROF. DUPUIS' ADDRESS.

SUNDAY, February 24th.

In the absence of the Principal, Prof. Ross led in the opening exercises. Prof. Dupuis referred to the fact that science, as its name indicated, originally was knowledge of all things. This idea had been gradually limited, until a few weeks ago a speaker in Convocation hall had said, "The only science is philosophy." If this statement were literally true Prof. Dupuis said he would have nothing to say as he would not attempt to give an address on philosophy. But the science about which he was going to speak was the study of natural phenomena. He then showed that it had a relation to the moral, intellectual and physical life, touching on the influence of science when studied for its own sake and not for the material benefit that could be derived from it, and referring to the beneficent effect of science in lessening the number of deaths from both war and disease. He humourously questioned whether this was altogether a good or not, but then pointed that if science had thus tended to increase the population it had also increased its means of sustenance by discovering new foods and by improving the old methods of production. Through the influence of science the great mass of the people are now better clothed, better housed and are enjoying more com-

forts than even the upper class were a century ago.

Science is very old. The key-stone arch has been found in ruins that date back to 6000 or 7000 B.C., showing that even before that early date science had made considerable progress. From the earliest times to the middle ages science and theology had worked together, the priests being also the scientists. But at that time a rupture occurred, for the priests conceived the idea that the sum of knowledge had been reached and so tried to block the progress of science. From that time until quite recently the advance of science was made in the face of the most strenuous opposition on the part of the priests of theology. But Prof. Dupuis thought that science and theology, the two great factors in our civilization, were now coming nearer to an understanding. He disagreed with the writer who said that science was the antithesis of theology, for truth could not be the antithesis of truth.

But although science is old, it is also young, for all the modern science except astronomy came into being in the last century, most of them within the last sixty years. In 1800 none of the universities taught practical science, now it is taught in nearly all the good ones. Science is rapidly taking the place of the classics. Prof. Dupuis gave as his opinion that in twenty-five years' time Greek will not be taught in six schools in Ontario.

The progress of science during the last century has been so rapid that most extravagant forecasts for the future have been given by writers, especially in the papers of the United States. Most of these predictions Prof. Dupuis considered would never be realized. He did not expect that science would advance as rapidly in the twentieth century as it did in the nineteenth. The advance up the foot hills has been very rapid but now that science is getting into higher ground the increasing difficulties will necessarily make progress slower.

The population of the world is increasing quite rapidly. This increased population will require increased means of sustenance. This increase of food depends on improved methods of production which will save waste, and on



better means of manufacture. This in turn requires increased energy. All energy is due to the sun's heat except that found in tides and volcanoes. In countries like ours the sun's heat can't be used directly. The energy stored in wood has been nearly all used up. Coal, especially in Great Britain, is becoming exhausted, and it will likely be quite scarce even in America within a hundred years. The idea of getting power from liquified air is all a romance, for we cannot get something from nothing. Electricity is the hope of the world. But electricity is not a source of energy but only a form of it, a form in which energy can be transmitted conveniently. The energy in water falls and rapids will be turned into electricity and will supply the power now obtained from coal.

But what will become of Great Britain when her coal becomes exhausted. Her insular position which in the past has been a source of strength to her will then be a weakness, for she has no great rivers from which to obtain energy. Thus Prof. Dupuis considered that if Great Britain was not now at the zenith of her power in manufacture she would reach it within twenty years, but he hoped that when her time of decay would come her spirit of liberty and justice would live in the Greater Britain, her colonies beyond the seas.

Dr. Knight delivered an address on February 17th, on the "Outlook in Biology." He pointed out that the present work in the subject must be continued, viz.: census taking in animals and plants, and the study of their anatomy, physiology, and embryology, until a complete biological survey has been made of land, air, and water. An attempt will also be made to determine more definitely the relations of plants and animals to their surroundings.

But in doing this biology alone is not sufficient, for physics and chemistry (especially organic chemistry), and botany must take the preliminary steps. A systematic attempt will be made to determine the factors of organic evolution. Natural selection, isolation, and sexual selection are at most only secondary factors. The influence of heredity, environ-

ment, and the use of natural functions must be investigated to discover in how far they are factors of this evolution. The influence of these must also be recognized as important in human life, including education, marriage, public health, law, and medical science. He pointed out in conclusion that individualistic competition is not nature's sole method of progress.

#### THE A. M. S.

A well attended open meeting was held on the evening of February 16th. The committee appointed to collect for the athletic fund reported that they had so far collected \$175. The question is, has the committee acted as energetically in this matter as it might have done? Appointed some time before Christmas, they failed to do anything until quite recently, and even yet it would seem that a great number of the students have not been canvassed. In such matters it is always advisable to strike while the iron is hot. However, we must not expect too much from men working on committees; they are all busy like the rest of us, and it is not fair to ask them to devote too much time to the work of others while their own work consequently suffers. It is therefore to be hoped that the students will help the committee in their work, and that before long three times the present sum will be raised.

Notice of motion was given of certain changes in the athletic constitution *re* the choosing of hockey teams to represent the University, and also changing the date for the appointment of the officers of this club from December to October. Notice was also given that the officers of the tennis club would be appointed at the next meeting of the society.

The first part of the programme of the evening consisted in the presentation of "Q's" and "Q II's" to the members of the senior and intermediate intercollegiate champion football teams of 1900, and also to those who had broken records in athletic sports. It was suggested that this honour be extended to the University team of '93, champions of the O.R.F.U. and of Canada, and to the team of '94, champions of the O.R.F.U.; also to the

hockey teams of '95, '96, '97, champions of the O.H.A., and in '97 intercollegiate champions of America. By this means that the "Q" would be associated with our glorious past in athletics, and its value would thereby be enhanced.

After the pleasant duty of presentation had been performed by the president, a short concert was given by the glee, mandolin and guitar clubs. The programme consisted of two numbers by each club, and a solo by Mr. La Brosse, who responded to a hearty encore. Both the glees and instrumental selections were executed with that perfection which makes us all justly proud of our musical organizations.

At the meeting held on February 23rd, a great deal of business was performed. Indeed it would seem that we have reached the stage when the voting of money to pay bills contracted by committees forms the all-engrossing topic. Considerable discussing took place with regard to the time when committees should report. These reports, as has sometimes been the case, should certainly not be left till late in April, when a great many of the students have gone home, and it is difficult to get a quorum at an A.M.S. meeting. Committees should make it a point to report as early as possible, and all such reports should be made at latest by the last meeting in March.

After the business part of the meeting the final debate took place between '01 and '03, who had won respectively from '02 and '04. The subject for discussion was: "Resolved, that manual training should not be introduced into the public schools." J. A. MacIntosh and A. Calhoun of '01 took the affirmative side, while R. A. McLean and C. W. Jackson of '03 upheld the negative. The judges, J. Anthony, E. Fraleck, and M. A. McKinnon, decided in favour of '01. The negative, although they showed that manual training had a certain psychological as well as an industrial value, failed to show that such education was better fitted to educate than the present system. The debaters on both sides were very good, but would do well to consider that,

when speaking under a time limit, conciseness and snap are essential qualities. The points should be stated clearly and forcibly, and in the fewest words possible, and nothing should be said which does not serve to emphasize and bring into clearer relief these points. In this respect Mr. MacIntosh had a decided advantage over the other speakers, as he was able to cover more ground in the given time. Another point which might be mentioned is the necessity of keeping "a shot in the locker," so as to make a strong finish. The effect of the last argument is often very telling, not so much perhaps on judges who must consider all the points, but certainly on people whom one is trying to convince.

By winning this debate '01 becomes the proud possessor of the inter-year debating trophy.

#### THE DEBATE.

The debate with 'Varsity is a thing of the past. Our representatives spared no pains in preparation, and 'Varsity is to be congratulated on a victory well-won. *The 'Varsity* says, "The debate held in the Conservatory of Music hall, on Friday 15th, 'resolved, that the present immigration policy is in the best interests of the country,' was attended with an appreciable and fairly large crowd."

The JOURNAL is not yet in possession of the official report of the debate, but hopes to have it for its next issue.

### Communication.

#### IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE BY A STRANGER WITHIN THE GATES.

THE conference has come and gone—not only into the past but into the living present as a factor in the future. The direct contact of men instinct with the disinterested passion for truth, with men who feel the pressure of the personal problems of ministerial life cannot fail to make thought more vital and ministerial work more thoughtful. The first aspect of the conference which arrested attention was a certain cosmopolitanism. The meetings represented not philosophy nor literature, not mathematics nor theology, but all. The faculties of arts and divinity merged in

the organic unity which imperfectly represented the unity of thought. There was neither male nor female, Greek nor barbarian. These various divisions which make themselves felt in the routine life of the university were lost in the life of the conference. The discussions which enlivened the proceedings made manifest the definite disappearance of ecclesiastical divisions. The party names of historical Christianity lost all significance as centres of cohesion. Full of suggestiveness to the student of the immediate future was the series of addresses on the Pauline theology, in which, whatever lines of division were perceptible could be traced through the ranks of Presbyterians and Methodists alike. It would be difficult to find any other platform in Canada on which such a prophetic drama may be seen to-day. Statements which twenty years ago would have been a challenge to ecclesiastical partizanship were here simply a friendly invitation to a common understanding of a complex problem. This new community of interest between critical students of historically antagonistic sections must in the near future find some organ for its own expression and development; and this community is already recognized as possessing a vitality which surpasses that of some venerable charters of church organization.

Another feature of this conference as compared with some previous ones was the evidence of more adequate preparation on the part of members. One cannot easily avoid the occasional impression that the discussions might become yet more generally valuable if all the members of the conference devoted continuous critical study during the year to all the prescribed problems of some one department. There is an increasing tendency to recognize that no problem can be adequately studied in isolation from closely related questions. The recognition in the programme for this year of natural divisions and the narrowing of each specific topic to some clearly indicated aspect of inquiry, had a well marked result in increased definiteness and accuracy. Closely related to this and consequent on it was the greater elimination of reflections more appropriate to

the pulpit or the uncritical religious journal than to a conference of theological alumni.

When one comes to the details of the conference, an absence compels attention. The vice-president of the conference with his sanity of judgment and broad sympathy, with critical thought on the one hand, and the concrete problems of the pastorate on the other, was unable to be present, and the vacancy made itself felt by all.

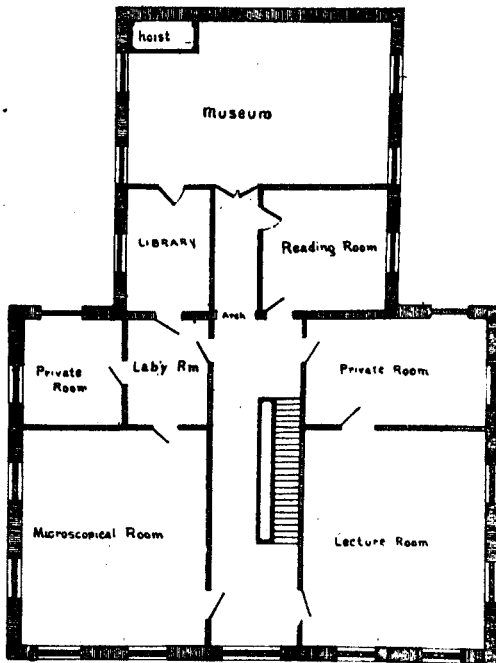
There was no adequate substitute for the usual studies of the modern poets, but the lectures of Prof. McFadyen and Dr. Parkyn served to emphasize the wide sympathetic affiliations of Queen's and at the same time made luminous contributions to their respective subjects. The vexed question of the function of journalism in a democracy drew from Mr. J. G. Willison, of the *Globe*, a paper which afforded suggestive side lights on what too often is regarded as an extremely simple matter. An old friend was met in the discussion of the "Relations of Legislation and Morality." The paper by Mr. Morden, of Belleville, on this subject, commended itself to all by its sound judgment and scientific temper; and the discussion, which was led by Prof. Shortt, was characterized by an entire absence of those rhetorical elements which on similar occasions in other years disturbed the perfect serenity of the conference. Science was again represented in a lecture by Dr. Lyle, of Hamilton, on "Life, Organism and Environment."

In Old Testament studies Prof. Jordan was the leader, but two papers had to be postponed till next year owing to the absence of the writers.

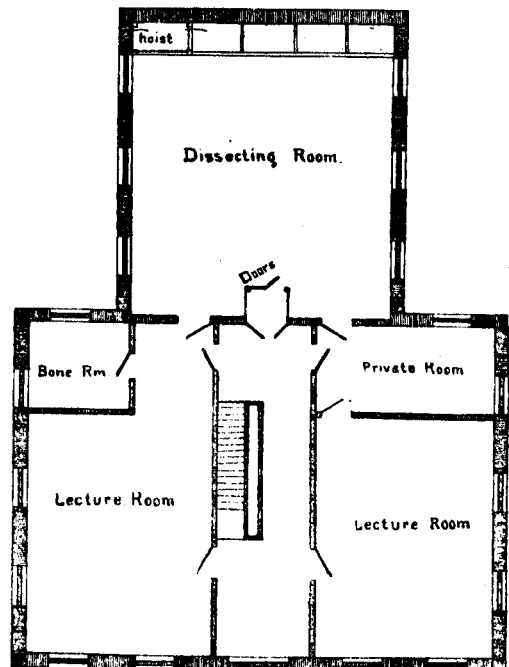
One need scarcely add a word regarding the excellent matter furnished the conference by Dr. Watson's discussion of St. Augustine. Prof. Glover had prepared the way for Dr. Watson's lecture by giving a review of the times in which Augustine lived in a paper which was a model of compact writing and accurate scholarship. Dr. Watson's lectures showed clearly the struggle through which Augustine passed. These lectures, we are glad to say, will be published in the *Quarterly*.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the conference was the discussion of the Pauline theology. Prof. McNaughton's paper left nothing to be desired. It showed a wide range of reading and power to interpret a poet's great ideas. The criticism of the paper by Rev. E. Thomas was one of the best things the conference has listened to.

Need I add a word about the social re-union at the lunch table. I think not, but I must say that the hour spent in fellowship and in informal discussion of matters that concern the practical duties of the pulpit, the pastoral office, and college class-rooms and college corridors, was found as helpful as any spent during a week every hour of which was profitable.



— FIRST FLOOR PLAN —



— "NEW" FLOOR PLAN. —

QUEEN'S NEW MEDICAL BUILDING.

**Medical Notes.**

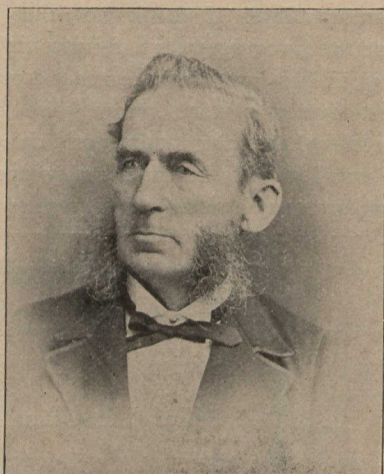
WE are pleased to be able to furnish the JOURNAL readers with the plans of the proposed improvements to the medical building. The ground floor plan has been omitted as the only change in it is the addition of some fifty-six lockers in the "den." Otherwise it remains as it is and henceforth Dr. A. P. Knight will reign here supremely, the whole flat being devoted to physiology, histology, biology and embryology.

The first floor plan shows that the present reading and anatomy room will be converted into a pathological and bacteriological depart-

ment, with a platform raised to the light for microscopic work. The present dissecting room is to be divided up into library, reading room and museum. The private room remains as it is, as does also the surgery room, which will continue to be used as a general lecture room.

The new flat will be devoted to anatomy. The new dissecting room will be like the present one in every particular, but will have in addition a hoist and cupboards at the end for storage of the utensils, etc. There will also be two lecture rooms on this floor as shown in the plan. These will be devoted mostly to anatomy, both descriptive and surgical.





THE LATE DR. LAVELL.

BY the death of Michael Lavell, M.D., of Alfred Street, another of the old professors of Queen's has been removed. He was born in Quebec city on December 29th, 1825, being of united Irish and French ancestry. Choosing medicine as his profession, he studied in Toronto and Philadelphia. In 1853 he commenced practice in Peterborough, removing to Kingston five years later. For a time he was president of the Women's Medical College, of this city, and for years he was a professor in the R.C.P. & S. He was representative on the Ontario Council from 1866 to 1885, being elected president in 1875. In 1872 he was appointed surgeon of the Kingston Penitentiary, and in February, 1885, became warden, which position he held until 1894. During the past few years he has not been in active practice. His death, which occurred on Monday, February 18th, was due to a general break up of the system. Dr. Lavell has ever been highly spoken of by old graduates and the JOURNAL's sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

A gloom has hung over the medical department for the last couple of weeks owing to the serious illness of Dr. Third. On Sunday afternoon, February 17th, he was stricken with an ascending paralysis, which extended very rapidly for the first few days. Since that

time he has been holding his own with occasional signs of improvement. While he is not by any means out of danger as yet, we all hope for the best, as any misfortune to our professor of medicine would be a sore blow to Queen's.

We are pleased to see Geo. Woodruff back to take his degree in the spring.

The boys are wondering what the divinities and science men will do now since the temperance house, corner Bagot and Brock, has been torn down.

A real improvement worthy of mention is the heating of the new building by hot water. No doubt the faculty will supply cuspidors to take the place of the old registers.

We are pleased to see preparations are being made to begin the improvements on the medical building as soon as examinations are over. If the examinations were only out of the way we could enjoy the prospect much better.

Professor—What is the main diagnostic feature of tuberculosis?

G-ng—Death.

Professor—In case of contusion when would you apply the cold?

Z-w-k-r—In the morning.

### Arts.

FOR some years back a certain element from medicine has made it a practice to be present in a body at the first meeting of the Arts Concurus, and a "scrap" has generally resulted. This year, as usual, when the sons of arts came to present themselves before the court, the meds and science men appeared also among them. As might have been expected, each party did its best to eject the other; and the result was some torn coats, broken benches, and a few broken panes of glass. The pace for a time was a hot one, but the utmost good humour prevailed; and when both parties had had enough, peace was declared. Those who were present, or know anything about such occasions, were surprised to read in the daily papers a so-called account of this "row." One paper gravely announced that fists and broken bench legs were freely used as offensive weap-

ons, and other papers gave a story of the "riot" that took place at Queen's. Such fiction could only have been the product of some fertile imagination, and can scarcely be said to have even a historic setting. But it has nevertheless been the basis of much moralizing by wise persons who are utterly ignorant of the facts pertaining to this particular case, and who are equally ignorant of the nature of university life.

The *Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis* had a meeting at its old stand in the junior philosophy room on Monday, February 28th, and disposed of one important case. The court officials performed their several duties very well; but some preparation before hand would have bettered the case of the prosecution. The cross-questioning was not sufficiently pointed or systematic.

#### VALENTINE'S DAY.

The grave and reverend seniors are sorely perplexed. In due season for celebrating the above named festival, a mysterious package, addressed in a lady's hand-writing, fell under the stern gaze of the P.M.G. The parcel was tied in some occult fashion in the daintiest of ribbon, with every suggestion that "the best is yet to be." The usually sober and solemn countenance of the recipient of the parcel has ever since been the picture of blissful, contented innocence. Yet the event is one that fills the heart of the senior with grave misgiving, and causes the court to exclaim like the other giant, "I smell fresh meat!" Hereafter all persons receiving such parcels are expected to submit them to the approval of a select committee, over which the P.G.M. will preside with his usual judicial fairness.

#### HOCKEY.

It is not often that history combats the arguments of philosophy; but such was the case in the rink a short time ago, and philosophy scored defeat. It was hockey—at least that is what it was officially called—and the puck was evidently the point in dispute. The philosophy men were not quite logical enough; for they left gaps in their line of argument which prevented them from reaching a proper con-

clusion. The history men on the other hand, traced the descent of the puck down the rink with more connected detail, and thereby managed to reach the goal of their ambition. For the philosophy team, McEachran in goal played an excellent game, and showed that he has the stuff of which good goal-keepers are made; their reverend point played a Starr game, even though refusing some proffered *usquebaugh*; Logie McDonnell played cover point, and covered it well. Walkem, assisted by Loucks and others, played the winning game for history.

New hockey teams are growing up in alarming numbers around us. The senior year in arts, medicine and science, each boasting of possessing one. '01 arts and '01 medicine fought it out on the ice last week, and as far as scoring was concerned they came off with even honours. It was simply an every day dub match in which the players played, and the spectators watched them as they are supposed to do. Medicine excelled arts in one particular, namely, in that they could boast of one or two players who could do more tripping in less time than is at all common. Gray was especially prominent in this. It was the quantity of his tripping and not the quality that was striking; for it was not done scientifically, but with ordinary clumsy persistence. However, it is all over now, and these two teams may never meet again.

'01 arts and '01 science also had a pleasant meet in the rink. As far as actual play was concerned, the science team came out a decided second, the official score being three to one in favour of arts. The average spectator, however, was surprised to find it commonly reported after the game that science "did" arts in this game, but his mind was set at ease when he learned that it was actually true, and that the explanation was as follows: Arts' team put the puck through the goal eight times; some jolly parties pinned the umpire's arms to his sides, so that he was able to raise the flag for only three of eight times; these jolly parties were acting in conjunction with the science teams; hence science "did" arts by a score of five to nothing.



## Y. M. C. A.

A joint meeting of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W. C.A. was held in Convocation Hall on Friday February 15th, President H. O. Borley occupying the chair. The speakers were Rev. Dr. Milligan, of Toronto, and W. J. Knox, of Strathroy. Evidently a treat was expected as the hall was filled with students who went away, not disappointed, but weighing in their minds those truths they had heard so forcibly expressed by the speakers. Dr. Milligan gave an interesting and instructive address, taking as his text 1 Cor. XII, 24, 25: "God hath tempered the body together, that the members should have the same care one for another." He pointed out that men's talents differ widely. So, just as one member of the body is not completed in itself, neither is one man a completed unit. This he illustrated by examples. What we are to be thankful for is the great complexity of a life which makes a proper unit. Rev. W. J. Knox emphasized what the former speaker had said, and pointed out in what he considered real life consisted. He based his address upon those words of Christ: "I came that ye might have life and that ye might have it more abundantly." Mr. Knox is a graduate of Varsity and Knox colleges and this was his first address to students of Queen's. But he has made such an impression upon us that we hope we may often hear him again within the walls of our *alma mater*.

On Friday evening February 22nd, Rev. J. Sharpe, M.A., addressed the association, taking as his subject: "What God has cleansed, that call not thou common;" Acts XI, 9. He showed that all truth is sacred, and that all men are sacred. He laid stress upon the fact that the value of every act of our life depends on the spirit in which it is done.

### Divinity.

THE first alumni conference of the new century is now a thing of the past, and if one can judge from the interest taken in the discussions, we must pronounce it a success. Probably in no previous conference has there been so much readiness to discuss freely and openly questions which arose; in fact with such

ardour did some members enter into the discussions that sometimes they were inclined to forget that it was the point raised that was to be criticized rather than the one who raised the point. Some of the younger members of us who sat upon the side lines while the older and more mature entered into the fray were often amused at the turns which affairs took. There is a sort of grim satisfaction that human nature takes when it can sit at a safe distance and watch the struggles of others; especially does this appeal to those who have been accustomed to be criticized themselves. There is as much human nature in some people as in others, as David Harum says, and perhaps he might say a little more in the divinity student. So who can be surprised if he chuckles to himself when he sees staid ministers or dignified professors measuring swords with one another?

We admire the perfect candour and freedom which characterize all the alumni discussions, but at the same time we would remind the members never to become so interested in their subject as to forget themselves. The effect might be very bad upon us younger members, for along certain lines, we will not say the best, we are very apt pupils. If men remember that it is the truth or falsehood of the subject under discussion that they are to aim to bring out, independently of who presents it or how inadequately it may be presented, our alumni conferences, which have been and are always of the very best character, will never smack of the ridiculous, of which, sorry to say, many such discussions do flavour.

We have been warned several times against going out preaching during the college session. The warning is no doubt not without its element of good sense, but it does not seem to us wholly an unmixed good. If the neighboring mission fields have to be supplied, and men cannot be found to supply them as missionaries throughout the winter, who is to supply them? Are they to go without service, or do they not need service as well as our city people who get their two services a Sunday? Besides some of these missions, even if a missionary could be procured to supply them

permanently, could not afford to pay the expense that would be incurred, whereas they can pay for occasional supply from the college. Are they therefore to be denied service?

It is not that we think men should neglect their work at college, for we think the very opposite, but we believe that there is more in life for the student in divinity than simply his class work. We believe too that among the divinity students there is not one case where a man has to go out for financial reasons; and in most cases when a man does go out the small remuneration he receives, if he considers his time and expenses, will leave him with little or nothing on the credit side.

At the present time it is most difficult to get a divinity student to supply any pulpit, whereas the divinity professors are away supplying nearly every Sunday. We know that they do not neglect their work; is it therefore impossible for us to do a very moderate amount of this kind of work without seriously affecting our class work? If we do not do it the arts men will, as we see they are doing at the present time, and will any one say they are better qualified or their work requires less attention? Would it not be well for them to give their attention to their work in arts and then when they have entered divinity do the work which in the present state of affairs has to be done by somebody and consequently falls to them?

Rev. Jimmy McIntosh still wears a benignant smile. He is, of course, unmarried.

We notice that a reverend gentleman who attended the conference and who, by the way was married last year, has to comb his hair over the crown to cover the bald spot. Such are the trials of life, Billy!

Rev. Alf. Fitzpatrick, B.A., '89, was a visitor at the alumni conference. He is engaged in library extension work in Ontario. The object of the association is to provide libraries for the shanties and lumber camps, where men have no access to libraries and often to no reading matter whatever. Mr. Fitzpatrick, judging from his recommendations, is meeting with splendid success in his work.

The hall met last week and decided that Jas. Anthony, M.A., was the "fit and proper person" to deliver the valedictory for the graduating class in divinity of '01.

The delegate from the hall to science dinner reports a good time. He recommends especially the brands of wines and cigars supplied. The science men never do anything on a small scale, except when attempting to score against the divinity hockey team.

Two of our stalwarts in hockey have been trafficking with foreigners, in fact they went so far as to join one gentle faction in its warfare against another, with fatal results to themselves. Since their encounter with an enemy they have been wearing the commandments of the hall in conspicuous places. One has them as frontlets before his face, while the other has them bound about his right hand.

## Ladies.

On Thursday evening, February 21st, some of the members of the honour moderns class put on a German play, before a select and critical audience, in Convocation Hall. It was in every way a brilliant success. We had no idea that the platform could be made to look so attractive; furnished with numerous rugs, and screens and palms, it was a fitting background for the elegant costumes of the ladies, and the elegant manners of the men. The JOURNAL turned out in full force to see its managing editor in a new role, and though it came with great expectations, knowing the many and diverse talents of its representative, it went away highly elated. Beyond a doubt "Edoard" is a man of parts, and he reflected great glory on the staff. The other gentlemen were beyond compare. Methinks their services will be in demand next fall—for there was a most inscrutable smile on the face of the president of the dramatic club, which might mean anything. The ladies showed no nervousness—one would think they had been behind the footlights all their lives. All played their parts so well that it is impossible to specialize—but wasn't "Lisette" just too funny for anything! Her befrizzled coiffure was

certainly a work of art. Though there were no floral tributes, we all wished we could turn into banks of flowers and throw ourselves on the stage, so moved were we.

Prof. Macgillivray, who trained the players, is to be congratulated on the entire success of the affair. Those who knew, among the audience, said that their accent was singularly pure, and everyone agreed that it is a most pleasant way to study German. The JOURNAL went home congratulating itself on the good time it had, on its connection with the college which produced such brilliant students, and on its managing editor.

At the Alma Mater Society not long ago, the gallery was crowded with girls who came to enjoy the good programme furnished by the glee club. The club was delightful as usual, and if it hadn't been for the long business prelude, we all would have gone home as happy as if we got a street car ride for nothing. The girls, as members of the A.M.S., are as much interested in the business part of the meetings as their fellow-students, but this seems to be entirely overlooked by those downstairs. Almost all the speakers took their stand *under* the gallery, and speaking from that vantage ground, what they said was utterly unintelligible to the majority of the lady students. The whole meeting, we might say, took place right under our feet. Sometimes a few disjointed sentences did penetrate the floor of the gallery, but they were drowned in the clamor which rose on every side: "Who is it?" "What's he speaking about?" "Who's that now?" Don't think that it is idle curiosity on the part of the girls—it isn't. You know, as one of the professors said not long since, the personality of the speaker lends a great deal to the remarks. To the girls in the gallery the speaker has no personality; he is, like Wordsworth's Cuckoo, "but a wandering voice," (with the emphasis on the 'wandering').

To say the least it is eminently discourteous. When men come to college they ought to give up this boyish habit of slipping into the back seats, and leaving the front vacant. Of course there is a glamour and a glow about a back

bench when one is thirteen, and "every prospect pleases," but when one is—well when one is not thirteen and is more fastidious about "prospects," he should rise to the dignity of being a college student and give up his old favourites. There are some who have mastered the difficult feat of filing up to the front and they've lived to tell the tale, but they are greatly in the minority. The majority of the members congregate under the gallery. Why is it? It can't be on account of shyness. If so, there is a great deal of inconsistency in the world.

Is it that you feel more comfortable there, or that the environment is more conducive to "a good time." Your little jokes would be equally effective from the middle seats, and the environment just as healthy. The mighty critic himself, is not above reproach in this matter. The so-called song is always well worth hearing, and it is always given in a clear, thrilling tone; but by the time it has oozed through the gallery floor it is decidedly "timbery," and is not nearly so telling as it might be if the speaker were just a little nearer the front.

We really do not think that the rudeness is intentional. It is more carelessness than anything else. Remember that we are not effigies in the gallery, and we expect you to be polite. At the next joint meeting we hope to see a long row of coat-collars at the front, and we shall be convinced that each coat pertains to one who is a "gentleman, sir, and a student."

#### CORRIDOR CULLINGS.

Girls are proverbial bargain hunters. But the "personnel" at the recent fire sale was by no means limited to the fair sex. A prominent member of '03 secured some great snaps. As Carlyle says, "probably man's gullibility is not his worst blessing."

The spook of John Stuart Mill must be wearing a pair of uncomfortably hot auricular appendages these days. The senior philosophy class has decided, to a man, that the said Mill is best classified as a "Permanent Possibility" of torture. It is to be hoped that "C—" is no more than a "*possible* sensation."

This week the favoured topic at the rink is the prowess of the divinities in the various inter-faculty matches. One wonders if these gallant warriors can be the same timid ones who so dread to pass the girls' lockers.

There is only one girl who owns up that she is studying for all she is worth. She burns less midnight oil and is therefore a greater source of joy to her landlady than any of the others who "really haven't looked at a book yet."

THE IDYLL OF THE SNOWY WALK.

(Continued.)

And osculation forth he tried,

Alas, alas, for him,

She quickly raised her little hand,

('Twas of the athletic brand)

And then,—the sky and all the land,

A mass of stars did swim.

O, man, the old cures are the best,

Are *safest*, take the tip;

And when he raised his aching head,

And stopped the places that still bled,

He swore within himself and said,

"By Jove, she *had* the grip."

## Science.

IF the fourth annual dinner of the Engineering Society of Queen's University was not an entire and howling success, then we, editorially, fall far short of being competent to judge.

To the hard-working committee, to conscientious secretarial "Sandy," to our sympathetic professors, and to the whole body (with perhaps four flagrant exceptions) politic of our students is to be credited the brilliant execution of the carefully planned design.

On Tuesday afternoon the McGill and Varsity delegates arrived and were cordially received. Throughout the afternoon the decorating committee wrought wonders in yellow, red and blue.

Not long after nine o'clock on Tuesday evening we all assembled at the Hotel Frontenac and, after some necessary delay, were comfortably placed around the daintily arranged tables.

In itself the dinner was honestly worth eating. Manager Mackie destroyed all our preconceived ideas concerning hotel fare. The grub was strictly edible and extremely well handled.

After nearly two hours of alternate mastication and lubrication, the after programme began with a carefully rendered solo by Drummie.

President Rawlins proposed the toast of "The King" briefly and well. It was drunk right royally.

"Our Country," proposed by O. N. Scott, was responded to by the director.

J. C. Murray proposed the toast "Queen's and her Faculties." This called forth two of the most brilliant responses of the evening.

No written report could do justice to Prof. McNaughton's fiery eloquence—not rhetoric. We watched, with bated breath, the barely successful efforts of Prof. DeKalb to keep his unprotected head out of the way of his arts brother's descending fists—which is a long sentence.

The renowned professor after playing prettily with words became serious and told us several things which were both enlightening and surprising.

Rising to the same toast Prof. McComb held our undivided attention for all too short a time. Except for certain hall-marks in his phraseology, it would have been impossible to recognize in this laughter-compelling, abundantly eloquent (also strictly unrhetorical), Celtic orator, the mere professor of theology. Prof. McComb gave us an example of what an after dinner speech should be and of what it mostly isn't. Science, in general, extends a perpetual invitation to him and hopes that he will consider himself a fixture at our annual dinner.

"The Profession," proposed in a well digested speech by Dickson, C. W., was responded to by Prof. Gill, who bravely volunteered to take the place of an erring brother.

John Donnelly crisply and courteously toasted "Sister Institutions." McGill and Varsity, in the representative persons of Messrs. Borson and McDougall, responded with grace and good feeling. R.M.C. repre-

sentative, Cadet Harcourt, neatly and pithily expressed his wish for a closer friendship between Queen's and his own institution.

Burrows, A. G., did himself proud in handling the toast of "Our Guests."

Space forbids our mentioning in detail the six concluding toasts.

The programme committee did nobly in securing the services of Messrs. Ham, Baker, McKenzie and Rose.

Especially inspiring was that clog dance. Second only to it came the blood-freezing yowls and squirls and sobs of Baker's bag-pipes. A taste for bag-pipes cannot be acquired; like that for haggis, it must be born in one.

Mr. Gordanier deserves the thanks of the whole Engineering society for the beautiful design which ornamented the front of the menu card.

But for over work and lack of time, the muse would have soared into verse over last Thursday's HOCKEY MATCH. Anyway it deserves all the capital letters it can get. Had it not been so soon after the dinner, science seniors would have utterly routed their equivalents from arts. As it was they showed a far superior morale and used infinitely fewer bad words. Science also was handicapped by the corrupt practices of the goal-judges. The one undoubted goal scored by Arts was popped in impolitely while science's goal-keeper was lighting a cigarette.

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## Athletics.

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### WELLINGTONS II. VS. QUEEN'S II.

WELLINGTONS came down a short time ago with the intention of making our outfit look rather sick, but it was their Waterloo. For about five minutes after the whistle sounded they were in the game all right and scored before Queen's had worked out. But this was all that was necessary; the boys started off with a bang, and for the rest of the half Wellingtons were played off their feet, seldom carrying the puck half way, and even when they succeeded in doing this their line was badly mixed and damaged by Weath-

erhead, who played a kind of floating cover.

The score of 2—1 in this half does not indicate the play, for had Queen's been able to handle themselves around goal they could have scored whenever they wished. Capt. Scott, who was skating fast and carrying the puck about as he pleased, would have been far more effective had not that undesirable corner attraction been strong enough to draw him in so far that it was impossible for him to shoot. Then again our men seemed to have a careless trust-to-luck fashion of centering the puck near the Wellingtons' goal, which almost invariably resulted in the Wellingtons securing the disc and charging.

For the first part of the second half Queen's again went at them hard, scoring four goals in quick succession, and only allowed the puck to get a short way from home. But here our bunch started off on a balloon voyage and before they had reached earth again, the Iron Dukes by a couple of hurricane rushes bumped the rubber up against the net three times, ending with 4 points to Queen's 6.

The game cannot be called a good exhibition of hockey, fast work seldom being seen and then it was generally done by the Wellington line which at intervals made very pretty though useless dashes against our defence. The Iron Duke's line showed more speed than our boys but the checking was so close and hard that they were unable to do any serious damage.

Kennedy and Gillespie worked hard and checked very close at centre, not giving the speedy Toronto pair a chance to cut loose. "Hisser" Dick although stopping some nasty shots did not have the hunk-minder's proverbial luck; his two comrades on the back division could always be found by the Wellington forwards and made some timely saves.

Queen's were represented as follows:—Mills, goal; Manion, point; Carruthers, cover; Weatherhead and Scott, wings; Kennedy and Gillespie, centres.

### QUEEN'S I. VS. IROQUOIS.

The senior game on Iroquois ice was a slow, time-wasting affair, only flashy in spots. At the outset the referee gave a serious address, in-

sisting on clean, gentle hockey, and he did insist. When looked at from the viewpoint that it is the province of the whites to shoot, and of Indians to brandish hockey-hawks unreservedly, Iroquois outbreaks were tolerated at the rate of thirteen to two—perhaps it was sympathy, but if there were any other old scores to settle, Mr. Referee is no doubt satisfied—so are we, and there is no ill-feeling standing, everything was mowed down then.

Chaucer Elliott replaced doctor Bobby as hunk-minder and stopped many shots, one striking him so hard that he was forced to lean against the net while the hurdy-gurdy in the gallery played, "He's more to be pitied than censured."

Knight played extremely well, his snappy checking on returns being especially noticeable. He was in the game from start to finish.

The defence, as of yore, adapted themselves immediately to the peculiar style of whistle government, and played a safe, heady, waiting game, saving both players and trouble. Harty, Clark and Walkem were always ready when called upon. "Skelly" appeared during the last ten minutes in the role of "Big Injun me." There is a time when patience ceases to be a virtue. "Skelly" made several hits, and made his "presents" felt. Merrill clinched his title to his latest name.

At half time the score was Queen's two Iroquois one, and at the finish the following players had earned another victory for the University. Elliott, Curtis, Merrill, Walkem, Harty, Knight, Clarke.

#### WELLINGTONS I. VS. QUEEN'S I.

The Iron Dukes, of Toronto, first compelled the withdrawal of an official decision, then forced upon the O.H.A. the only arrangement suitable to Wellingtons' wishes. This precedent is likely to place Queen's at a disadvantage as we have been in the final games for nine years and invariably bowed to the decision of the Great Council during that time. We may be in the finals again, but we believe here that it is only the shallow brook that chafes and frets at every pebble which obstructs its brawling course.

In the arrangements for Friday night's match at the covered rink, Queen's asked only one thing—that their opponents be ready to appear on the ice at eight o'clock, and not duplicate the wait their intermediate team inflicted on patient Kingston spectators. We are pleased to chronicle that the only suggestion from the college team was graciously accorded them and the senior Wellingtons' first appearance on a perfect sheet of ice was made shortly after 9 o'clock.

The first half was slightly in Queen's favour, but stick and body obstructions were omnipresent, allowing only ten minutes good fast hockey. Wellingtons scored when Capt. Dalton was out of the game for naughtily stopping the puck with his stick. Harty evened the score on a face and pass from Dalton, and "Bunty" made it 2—1 by a shot from an almost impossible position. The second half had some furious work, and at stretches was decidedly scientific and spectacular. Warden intercepted one of those critical and "criticized" passes, broke away, passed to Chadwick who dodged himself free and at full time his score was still the last, 2—2. Four five-minute periods were necessary to break the tie. Charlie Clarke's shot won the game for the University, a fitting reward for his splendid efforts all through the match.

Jock's knee allowed Chadwick to be the star of the evening. Warden and Bilton did effective work, the latter in goal bordering on the phenomenal. Hiscock, Curtis, Dalton and Clarke, bore the brunt of battle for the college, Harty, Merrill and Walkem being handicapped by various grievous afflictions.

Referee Jack's judgments were intended to be thoroughly impartial, but were made from a western basis. The result was that six different times six tricolored jerseys opposed seven of the garnet variety, while every winged-skate offender went aside with a dear college chum.

The score certainly had been different with Harty and Merrill in proper form; as they stood it was almost a pity to ask them to play without supplying wooden legs.

When we consider that Bilton did better



work than Morrison has ever placed before us, that Pringle did everything a point could do, that two of our pivot players will not be in such a crippled state next Tuesday, that the whole team will be more adjustable to the western interpretation of the rules, and add to these the fact that Queen's has always made a larger margin over Toronto teams at Mutual street than over the same teams on our own ice, we think the chances are just about even whether the Robertson cup stays in Toronto or comes to its first and most suitable resting place—where there is little danger of ever hearing the wail :

" If you don't say  
What we say,  
We won't play."

We would respectfully suggest that, in the inter-faculty, inter-year or inter-faction games, that are a feature every year just as the *ides* approach, the best and most competent referees be chosen. The reasons are obvious. In such games we want toleration without degeneration. The best informed, most experienced referee is none too good. On skates have all the fun you want, but gaiety breeds danger.

Last week was surely "emblem week" at Queen's. The inter-collegiate champions of Canada, senior and intermediate—Queen's I. and Queen's II.—received their respective badges of distinction, the annual gift of the C.I.R.F.U. It is unanimously conceded that the second team trophies are superior in every respect to the senior ones. The former were made in Kingston and have a striking appearance and suitable design. Moral:—Patronize home industry.

The "Q's" presented by the Alma Mater Society to those who were fortunate enough to win what will certainly be the most coveted and prized honour within reach of the college athlete, remind us of others "who departing left behind them foot-prints on the sands of time."

In '93 Queen's won the senior football championship of Ontario and Canada. In '94 the cup again found its way to our library,

which has been since that date a repository for the Ontario hockey and other cups.

Surely these footballers should receive "Q's." They have merited them, and in addition might receive them as a courtesy, as a glimpse of that feeling that is nowhere in the world more keenly alive than at Queen's—gone but not forgotten.

In hockey Hiscock and Curtis have shared in bringing seven, Weatherhead five, Merrill and Harty four, Dalton and McLennan three, Brock, Rayside, Cunningham, Taylor, Carr-Harris and Newlands, two championships to Queen's, while Waldron, Walkem, the late "Mike" Carmichael, McKay and Falkner, have each helped to "lift" one. Surely the men who won Ontario's highest hockey award in '95, '96, '97, '99, captured the inter-collegiate championship of America (defeating R.M. C., Trinity, conquerors of Osgoode Hall, Varsity, McGill and Yale), and twice successfully defended this proud title, surely these men, winning seven championships in seven years, have earned the yellow tribute. Bestowing "Q's." as herein suggested will do two things—it will give prestige even to the present high standard, and it will help to prevent the "rabble" from decorating themselves vainly and unseemingly.

The inter-collegiate football schedule for 1901. Games on campus of club first mentioned :

Varsity vs. McGill, Oct. 12.

McGill vs. Queen's, Oct. 19.

Queen's vs Varsity, Oct. 26.

Varsity vs. Queen's, Nov. 2.

McGill vs. Varsity, Nov. 9.

Queen's vs McGill, Nov. 16.

Would it not be advisable for the football executive to take immediate steps towards a possible re-arrangement of the calendar for October and November? The powers that be might be willing to change four o'clock classes to, say, eight o'clock in the morning. This would be a great boon to practices. Now is the time, if indeed it is not already too late.

Queen's lost to Wellingtons Tuesday night.



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Further information and Calendar may be had from DR. HERALD, Secretary, Kingston, Ont.

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**SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE DEAN  
SCHOLARSHIP.**

**S**UBSCRIPTIONS from the medical graduates are coming in, always with pleasant remembrances of "Auld Lang Syne." From New York and Brooklyn, Dr. John Shannon, Dr. J. J. Davis, Dr. G. E. Hayanga, Dr. F. J. Kirk, and Dr. S. H. Goodwin, have responded. We give Dr. Goodwin's letter as a specimen:

"I enclose my subscription to the Dean's Scholarship. I think the characteristics which Dr. Fowler chiefly exhibited were his extreme conscientiousness, strict justice, great conservatism, faithfulness to duty and withal a dignity befitting his position. His scholarly attainments were scarcely second to his splendid individuality. SIDNEY H. GARDINER.

**THE BEST YET.**

The concert given in the city hall on Thursday evening by the musical organizations of the University proved to be the best entertainment that these clubs have so far given. The management of the large audience was simply perfect, while the stage management could not have been more satisfactory. The students were out in full force and prepared with their funniest jokes. The student who was bold enough to put himself under the care of a guardian angel, found his position quite lively as the journey to his seat was like encountering a Boer fusilade. The programme itself did not contain a single weak number, while parts of it displayed good taste in selection, great pains in preparation, and decided artistic ability on the part of the performers. Indeed a lady who is familiar with the best concerts in Great Britain was heard to say, "This is one of the best amateur concerts I have ever attended." If individuals are to be selected the palm belongs to Mr. N. O'Connor, as his fine tenor voice was never heard to better effect, particularly in his rendering of "Killarney." The programme over, the artists repaired to Carson's restaurant, where the wants of the inner man were duly attended to.

Too much credit cannot be given the painstaking business manager of the organizations,

Mr. J. Edmison. Under his direction the clubs have made steady progress until Queen's now has clubs that represent her life, and show that while her sons can play hockey and football, and wrestle successfully with the problems of the scholar, they do not forget the charms and the refining power of music.

**Personals.**

D. McG. Gandier, B.A., has been called to San Bernardino, Cal. We wish him every success in his new field of labor.

H. (Brix) Nimmo, late of the JOURNAL staff, is now doing splendid work on the exchange department of the *Detroit Tribune*. Several articles on various economic questions bear the stamp of promise.

We have to record the death of Mr. Alex. Newlands on Saturday the 23rd ult. Mrs. Newlands, formerly Miss Etta Reid, is one of our honour graduates in mathematics and was at one time Prof. Dupuis' assistant. The JOURNAL sympathizes with Mrs. Newlands in her great loss.

Miss Sadie Potter, a member of the class of '01, has been appointed by the Presbyterian board of missions, of the United States, to act as an assistant missionary to the Rev. Dr. Green, at San Juan, Porto Rico. Miss Potter is at present studying at a Spanish seminary in New York, but sails for Porto Rico on March 1st. A bright career is anticipated for her.

**Exchanges.**

**N**OTHING gains more respect from the students than to feel that their instructors sympathize strongly with them in their endeavours to sustain the place held by their *Alma Mater* in every sphere of college life.—*The Varsity*.

Quite right, 'Varsity man. One does add an inch to his stature when a professor acknowledges that one has done his little best.

"The melancholy days are come,  
The saddest of the year,  
With tanning winds and freckling sun,  
And plugging long and drear."

—*The College Girl in The Varsity.*

## SO SAY WE ALL.

"Mr. Tandy has been chosen as our representative in the inter-collegiate debate. 'Edward Burke' ought to do great things, and we hope for great things. The Presbyterian and Congregational College combat in argument the Wesleyan and Diocesan Colleges on the subject 'Resolved that periodic wars, in spite of the evils incident to them, are in the interests of national welfare.'"—*Diocesan Theological Magazine*.

Mr. Tandy is a true son of Queen's with the happy knack of compelling things to come his way. His oratorical efforts in the A.M.S. will long be remembered.

"At last! At last we have entered the University building as students. Long and with varying patience we waited and now we enjoy the fruition of our hopes."—*The Manitoba College Journal*.

Congratulations! Long life and good work to you!

## OXFORD ODE.

When time is short and Homer long,  
When Mods. are imminent—though wrong,  
I seek thy aid to read his song,

My Kelly.

Thy cover blue I turn with care;  
I mark the key depicted there  
And read it as a symbol fair,

My Kelly.

But there my understanding ends.  
Lives there the don that comprehends  
Whither thy wandering syntax tends,

My Kelly?

Lives there a scholar can explain  
Thy grammar and thy endless train  
Of participles, and still be sane,

My Kelly?

I, having vainly tried to seek  
The meaning that thou can'st not speak,  
Return despairing to the Greek,

My Kelly.

And Homer lending me a clue  
To thread thy tangled mazes through,  
Faint gleams of sense I find in you,

My Kelly.

But now thou hast, symbolic key,  
A new significance for me;

The classic store is locked by thee,  
My Kelly.

An artistic presentation of Tennyson's *Princess* was given at Miss Gober's school, on the afternoon of Monday, February the 18th. The whole presentation was an interpretation of Tennyson's delightful poem and testified to the excellent literary training which Miss Gober gives her girls.

Little boy (who has eaten a very large dinner): "Yes, mother, put me to bed, but don't bend me."

Now that the college term is drawing to a close, we wish to remind all those who have not paid their subscription to the Journal that it is not yet too late to do their duty by the staff.

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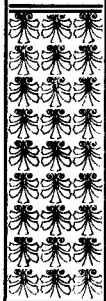
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**WINTER TERM, JAN. 8th.**

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Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the Cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

In addition the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures good health and fine physical condition.

An experienced medical officer is in attendance at the College daily. Five commissions in the Imperial army are annually awarded as prizes to the cadets.

The length of course is three years in three terms of 9½ months' residence each.

The total cost of the three years' course, including board, uniforms, instructional material, and all extras, is from \$750 to \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.

## Education Department Calendar

FOR 1901 (IN PART).

### February:

6. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.

### March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due.
- Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
- Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due.
- Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.
29. Night Schools close (session 1900-1901).

### April:

1. Returns by Clerks of Counties, cities, etc., of population to Department, due.
4. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
5. GOOD FRIDAY.
8. EASTER MONDAY.
9. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
13. Examinations in School of Practical Science begin.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (session 1900-1901).
- Annual examinations in Applied Science begin.
- High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays.
25. Last day for receiving applications for examination of candidates not in attendance at the Ontario Normal College.
- Art School Examinations begin.

### May:

1. Toronto University Examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Agriculture begin.
- Notice by candidates for the High School Entrance Examination, to Inspectors, due.
3. ARBOR DAY.
23. Notice by candidates for the Public School Leaving, Junior Leaving, Senior Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Specialist, Commercial Diploma, and Kindergarten Examinations, to Inspectors, due.
- Empire Day (first school day before 24th May).
24. QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (Friday).
27. Examination at Ontario Normal College, Hamilton, begins.
- Inspectors to report number of candidates for the Public School Leaving, High School Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Diploma, Commercial Specialists, and Kindergarten Examinations to Department.
31. Close of Session of Ontario Normal College.
- Assessors to settle basis of taxation in Union School Sections.

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# Queen's University Journal



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FRIDAY, MARCH 15th, 1901

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# Queen's University Journal.

VOL. XXVIII.

KINGSTON, CANADA, MARCH 15, 1901.

No. 10.

## Queen's University Journal.

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The attention of all readers is called to the exceptionally  
fine class of advertisements which are selected for each issue,  
and it is hoped that those interested in the JOURNAL will  
patronize our advertisers.

IN Queen's University there is a court main-  
tained by the students and sanctioned by  
the authorities for enforcing discipline in re-  
lation to some aspects of academic life. Re-  
cently a senior arts student was tried and  
found guilty of "treason to the court," be-  
cause he had aided a medical student in a  
fracas. In order to secure his presence in  
court the door of his boarding house was  
broken open by the messengers sent to take  
him, and the subsequent sentence of flogging  
was actually carried out in one of the class-  
rooms. The humiliated student now threatens  
his assailants with prosecution in the police

court of the city of Kingston. The manage-  
ment of Queen's may profitably consider whe-  
ther this is not carrying the theory of self-  
government too far, seeing that public opinion  
is apt to be prejudicially affected by anything  
that resembles "hazing." Nothing like the  
brutal practices recently suppressed at West  
Point has ever been attempted in Canada, but  
those who are allowed an inch often take an  
ell.—*The Westminster, March 9th, 1901.*

The foregoing statement from so fair a paper  
as *The Westminster* shows the need there is  
that the public should receive an accurate  
account of a phase of self-government as it is  
carried out at Queen's, and the facts pertain-  
ing to an event that has furnished a theme for  
the easy pens of some newspaper men.

In the first place, the Senate of the Univer-  
sity has given the students control of minor  
matters. In order that discipline may be  
exercised efficiently the students have courts,  
the officers of which are elected annually by  
ballot, each student having a vote. In other  
words, in order that each student may be tried  
by his peers, the arts men have a court of their  
own, under the auspices of the arts society,  
the medicals have their special court, under  
the Æsculapian society; and the science stu-  
dents their court under the auspices of the  
engineering society. The sentence of the  
court, therefore, does not represent the whim  
or the caprice or the judgment of any class,  
year or clique, but it is the deliberate verdict  
of the entire body to which the student be-  
longs.

As to procedure, the court lays its hand sud-  
denly on no man. Anyone who is accused of

having offended against healthy public opinion is reported to the officers of the court, who, at a meeting duly called, discuss the merits of the case. If the officers decide that the case demands attention, the accused is notified and commanded to appear before the court for trial. Ample time is given him to obtain counsel and evidence. In the court he is allowed the option of being tried by a jury, consisting of eight students, or by the judge. He has every opportunity to state his case, and any officer or student who fails to allow him all the privileges of British fair play is liable to censure. In this way hazing is as impossible in Queen's as lynching is impossible in Kingston or Toronto.

A word in regard to the case to which *The Westminster* refers. Some time ago the arts court met. Medical students appeared on the scene, and a good humoured "scrap" resulted. It soon became evident that the medicals did not intend to allow the arts court to hold its sitting. During the "scrap" an arts student helped the medicals, and was afterwards charged with contempt of court for so doing. The charge was duly laid against him, and he was ordered to appear for trial. This he refused, in a most impudent manner, to do.

When the court opened he did not appear, despite the fact that he had promised to stand his trial. An order was issued that he be brought into court. The court officials discovered that he was not in his boarding house, but had taken refuge in the bath room of another house. The court officials interviewed the proprietor of the house and obtained permission to push open the bath room door, the court officials assuming responsibility for all damages. Nothing, however, was broken as the door yielded to gentle pressure. In the court room he defied all authority and acted so badly, generally, that executive clemency was rendered impossible.

The sentence pronounced was corporal punishment, not to exceed five slaps from a light board used by students at examinations. The sentence administered was a reasonable

spanking, and cannot be described by the epithet "flogging."

This may have involved a certain humiliation to the offender, but, clearly, the alternative lay between that and the complete humiliation of the court. A father or mother may have to subject their boy to a little humiliation for his good and the court is supposed to be in *loco parentis* to any youth who has cultivated swelled head, but who may not be at all thankful for the unnecessary notoriety secured to him by exaggerated accounts spread over the length and breadth of the land by newspapers.

THE year '01 is turning its *alma mater* spirit to good account by establishing what is to be known as the "'01' Fellowship." For this purpose the year proposes raising and investing five thousand dollars to endow a permanent fellowship in arts of two hundred and fifty dollars. One thousand dollars of this fund is to be cash, and the balance is to be subscribed and paid in instalments within five years. The scheme is meeting with every encouragement. Already many post-graduates have subscribed liberally, while one friend in New York has subscribed fifty dollars. The senior year is demonstrating that the much-talked-of Queen's spirit means not only hard study and interest in college institutions, but hard thinking and personal sacrifice for the good of the University and of the Province. This is fervid *alma materism* of the proper quality.

#### THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

##### QUEEN'S AND TORONTO SHOULD OCCUPY COMMON GROUND.

IT seems impossible for some people to discuss any question on its merits. They go off into side issues or personalities, and consequently the more they write the more confused and angered they are, and the more difficult of solution the problem becomes. The University Question is concerned with the principles which should determine the higher education of Ontario, and asks whether a partial or a comprehensive measure is called for at present. But what good is served by

such speeches as the one delivered by President Loudon, on March 2nd, in London, as reported in the *Free Press* and the *Advertiser*, of the 4th? He speaks again and again of the amounts which the Government has given to Queen's University during the last few years, though he knows that they were given to a different institution altogether—"the School of Mining and Agriculture," and that Queen's has not received one dollar from the Government. He knows, too, that the House passed those votes unanimously, both sides supporting them on the merits, because they believed such a school to be a necessity and Kingston to be the best place for it, from the mineral deposits in the surrounding counties and because the existence of the University in Kingston would enable the students to get part of their education without cost to the public. He speaks, too, of the Principal pressing the claims of the school on the Government, though he ought to know that the deputations who did that necessary work consisted of citizens of Kingston and the surrounding district, and of the Board of Governors, on which Board he has not had a seat for years. Principal Grant has never once referred to President Loudon, but none the less the Principal seems to be a veritable King Charles' head to the bewildered President. He, a Presbyterian, has the astonishing bad taste, to use no stronger word, to declare that though Queen's has taken down the Presbyterian sign from its front entrance, it has put it up at the side door. According to him, the General Assembly is practising a fraud on the public!

The Principal is so resolved not to be drawn aside from the main question, into even the appearance of a dispute with Toronto, that he has declined to contribute an article which the editor of *Events* asked him to write, because it was to be side by side with another written by President Loudon. The heads of the two universities would in that case seem to be pitted against each other, and the claim of one appear to be in conflict with the claim of the other. His answer to the editor's request was as follows:—

KINGSTON, Feb. 27th, 1901.

*Editor, Events:—*

Sir,—Yours of the 25th received. It seems to me that were I to comply with your request the effect would be to strengthen the erroneous impression that the interests of Queen's and Toronto Universities are conflicting. This impression has been created by the attitude of men who have called Queen's appeal to the Government for justice an "aggression" on Toronto University. It shows an astonishing misconception of the work of universities and the needs of the Province, as these are revealed by the history and the present position of Queen's. But nothing should be done to deepen this unfortunate impression, for its effect on the public mind will be prejudicial to all higher education, whether in Toronto or Kingston or anywhere else. What we are thinking of is the good of the country as a whole, and we believe that that will be best served not by an arbitrary monopoly, maintained regardless of present facts, but by the British principle and practice of including within our system every great educational force, on condition that its government is absolutely free from sectarian restrictions. The Government has acknowledged that such is the position of Queen's, and we therefore ask for justice on the merits of the case. For Toronto University we have nothing but good wishes. We are workers together in a good cause; and it would be unbecoming in me to do anything which would suggest to anyone that we are opponents or that our claims are exclusive. Yours, etc.,

G. M. GRANT.

#### THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION.

THE Alumnae Association of Queen's University was organized a year ago, and this year on the 14th of February, the first annual meeting was held in the Levana room of the college.

This is the first time in the history of the college that the women graduates have gathered within her walls, and it is interesting to notice the increase in numbers since the doors of Queen's were first opened to women. Mrs.

Shortt, the first president of the association, and who occupied the chair at this meeting, was one of three who, twenty years ago, asked and gained admittance to Queen's. This session there are no fewer than one hundred and five women students registered. In connection with this, some remarks were passed about the miserable accommodation provided for the girl students at Queen's, and invidious comparisons were made between the state of affairs here and that in other universities. However, it is hoped and believed that the new building will remedy this serious defect, and that proper lavatories and reading rooms, and dressing rooms with some degree of privacy, will be provided.

The chief feature of the meeting from a literary point of view, was an excellent paper, by Mrs. Turnbull, on "The Responsibilities of the Twentieth Century Woman." The theme was wide, and the reading of the paper was followed by a general discussion on it, as well as on the books on "Household Economics," which had been read through the year.

One of the most interesting points brought up for discussion was the question of a women's residence. Some of the older graduates are strongly in favour of the project, others are opposed to it, while a great many seem indifferent on the subject. Those against it argue that the housing together of so many girls would engender frivolity, and that living in a residence would hinder the development of independence and self-reliance. On the other hand those in favour of it contend that, with a residence, the extremely young girls who now come to Queen's would be sure of a comfortable and sanitary home, and some slight supervision, which their mothers, at any rate, would approve of, and which cannot be expected in the ordinary boarding house. They also hold that such a scheme is quite practicable, as shown by the Y.W.C.As. in different cities which are self-supporting.

Not the least pleasant feature of the gathering was the supper served in the museum at six o'clock. Twenty-five women were seated at the table, among whom were some of the graduating class of this year. After the sup-

per various toasts were drunk, and speeches made, which, if they had heard them, would no doubt have caused the Alumni to tremble for their laurels.

At a short business meeting held in the evening, Mrs. Shortt was re-elected president, Miss Fowler vice-president, and Miss Malone secretary-treasurer, and committees were appointed.

It is to be hoped that the girls who leave the college this year will become members of the association, and in this way keep up their connection with their *alma mater*.

#### THE WESTERN ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF QUEEN'S GRADUATES.

**L**EARNING that the Principal was to lecture in St. Thomas, on March 1st, on the "Outlook for National and Imperial Unity," the graduates, resident in the city, tendered him, at the close of the lecture, a banquet, to which they had invited all the sons and daughters of Queen's scattered throughout South-Western Ontario. They invited over an hundred, and about thirty came from eleven different centres. Richard Lees, M.A., Science Master, Collegiate Institute, St. Thomas, who acted as Secretary, spared no pains in hunting up the members and arranging for the banquet. It was a most successful function, lasting till 2 a.m., and as many had to return to their duties by early trains, they lingered about the scene, exchanging reminiscences of *auld lang syne* for an hour or two longer. The association was formed after supper, and the following officers were elected:—Honourary president, Principal Grant; president, Rev. D. R. Drummond, M. A., St. Thomas; first vice-president, J. H. Smith, M. A., Principal Collegiate Institute, Ridgetown; second vice-president, Miss Marty, M. A., St. Thomas; third vice-president, C. B. Edwards, B.A., London; fourth vice-president, J. A. Taylor, B.A., principal, High School, Dutton; secretary treasurer, Richard Lees, M.A., St. Thomas; executive committee, Dr. O'Brien, Essex; Dr. Odum, Woodstock; Dr. Lake, Ridgetown; A. H. D. Ross, B.A., principal, High School, Tilsonburg; J. H. Dempster, B.A., London;

George Malcolm, B.A., Stratford. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting, which will take the form of banquet, at London.

We understand that similar associations exist in Ottawa, Toronto, Brockville, and other places, and we would be glad to hear from their respective secretaries regarding their work, and to get lists of their office-bearers.

#### A QUEEN'S GIRL'S VICTORY.

HOW A CANADIAN GIRL, GRADUATE (NOT HERAKLES THIS TIME) OVERCAME THE GERMAN DRAGON THAT GUARDED THE GOLDEN APPLES OF THE HESPERIDES.

MISS Adell Snyder (M.A. 1895), is the heroine. We are enabled to tell the story of her triumph in her own words, written in a private letter from which we are permitted to make an extract:—

HEIDELBURG, Feb. 19th.

"I am working here under his Excellency, Kuno Fischer, who is considered in Germany the greatest living German exponent of Kant. Before I came he did not admit ladies to his lectures or examine them, and the other professors to whom I went, as well as all older students, told me that it was absolutely useless to try for admission as he had refused ladies of almost every age and every nationality. I called on him, however, and made known my wish to work under him. He replied that he did not admit ladies; then, out of courtesy, asked where I came from, etc. I told him I had worked in Professor Watson's classes in Queen's University, Canada. He knew him at once and was interested, inquired about him, his methods and what I had done under him, asked me a few questions in philosophy and many about Dr. Watson and his work. After we had talked about three quarters of an hour, he rose, and giving me his hand, said, 'I have never admitted ladies; but I lecture this afternoon at four o'clock and shall be pleased to see you at the lecture'—so I owe it all to Dr. Watson, and am most glad to express my sincere joy and thankfulness that I had the privilege of his instruction and guidance in Canada.

Nor do I alone reap the benefit; all women students are rejoicing in the opening to women of one of the very strongest departments of this University. Then His Excellency is a Privy Councillor to the Grand Duke of Baden, and since he—who was one of the last to hold out against the new movement—has yielded, women have obtained the right of matriculation on the same ground as men students, and may obtain any order, honour or decoration which is open to men,—a step in which, I believe, Baden takes the precedence in Europe. I am enjoying my work exceedingly, but feel rather hurried now when I think that my three years' limit of stay is drawing rapidly to a close. I shall probably return to Canada in July, and may take the examination for Ph.D. before doing so—or, if I should not, I shall be able, in any case, to return for a month in our long vacation and take the examination."

There are people who say that it is a disgrace that Canadian students should have to go elsewhere for post-graduate work. We do not agree. We should see other countries, and occasionally—as in this case—we may do the other countries good.

#### UNIVERSITY SERMON.

By DR. WATSON.

(Delivered before the Y.M.C.A.)

#### THE SADNESS AND JOY OF KNOWLEDGE.

"In much wisdom is much grief: and He that increaseth knowledge Increaseth sorrow."—*Eccles. i. 18.*

PERHAPS you may have seen a copy of an engraving of Albrecht Dürer, which he himself entitled, "Melancholia." A female genius is seated with a large book on her knee and a pair of compasses in her hand, looking out with grave and dignified sadness, but seeing only the vision of her unconsummated labours. At her feet lie the instruments of the carpenter, the geometer and the alchemist, where also, as if in sympathy with her pause from labour, sleeps a great wolf-hound. Over her head the window of the house is divided into sixteen squares, each fitted with a number, the sum of which, whether taken horizontally, vertically or diagonally, is the same, while to



the right are the poised balances. By the side of this square hangs an hour-glass, whose sands are half run, and a bell. Seated on a mill-stone is a small winged boy with tablet and pencil. In the distance is seen the sea, with towns and castles on the shore. The sun has set, and a fiery comet menaces the world below, but over it arches a rainbow, and across it flies a bat with outstretched wings bearing a scroll, on which is written "Melancholia."

In this engraving Durer has translated into symbol the words of the Preacher: "In much wisdom is much grief: and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow." At whatever time the words were written, they express the sadness which always invades the soul of an age or an individual, when the simple, child-like faith of an early period has been broken and "the heavy and the weary weight of all the unintelligible world" presses upon the soul. Hence, again, in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, Goethe, in the beginning of his *Faust*, expresses the melancholy which springs from a consciousness of the failure of the quest for knowledge. And again, in our own day, Matthew Arnold tells us how the 'sea of faith,' which was once 'at the full,' had for him ebbed, so that he only heard,

*Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,  
Retreating to the breath*

*Of the night-wind down the vast edges drear  
And naked shingles of the world.*

Now, it is not my intention to dwell upon this melancholy side of the pursuit of knowledge, but rather to indicate how it may be overcome. There is something morbid in the lament of the past; or rather, it becomes morbid, when it is dwelt upon and rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongue. The Preacher did not find, in his lament over the sorrow which is increased by knowledge, the last word: he went on to argue that he who fears God and keeps his commandments will find a remedy for it. Durer, familiar as he must have been with many lives, apparently wasted in the vain pursuit of unattainable knowledge, yet hangs a rainbow in the sky to indicate his faith in the future realization of hopes that for the time had failed of accomplishment.

Goethe draws from the failure of the past, not the pessimistic creed that, "all is vanity,"—not complete despair of a reconstruction of the 'beautiful world' that had been shattered in fragments,—but the inspiring impulse to build it up in the soul again; and Arnold at least came to see that there is a "Power, not ourselves, that makes for righteousness."

Durer's picture indicates to some extent the source of the melancholy which accompanies the love of knowledge as its shadow. Mathematics, as he indicates by his symmetrical sums of figures, and the poised balances, is precise and certain; but all the other sciences, and the whole civilization, symbolized by the castles and cities which line the shore of the vast unexplored sea of being, are but fragments 'won from the void and formless infinite.' Thus it is the small progress which knowledge has made, when we rest from labour and cast our glance back upon the past, which saddens our spirits. Long and unremitting toil has taken us such a very little way! Beginning, like the small genius seated on the mill-stone, with contentment in his task, and flushed with brilliant visions of what he may achieve, man at middle age is saddened to find that he has achieved so little: that his glorious dreams, iridescent as the rainbow, have faded into the light of common day! This is the reflection that is apt to come to him, when for the moment he has put his work aside, and his hand plays idly with the instruments of daily use. But Durer reminds him that, though for the moment he has turned his back upon it, up in the heavens there gleams the bow of hope, and he intimates that the gloom and sadness of knowledge will be dispelled, when the moment of rest and retrospect is past, and once more the genius of knowledge and trial is absorbed in his beneficent labours.

The members of this association do not need to be convinced of the importance of an enlightened community: their attendance at this University indicates their conviction that the pursuit of knowledge is a duty which cannot be avoided by them, if they are to reach the full stature of the Christian. The days when a Harriet Martineau could only carry on her

studies by stealth are happily past. I have not observed that this wider conception of woman's duty has resulted in making our women unwomanly. It is no doubt true that in certain cases, when women are thrown into public life, and contend with each other for place and power some very unlovely features come to light, which would have remained hidden had they shunned the 'fierce light' that beats upon the aspirant to public applause and influence; but I do not think that these unpleasant phenomena have been created by the enlarged sphere, but rather that the characteristic defects of the sex, if I may venture to hint at their existence—defects which accompany its excellences—are revealed, and perhaps intensified, by the struggle for individual recognition. In any case, I do not think you need to be warned against the vulgar ideal, that success consists in forcing your way into the glare of publicity. What you are aiming at is something much nobler and much more enduring. You desire to develop the latent capacities you possess to the highest excellence of which they are capable; you wish to comprehend this wonderful universe, which, in its minutest parts, as in the harmony and law which bind world to world and system to system, manifest the power and wisdom and goodness of God; your aim is to understand the complicated organism of society, and the principles which govern the historical evolution of states; you are seeking to find out the hidden order and the ultimate basis of nature and of human life; and for all these things you are willing to expend the sweat of your brain, so that you may be more intelligent, and more influential members of the common weal. This is a noble ambition, and one with which every true man will sympathize from his inmost heart. But, I need hardly say that every enlargement of one's sphere brings with it an enlargement of sympathy; and therefore a new sensibility. It is possible to live a useful life without troubling oneself about the wider problems which press, sometimes with terrible force, upon those who are alive to all the pains and sorrows of their fellows; but, once embarked upon the sea of knowledge, we must be prepared to face

the perils and storms of the intellectual life:—its fits of depression, when the heavens seem hung with black, and one can only cling to his faith in the love that is at the heart of things; the painful consciousness of one's own limitations and of the seeming insolubility of the great problems of existence; the sense of frustration in the presence of low ideals in private and public life, and the slow progress towards a higher condition of society:—all these things, I say, we must accept as part of that 'sorrow' which comes from increase of knowledge. But, after all, as Durer indicates, these experiences are not the permanent state of the truth-seeker; they are rather the transient moods, which come upon us when we measure our own meagre attainments by the ideal of perfection. The normal attitude of those who have a single eye to the discovery of truth is one of strenuous effort, and its reward consists in the consciousness that the world of our earlier and more superficial days is steadily growing in depth and meaning. At each step we feel we are penetrating a little deeper into the nature of things, and learning to re-think the embodied thoughts of God. Our very dissatisfaction with what we have attained is a revelation of the infinite significance of what is: it is a 'sorrow' that is hardly distinguishable from joy: at least, it is a 'sorrow' we should be unwilling to barter for all other joys.

(To be continued in our next issue.)

#### THE A. M. S.

There was a slim attendance at the meeting at the society on March 2nd. A few of the old stand-bys turned up to fill the breach, and a satisfactory meeting was conducted under vice-president Ferguson.

Perhaps the most important business of the evening was the consideration and adoption of the constitution of the inter-collegiate debating association.

The officers of the tennis club were appointed, and are as follows: Hon.-president, Prof. Dyde; president, G. W. Chaplin; vice-president, G. F. Horsey; secretary-treasurer, E. Pense; committee, F. H. Mackie, W. W. MacInnes, L. W. Jones.

The following were appointed officers of the basket-ball club: President, G. B. MacLennan; vice-president, J. H. Miller; captain, J. F. Millar; secretary-treasurer, D. S. Noble.

A live meeting of the society was held on the evening of March 9th. A deal of discussion took place with regard to the reports of the different committees, much of which was profitable. Too much prominence, perhaps, was given to a small item in the report of the musical committee, which had reference to a little entertainment held by the musical clubs after their city concert. In discussing such matters it is not always advisable to insist on having the "bond," the "pound of flesh." The musical organizations have done good work for the University, and without having received anything from the A.M.S., have brought in a balance to their credit. The society might very well have accepted this balance and left matters alone, the discussion of which does more harm than good in so far as it only engenders hard feeling. The fear of a precedent being established which will lead to the squandering of alma mater money by different committees, is not very imminent, while on the other hand a very good precedent is established, viz., "the labourer is worthy of his hire."

In order to discuss the financial statement presented by the athletic committee, the society resolved itself into a committee of the whole. The report was then discussed in detail, and some suggestions were made, by the adoption of which, matters might be improved. From the financial statement it will be seen that last year's deficit of \$614.97 has been increased by about \$250. This is due principally to the deficit of \$422.55 in the accounts of the rugby football club. The second team was the innocent cause of much of this deficit, for while they brought in very little in the shape of gate receipts, their travelling expenses were considerable. The unfortunate excursion to Toronto last fall, and increased expenditure in certain minor matters are also responsible in part for our increased deficit this year.

While football has gone behind financially,

hockey has succeeded in bringing in a small balance, which will probably be increased by about sixty dollars when Queen's gets her full share of the proceeds from the three Wellington matches.

It was suggested that as a means of securing an increased attendance at football matches, membership tickets should be sold to students admitting them to all the matches during the season. This seems to be a good plan and should be considered by the new committee.

After much discussion the report of the committee was adopted, and the new committee appointed is as follows: Dr. C. R. MacInnes (secy.-treas.), F. J. Reilly '02, A. H. Britton '03, W. Whinton '04, C. W. Dickson, M.A., C. Knight, R. H. Mackerras, G. Ellis, and G. Edmison, B.A.

The musical committee reported a balance of about \$20, while the parade committee, with its extra torches, succeeded in enlightening several members on a few points of which they did not seem to be cognizant.

It was decided to grant "Q's" to the members of the champion football teams of '93 and '94, and to the hockey teams of '95, '96, '97, '99, and also "Q II's" to the champion second rugby team of '91.

The debating committee presented an official report of the Queen's-Varsity debate.

#### AN EVENING WITH SHAKESPEARE.

The literary part of the programme at the A.M.S. next Saturday evening promises to be unusually interesting. The entertainment is to consist of music and recitations and the presentation of the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice." The dramatic club has charge of the proceedings, and this guarantees that no pains will be spared to make the evening entertaining in the best sense of the word.

### Communication.

IN an address delivered before a body of Canadian soldiers lately, a certain church dignitary took up a position which is worthy of special notice. We are quite in accord with the strain of the address in so far as it commends the loyalty of the Canadian soldier and

the affection with which Queen Victoria spoke of her Canadian troops. The mutual love of sovereign and subject is a wholesome theme and one upon which the highest national hopes may well be based.

But a discordant note is struck when the speaker assumes the role of the prophet, and warns our soldiers to be prepared for a time of war and bloodshed which must come if we are to attain the higher things. "Unless history of every kind is to be falsified by the record of this fair land, we cannot attain to true and full life until we shall have passed through some great crisis, until, I say, we shall have experience of war in the life of this fair land. History tells us we must prepare for this. Before we come into the full and true and noble work of life, we must be baptized and consecrated to that work in blood. I know not when it may come, and I do not desire the day to come. But come it will and come it must." In comparison with this bloodshed which, if not imminent, is yet inevitable, our experience in South Africa is but as a few drops to a heavy shower.

As to the wisdom of being prepared for emergencies, and as to the feebleness of our national life we are agreed, but the same can hardly be said of the means suggested for the attainment of a fuller life, and the above is certainly a serious way of regarding the Canadian outlook.

In general it may be said that to make prophecies is a dangerous thing. There are so many and varied forces at work in our complex civilization to-day, that it is well nigh impossible to say what will or must be. Thoughtful men of the past put themselves in a false light when they left their allotted sphere to take upon themselves the work of prophesying. As a philosopher Hegel accomplished work in virtue of which he goes down to history as the greatest thinker of modern times. The same, however, is not true of him as a prophet. In that capacity he foresaw the evil day in the form of a great war between North and South America. "Come it will and come it must," he thought, but come it did not, and the chances of such a new-world

war are becoming less as time goes on. To-day it is scarcely within the range of possibility.

But prophesying is especially dangerous when it is founded, not so much upon existing conditions, as upon certain *a priori* conceptions. As may be observed, the basis of the above statements regarding the necessity of war is an interpretation of the history of the past, and not an interpretation of present conditions. In fact the early part of the address draws attention to certain features in the present conditions which, if true, should in themselves be security against anything like violence and bloodshed.

Assuming that the great things of the past were preceded by great wars, it is not necessary that history should repeat itself. A prediction, of which the only basis is the fact that a similar thing often or invariably happened in the past, suggests the question as to whether the history of the past is properly interpreted.

We ask, was war the best solution of the problems of the past? As intelligent men we seek the best solutions. Every candid reader of history admits that better statesmanship could have prevented some of the great wars of the past. Why do we regret the war with the American colonies? Not because these are now lost to the British empire; not because of the wasted treasure and the loss of life connected with that war; but because we know that the war could have been prevented by less capricious or more intelligent statesmen and rulers than we then had! But surely it is a mistake to think that anything good or great that has come to us since that war, would not have come if the war had been prevented.

War has often indeed preceded an increased activity in various directions. But whether this activity is the outcome of war is another matter. Juxtaposition and essential connection are quite different things, and we venture to suggest that instead of discoveries in science, creations in art, and the general fertility of thought, which often succeed war, being the outcome of war, they are but the concrete realization of a fuller life which, in virtue of its own inward energy and onward impulse, was

seeking an outlet for itself from the beginning. In its inevitableness and forward sweep it shows itself at first in the crude and more or less irrational form of war, and in this sense war may be taken as the expression of a fuller life at the unmanageable stage. It is reason in the form of unreason, or life in the form of life's enemy. Thus the advantages so often attributed to war have come, not as the result of war, but in spite of it and as the fulfillment of the end of a whole movement. Instead of saying, then, that a fuller life presupposes war, we say that war presupposes this fuller life and is its crudest and most irrational expression.

War is, of course, necessary under certain circumstances. But this qualification at once suggests that under other circumstances it would be unnecessary. War has therefore no virtue of itself. If it has, our government should bring it on immediately with its beneficent results. Not only indeed has it no virtue of itself, but it need not necessarily be the form which the throes preceding a fuller national manhood are to assume. They may take various other and more rational forms in which less prominence would be given to force and to methods which we have in common with the barbarian. The world is getting more intelligent and to the extent that this is the case, individuals and nations are able to exercise more self-control, and to give reason greater prominence in their settlement of differences. The irrational is being gradually eliminated and men are learning to take movements by the hand and to direct them in the proper channels.

To admit the necessity of war is to admit the failure of both war and peace to better our condition. To call in force and bloodshed that a fuller national life may follow is to plead the incapacity of reason and to appeal to the lower that the higher may be attained. It is not the soldier or the military man, but the man of wisdom, learning, and sound judgment that should be appealed to for the ushering in of the growing time when Canada will be richer in art, in science, and in literature than it is to-day.

Even if war were a necessity it may not be wise to insist on that fact. Such insistence on the part of all might very soon make war an actuality, whereas our efforts should be in the direction of preventing as far as possible any such occurrence. The sober logician recognizes the necessity of evil in a progressive world, but he always qualifies his recognition by giving the other aspect, namely, that evil must of necessity be overcome. To say that a "baptism of blood" must precede the "full and true noble work of life" is to insist on the necessity of evil; to say that we should as far as possible prevent bloodshed is to insist on the necessity of evils being overcome.

If national greatness is determined by great wars, then Britain and France are already great, and have long since been engaged at the full and noble work of life. It should therefore be unnecessary for them to proceed to lay the foundation over again or to do their "first works."

Present conditions in Canada do not seem to point in the direction of war. Quebec and the other provinces may not sufficiently recognize their mutual dependence. But both races are learning to grow together and to recognize the advantages in variety of races and even in the impossibility of attaining to sameness or unanimity in religious beliefs. The friendliness that characterized the opening of our federal parliament a few days ago and the attitude of the most intelligent classes of both races is sufficient guarantee against any such misfortune as war.

Crises are necessary in the lives of nations as well as in the lives of individuals. War is a crisis and to pass through it successfully is a great victory. But there are other crises and other victories, and a greater victory is where war is prevented by controlling the passions and impulses that would otherwise drive us headlong into war. The crisis will come in its own time, but let us have the greater victory!

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Mr. Norman Crothers, who was injured in a hockey practice about a week ago, is still at the general hospital, but is making satisfactory progress toward recovery.



TOM COFFEE.

## Medical Notes.

### A FOND RECOLLECTION.

PROVERBS A LA KIPLING.

If a freshman would buy of thee text-books  
And offers much silver and gold,  
Take his cash and give praise unto Allah,  
The kid was ordained to be sold.

If Tom hand thee keys without swearing,  
And honeyed words fall from his lips,  
Dost thou marvel? The spring-time is  
coming,  
And diplomacy means to Tom, tips.

Thou hast sloped every class through the  
winter,

And laughed at the "plug" long and loud;  
Woe for thee, when the exam lists are  
posted,

Thou art found 'mongst the ranks of the  
ploughed.

The year 1901 saw the close of the longest  
reign in history, the beginning of the reign of  
King Edward VII, and ushered in the twen-  
tieth century. It has been suggested that the  
Faculty signalize these events by not plucking  
a single member of the graduating year.

J. H-ll-. "I cut my lower lip this morning  
while shaving. What artery did I wound?"

G. R-d-: "It must have been the Inferior  
Hemorrhoidal."

## OVERHEARD AT THE RINK.

1st Young Lady:—"Who is that young man  
I have just been introduced to with a name  
like a sneeze?"

2nd Young Lady:—"Oh! that's Mr. Z-  
ck-r."

## NEW BOOKS.

Phonoscope Dave, or the Terror of Samp-  
son Ward. Price ten cents.

The Rale Seeker—by W. S. Gr-m-s-w. A  
tale of thrilling adventures and patient per-  
severance in the wards of the K.G.H.

The Battle of the Strong—an historical ro-  
mance—by Capt. E. F-h-y.

The Wisdom of the East—by A. L. Z—r.

When the Sleeper Wakes—by Monsieur  
Pr-s-x.

Operative Canine Surgery—by F. F. C-r-  
H-r-s. A splendidly written treatise. The  
section on anaesthetics, by Dr. Thomas Little,  
is especially interesting.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. O. McL—n.—The Life History of the  
Beaver may be found in any Natural History.  
Strong coffee will keep you awake until 4 a.m.

R. M—e.—Avoid starchy goods, cut down  
your diet and take more exercise. Cheer up;  
there may yet be hope.

## Arts.

### IN MEMORIAM.

THE JOURNAL regrets to record in this  
issue the death of John Grierson Tod. Mr.  
Tod was in the first year in his course in arts,  
and, though he had been in college but a few  
months, he had made his little circle of friends,  
and was winning his way in university life.  
Though he had not been in the best of health  
for some time, he did not regard his illness as  
being of a serious character, till Friday, the  
second instant, when he went to the General  
Hospital. His doing so was of no avail, for he  
rapidly sank and on Saturday night he breath-  
ed his last.

In convocation hall, on Sunday afternoon,  
Rev. Dr. Jordan made appropriate reference to  
the young man's death. After the service



many of the students and of the faculty visited the undertaking establishment where rested all that is mortal of the one who but a few days previous had shared the common privileges of university activity.

At midnight a very simple funeral service was observed. A number of students forced their way out through the storm and darkness to show in this mute way their respect and affection for their departed brother. The occasion will never be forgotten by those who were present, so impressive was it in every detail. The service over, a funeral procession was formed, and the body taken to the G.T.R. station, to leave for Manguire, Ont., on the midnight train.

Mr. Tod's death is keenly felt in the University, and the sincerest sympathy is tendered the relatives in their great loss.

Too much cannot be said of the interest manifested in this inexpressibly sad occurrence by Rev. John Mackie, M.A., the pastor of St. Andrew's church.

There is a matter of inter-faculty interest arising out of the fact that it is becoming traditional that the meds. should invade the Arts Concurus at least once a year. An annual tussle is in itself a somewhat pleasant affair, for we have no dislike whatever to try conclusions in a lively wrestle, or "row" as outsiders have been pleased to call it. But when the tussle is going on, court proceedings in the same room would be carried on under difficulties. Therefore if an annual "scrap" is necessary, it would be preferable that the time and place of it be not coincident with the time and place of a meeting of the Concurus. The Concurus has a work to do, and if it is to be done properly, it cannot afford to entertain at the same time such untamed guests as usually appear from the other faculties. Some understanding in the matter should be arrived at by the arts, Æsculapian, and engineering societies. The Concurus of each has its own sphere of work, and the rights of each should be regarded as sacred by the others. This is a matter that must be considered during the next year.

#### Y. M. C. A.

On Friday, March 1st, the arts and medical Y.M.C.As. and the Y.W.C.A. held a union meeting in the junior philosophy room. The purpose of it was to hear the reports of the officers of the missionary association. The financial report showed a considerable deficit, but otherwise all the reports showed that the association was very much alive. Eight fields were supplied with missionaries last summer, and the prospects are good for next summer's work.

The meeting of March 8th was led by Mr. George Pringle. He read a paper on moderation, in which he discussed the various opinions of what moderation and temperance should be. He maintained that true moderation is the direct result of having one definite object in life and making all things serve to that one end. The secret of St. Paul's moderation is contained in the words, "This one thing I do."

#### THE '01 FELLOWSHIP.

That Queen's stands in need of a number of fellowships is a fact which will be admitted by all, and this need is very far-reaching in its effects. To keep our best students from leaving our country to carry on their life-work elsewhere, is a matter which touches not only Queen's University, but the whole of the Dominion of Canada. In his address to the board of trustees as reported in Queen's Quarterly for July, 1899, Principal Grant says:—

"It may be pointed out that we need, even more than scholarships for students, half a dozen fellowships for our most promising graduates, to keep them in connection with the University, pursuing post-graduate studies and doing valuable tutorial work, to the relief of professors and the benefit of extra-mural students. These graduates are as a rule our best men. They have learned enough to know their need of more learning. They are the class which will furnish future professors and men of learning and research, so sorely needed in a new country. At present they go to the United States, where they have no difficulty in

getting fellowships, established by wise men in connection with Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Columbia, Chicago and other universities. Though not lost to the world, they are lost to Canada. They would rather remain at Queen's, for as a rule their testimony is that they can do as good post-graduate work here, and in some subjects better. At present our only fellowships are the two established by the London Exhibition Commissioners of 1851 for research study abroad, of the value of \$743 each; besides the "William Nickle" in mathematics and the "Robt. Waddell," established by Mr. Hugh Waddell, of Peterborough, in physics, of the value of \$150 each. We need especially three or four more."

Readers of the JOURNAL may therefore be interested in a scheme which is being mooted for the establishment of such a fellowship. The senior year in Arts, the class of 1901, met last fall to consider the possibility of establishing a fellowship in connection with some department in Arts. After considerable discussion they decided to make an attempt to raise a fund of \$5,000 to be invested for the endowment of a permanent fellowship of the annual value of \$250.

To accomplish this they proposed to subscribe \$50 each, to be paid in five equal annual instalments, the first instalment to fall due not later than the spring of 1902. The members of the year have entered into the scheme with great enthusiasm and are subscribing freely. There are, of course, a few who have been unwilling to assist, but on the other hand there have been several subscriptions of \$75, and none lower than \$50. As there are nearly ninety members in the year, it is hoped that at least the sum of \$4,000 may be subscribed, and several members are quite determined that four thousand dollars shall *ultimately* be raised by the year, even should it take longer than five years.

But this leaves \$1,000 still to be accounted for. Moreover, the first instalment of students' subscriptions does not fall due till the spring of 1902, and there is a strong desire to have the fellowship BEGIN with the spring of 1901, the first year of the new century, and

the graduating year of the class. Of course it is impossible to have the full five thousand available, but it is hoped that part of the sum may be raised so that the first fellow under this endowment may be appointed by the Senate in 1901.

An appeal is being made, therefore, by the students to their friends, in the hope that the sum of \$1,000 may be available by spring. The value of the fellowship would thus be \$50 for this year, and this value would increase year by year as the instalments were paid in, until the full value of \$250 was realized. Many friends have already signified their approval of the effort. Dr. Douglas, the honorary president of the A.M.S., has contributed \$50, while the Chancellor and many other good friends of Queen's have signified their intention of assisting the plan in a substantial way.

The JOURNAL heartily commends the scheme to the attention of the friends of Queen's and of Canada. Queen's needs government aid, but it is a suggestive fact, that Queen's does not depend on the government but upon the spirit of her graduates, undergraduates and their friends. It remains to be seen whether the government, like Providence, will help those who help themselves.

We understand that any information will be willingly given by J. J. Harpell, chairman, or J. A. Donnell, secretary of the '01 fellowship committee. Also that all contributions, great or small, will be just as willingly received by J. Matheson, treasurer of the aforesaid committee. Such subscriptions, however, will need to be in before April 1st, if they are to assist in starting the fellowship this spring.

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### Cadies.

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**B**OARD is a word which appeals strongly to every student, if it is only the bulletin board. This is a pun which pleads against annihilation at a time when it has so few supporters among its kinsmen and is forced to depend on the leniency of the stern mortals among whom it is launched for countenance and protection.

It is enjoined in the hand book of the Y.M.C.A., "Keep your eye on the bulletin board." Wise is the enjoinder. Can anything be a more mute and yet telling testimony of the spirit of the college than its bulletin board? Not the sacred glass case where the decrees of those in authority are wont to appear, immaculate and irreproachable in their type-written elegance; but the students' boards—free to all—of interest to all, representative of all. Those boards laden with the summons, commands, admonitions and announcements which all students wish to impress on all other students; where fountain pens are lost and fountain pens returned, and men are earnestly admonished to visit the registrar's office if they would "learn something to their advantage"; where indefinite but imperative commands appear under the mysterious pseudonym "by order." Can anything be more entirely absorbing, anything more absolutely refreshing than a bulletin board?

Well has the hand book advised us! The bulletin board justly claims our attention as a definite branch of study. We cannot afford to treat it lightly or to use it merely as a convenient excuse for our protracted loitering in the halls. Neither dare we regard it simply as a scribbling book where we may jot down our passing judgments. No! it is as distinctly a part of our college life and study as the library injunction "not to speak above a whisper," or the junior philosophy essays.

From the time that its fresh blackness of surface is adorned with mercenary lists from those students who would fain be "off with the old" books before "on with the new," and clarion calls from the more enterprising of the freshmen to their brothers in distress to rally together to prevent annihilation—appended to which appears an announcement to the effect that these latest comers intend having fortnightly re-unions on the day the late senior year left them as a last legacy—from this time on through the periods of infinite committee meetings, choice concerts, church receptions and alumni lectures, to the appearance of those categories of miseries, commonly known as exam. lists, our bulletin board re-

mains unmoved—square, uncompromising, sphinx-like. Can we afford to treat it lightly, this landmark in our changing years? Can we do *less* than "keep our eye on it?"

This bulletin board represents accurately as a thermometer the height of the college spirit within its walls. Just as surely as when in May it stands laden with the thickness of by-gone A.M.S. announcements and flecked with pathetic little scraps of paper from those fresh sheets which called the faithful to their March year meetings—when thus so clearly it tells that the students have gone, and that the old Limestone City may once more fall into its peaceful slumber—just so truly do its brisk announcements in crisp October call forth a respectful perusal from the newly-entered and a warm greeting of brotherhood in the hearts of the "old ones." And in the height of the season, when the deeds of the doughty on the field of ice vie for prominence with the gay songs of the glee club and the gayer two-step, does not this same old bulletin board overflow with inscriptions, and descriptions, and proscriptions till it is forced to withdraw to the background or be completely obliterated?

The bulletin board is like the museum somewhat—for though its contents may be dry and dead, it always can command attention because of past interests. Strange it is to see how invariably the stragglers in the halls gravitate in its direction and read again as tho' compelled against their will, the announcements which they know by heart already. And on lonely holidays and Sundays, when the college is almost deserted, the bulletin board is always the recipient of marked attention, from any within the walls. Then it is that the bulletin board above is visited by those who are wont to pass it by, and its brother beneath receives angel visitors who do not dare approach it in the throng of ordinary life.

A most patient subject is the bulletin board! Else it would long since have succumbed beneath the conflicting torments of the various species of writing with which it is inflicted. The bold black strokes on one paper, side by side with the wavering lines on another and

the crooked little turns of a third. Yet the bulletin survives and receives with as much equanimity the notice which is jammed on with a long sharp pin or four little tacks, as that which is evenly glued to the surface, and makes no more remonstrance when it is approached by the business-like step of the newly-appointed convener of some committee, than when it quietly and swiftly is adorned with a request for the return of some notebook or hat-pin, "lost, strayed or stolen."

Could we do without our bulletin board? Could we do without our boarding houses, our eight o'clock classes, or our JOURNAL! College would not be college without it.

We enter college, the bulletin board is new to us. We pass through college—it is our friend. We finish college and it is very hard to say good-bye. And in after years when college is but a memory, it has a distinct place in our mind's picture; and fresh as the remembrance of the owl-window in Convocation Hall, the narrow board walk through the campus, or our own particular locker, is that of the bulletin board, silently bearing those past tokens of our old college life.

#### CORRIDOR CULLINGS.

9. A. M. (The victim rushes into the girls' sanctum).—"Girls, I'm done, I'm done!"

Chorus.—"Who did you? When? Which arm? Did it hurt? Did you feel it at all? How long did it take? Wait till next week! Did you faint away? &c., &c."

And after she had answered some eighty-seven odd questions, and listened to any amount of "experiences," and missed her ten o'clock class, and talked herself hoarse, she decides that the pain in her head is rather more prominent than the pain in her left arm.

Professors really shouldn't look so aggressively benign at this season. It isn't in good form. But then small boys in Æsop smiled all the time they stoned the poor doomed frogs. After all, it isn't "death" to all of us. The ones who don't pull through are "pulled."

This is the season of hard work and bankruptcy, when the student thinks fondly of the halcyon days in the fall, when he had no particular bother and a comely bank account.

## Science.

(With apologies to "Century Magazine.")

Master of the Ginger Heart!  
Only art like your own art—  
Bitter, cutting, acid-phrased,—  
Could praise you as you should be praised.  
Many a man that you have bit,  
Waits a chance to place a hit.  
Only seniors, thank the Lord,  
They no longer can be scored!  
Second, third, and first year men  
Fear to answer back again.  
Still there's danger in the air,  
Master Ginger have a care!  
Who monkeyed with the gas-meter?

It was *not* a freshman who enquired of B-k-r if he were studying *Physiographical Chemistry*!!

An Unworldly Divinity strayed last week into Science Hall and was taken captive by G-rv-n, who led him upstairs to show him the sights. During the inspection of the mineralogical cabinets, G-rv-n picked up a crystal of chalcedony (or something to that effect), and asked the Theologian if he could guess what it was.

"No," said the Good Young Man, "I cannot."

"Well," remarked G-rv-n, "it is something that you have, no doubt, often mentioned in your sermons."

"Oh! I see," quickly ejaculated he of the Spiritual Tendencies, "it is Brimstone!"

And then the Drinks were on G-rv-n.

The library of the Mining School has been increased during the last year by the addition of geological and other government reports, mainly from the Federal Government of the United States, and from the governments of a large number of individual States of the Union.

One of the most important departments of increase has, however, been that of periodical literature. The increase has been very largely due to the courtesy of the editors and publishers of the various journals and papers, who have in many cases supplied their publications

gratis. Some of the papers are of local interest; but many are of a wider range. In any case it is hoped that when the students leaving the school, subscribe for a journal, they will mention having seen it here. Men going out into the world should keep themselves in touch with what is being done in their departments, and in the district where they are engaged, and will be greatly benefited by subscribing to some technical paper.

Papers received gratis by the School of Mining:—Electrical News, Toronto; Canadian Engineer, Toronto and Montreal; Canadian Journal Fabrics; Engineering, London; Carsier's Magazine, New York; Industrial Advocate, Halifax; Mines and Minerals, Scranton, Pa.; Mining, Spokane, Wash.; Mining Reporter, Denver; B. C. Mining Record, Victoria, B.C.; Science and Art Mining, Wigan, Eng.; Iron Trade Review, Cleveland; Canadian Manufacturer, Toronto; Mining and Metallurgy, New York; Canadian Mining Review, Ottawa; The Mining Investor, St. Paul;

In addition there are the newspapers: The Mail and Empire, The Sault Star, and The Rat Portage Weekly News. Most of the other magazines and journals make a reduction of price to the School, notably the American Electrician and the Engineering Magazine.

### Athletics.

#### QUEEN'S VS. WELLINGTONS.

In the first of the final games for the O.H. A. senior championship, Wellingtons defeated Queen's by a score of 3—1, despite the fact that the college boys had all the best of the play from start to finish.

Mutual street rink was so densely packed that even the pannelled oak sides, the boast of the many Torontonians given that way, were torn from their holdings at different stages of enthusiasm and necessitated tiresome stops until they were repaired by experts.

In the first half Morrison made phenomenal stops but would have been passed at least three or four times had the shooting been of the standard Chadwick order, who succeeded in whizzing one that Hiscock did not see. Score 1—0. Queen's scored their only goal

shortly after play was renewed, Dr. Harty's shot reaching the net meshes. Again Morrison, Pringle and Darling were kept incessantly busy, while Queen's defence had but little to do. Chadwick managed to snipe two passes at different periods and by his brilliant individual work the score rose to 3—1, where it remained till referee Jack's cow-bell tolled and the Iron Dukes had two goals the advantage, when they started to play in

KINGSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1901.

We are sorry to lose the championship, but glad that it was won by a distinctly better team. Without a shadow of a doubt the Wellingtons deserve the premier honours of Ontario hockey for the year 1901.

Long before the puck was faced, even the standing room of the covered rink was taxed to its utmost limit, city and college ladies, business men and professors, students and school boys, have each well represented. Alas there were others who have but to consider their actions for the smallest part of a second and they will intuitively feel that they are despised by all and by none more than by the players and students of Queen's.

The match resulted in a decisive and well-merited victory for the Toronto boys, who did not need the extensive patronage of Mr. Parmenter to win the game, though perhaps had he been less jug-handled, the margin would not have been so great.

Queen's have played in the finals for nine years and it is significant indeed that they have invariably been subject to the decisions of a Toronto referee. Mr. Parmenter's rulings though they were far from meriting the incessant round of hisses that were meted out for his appreciation, were undoubtedly such that it is to be hoped that the old rule will soon be cast aside. Surely any referee but a Toronto referee next time.

Harty, Merrill, Clarke, Curtis and Dalton worked hard to stave off defeat, but the old Queen's style was a matter of habit, and it was not, is not, and will not ever again be good enough to win.

When time expired the Wellingtons had won the round and championship.



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Further information and Calendar may be had from DR. HERALD, Secretary, Kingston, Ont.

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Immediately the excited crowd were on the ice taking the quickest route for the door. Some hoodlums clamored for the referee and some regrettable jostling occurred. It is needless to say that Queen's boys were ready and willing to fight the disorderly element to the bitter end. The rowdy cowards giving way, however, to body-guards of determined sportsmen, and the visiting players reached their dressing room a little disordered but still in the ring. After the game Queen's dined the champions at the Frontenac, the best of feeling prevailed and a very pleasant evening in every way was spent.

Hiscock, Curtis, Merrill, Dalton, Harty, Clarke and Weatherhead represented the college in both games.

Morrison, Pringle, Darling, Chadwick, Ardagh, Hill and Warden played for the champions in Toronto. Smart replaced Pringle in the Kingston game.

#### QUEEN'S II—PORT HOPE.

Captain Scott's collection of surprises after a season of faithful work and hard earned victories went down before the Port Hope team, that subsequently were defeated in the finals with St. George's by only a very narrow margin.

At half time neither team had scored, both defences playing senior form hockey. Jack McDowall made his first appearance this season jumping into the game to help the boys out of what is conveniently called "a hole." It proved indeed "saving grace," for all through the match his play was effective and directly responsible for Queen's good showing. With home and home matches two hockey teams would have been in the finals. Port Hope scored two goals in the second half, while Queen's failed to tally. On the forward line Kennedy was the star, and "Irish" Gillespie also did well. The defence played faultlessly. The record of this year's intermediate hockey team is the banner one of college history in this department and the JOURNAL in congratulating them hopes it is only the earnest of better results in the near future. The team lined up as follows: Mills, Manion,

McDowall, Scott, Kennedy, Carruthers and Gillespie.

Goal nets are without doubt a great aid to the umpiring system of hockey, but the texture of the nets in use at present is so coarse that it is possible for the puck to go straight through, and again it can worm its way in from behind. Obviously this leaves room for unfair decisions that could be reduced to a minimum by a strong finely woven net.

Certain men have appeared upon athletic scenes with sweaters proudly bedecked with senior "Q's." Leaving out the II, instead of winning the anticipated admiration has aroused nothing but an indignation not unmingled with scorn.

These men must consider that in wearing any "Q" they have not earned they are going against the express wish of their *Alma Mater*. Not only this, but it is a pretty poor specimen who thinkingly will wear any emblem of distinction to which he has no right. The cases reported remind us of a corporal putting on three stripes for photographic purposes. These men may mirror themselves bigger men on parade, but people will not be long in knowing their active service record. The dignity of the JOURNAL only prevents "naming" them.

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### Personals.

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Rev. T. R. Wilson, B.A., of B.C., reports that T. K. Scott has arrived at his destination. T. K.'s friends will be glad to learn that he is greatly improved in health.

Prof. Dyde last Friday evening lectured in Omeme. Rev. W. M. Kannawin, B.D., is our representative in that part of the world, and too much cannot be said of the good work he is doing. He has helped to organize a series of lectures in which men of all denominations have taken part. In this way he shows that he has not forgotten the instruction he received at his alma mater. The motto of every true university man is, "From every man according to his ability, to every man according to his need." One's work is only beginning when one is graduated.

Rev. D. L. Gordon, B.A., of Fernie, B.C., has been heard from. He sends good news from Revs. John Millar, M.A., and W. A. Alexander, B.A. He says of them: "Both are hale and hearty, but they look somewhat lonely, and seem to be contemplating following the example of Stewart Woods and of your humble servant. A. D. Menzies, the father of the presbytery, was also in his place as clerk of the presbytery." Speaking of football matters he says: "May Queen's long continue with a stout heart and a 'righteous kick' to pile up championship scores."

### Squibs.

#### WHEN APRIL COMES.

The college girl grows thin and pale,  
 No time for fun she knows;  
 Her garb severe would make one quail,  
 No more in curls she goes.  
 Time flies so fast it fairly hums  
 Past college girls—when April comes.  
 The college man no longer shaves,  
 No more we hear his song;  
 The class, without his cuffs, he braves,  
 His hair grows thick and long.  
 In vain he strives to pick up crumbs  
 From learning's store—when April comes.  
 The college Prof. grows stern and cold,  
 To pity, he's unknown;  
 No more he thinks to rave or scold  
 When we our tasks bemoan,  
 But simply hearts and minds benumbs  
 With hints of "Wait till April comes."  
 The JOURNAL is grateful for the foregoing.  
 A neat P.S. requested that the work of art be  
 not inserted in the ladies' column, and all the  
 world may see that the request has been com-  
 plied with!

A London (Eng.) correspondent describes the unrest felt in Britain among the lower classes on the dark, sad day following the death of the Queen. Stubbs, the green-grocer, called in our correspondent and delivered himself as follows:

"It's a sorry day for Hingland this—what'll the nation do now? Why my father can't remember the time the Queen's not on the throne—we've all growed up under 'er—we 'ave, and she knew 'er business—she *did*. We could leave it all to 'er—but there's changes now—kings ain't queens.

Degree exams are now looming in the near future, and already the "fear of judgment" is nerving the hitherto idle ones to fresh resolves and well-meant endeavours. One unlucky wight expressed himself thus in our hearing—

"Oh, the session's nearly past,  
 An' I'll sune be far awa'  
 'Mong the bonnie heather hills  
 That are aften in my view:  
 Yet there's muckle dool an'  
 Sorrow in my hert when I reca'  
 The thocht o' the exams,  
 For I'm feart I'll no' get through."  
 —*The Edinburgh Student*. Same here!

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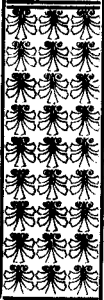
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The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such a large proportion of the College course.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the Cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

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The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.



## Education Department Calendar

FOR 1901 (IN PART).

### February:

6. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.

### March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due.
- Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
- Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due.
- Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.
29. Night Schools close (session 1900-1901).

### April:

1. Returns by Clerks of Counties, cities, etc., of population to Department, due.
4. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
5. GOOD FRIDAY.
8. EASTER MONDAY.
9. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
13. Examinations in School of Practical Science begin.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (session 1900-1901).
- Annual examinations in Applied Science begin.
- High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays.
25. Last day for receiving applications for examination of candidates not in attendance at the Ontario Normal College.
- Art School Examinations begin.

### May:

1. Toronto University Examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Agriculture begin.
- Notice by candidates for the High School Entrance Examination, to Inspectors, due.
3. ARBOR DAY.
23. Notice by candidates for the Public School Leaving, Junior Leaving, Senior Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Specialist, Commercial Diploma, and Kindergarten Examinations, to Inspectors, due.
- Empire Day (first school day before 24th May).
24. QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (Friday).
27. Examination at Ontario Normal College, Hamilton, begins.
- Inspectors to report number of candidates for the Public School Leaving, High School Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Diploma, Commercial Specialists, and Kindergarten Examinations to Department.
31. Close of Session of Ontario Normal College.
4. Assessors to settle basis of taxation in Union School Sections.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 29th, 1901

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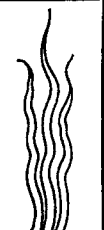
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# Queen's University Journal.

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## THE PROSPECTS OF GREEK.

IN one of the late afternoon addresses, it was predicted by one who is a shrewd reader of the signs of the times, that in a very few years the study of Greek was destined to shrink to very small proportions in the province of Ontario. If that is so, so much the worse for Ontario! But there is room for a less despairing outlook. Although Prof. Dupuis' opinion is widely prevalent, there are good reasons for doubting its correctness—even as regards Ontario. Present appearances may indicate rather the darkest hour before the dawn than the twilight which heralds midnight.

Greek is one of those studies which impose themselves, by their inherent value as well as by their historic influence, ever anew on the attention of educated men. Changing fashions in educational theory and practice may for awhile seem to thrust such studies aside. Competing subjects arise in the ever-increasing complexity of men's intellectual and commercial interests, clamouring for recognition often with good right, and seeking to displace them without right. But after a time the world finds it cannot dispense with them, and so returns to them with fresh zest, finding that "the old wine is better."

It is true that our present educational arrangements relegate Greek decidedly to the shade. The system of options which stringently controls our high schools and collegiate institutes, emanating as it does from that centre of light, the Senate of Toronto University, tends in the most direct and inevitable way to handicap and even to extinguish it. With what result? The President of Toronto University itself lately characterized, in no doubtful terms, this system, one main feature of which is to eliminate Greek. In his opinion it has not worked well. No wonder. The fact is, until our high-school teachers of English, French and German have some tincture of Greek letters, they are not likely to be strikingly successful in teaching their own subjects.

The reason is not hard to find. The Greeks were the first in the field of letters; they remain in many ways the world's great masters of literary expression; and every single great literature which has arisen, since the sceptre



of culture passed out of their hands, was kindled directly, or indirectly, or both, from the Greek fire. They have so worked themselves into the texture of universal literature, that no one is likely to make the most of the study or exposition of any particular literature, who knows nothing about them.

It is a commonplace among scholars, that no one can know Latin well who does not know Greek. How is it possible really to enter into, and unlock the full resonance of Virgil, for instance, without any acquaintance with Theocritus, Sophocles and Homer? His very syntax is often dark to the student who has no Greek. French, too, is plainly not to be got at fully, without both Latin and Greek. The influence of Latin models here is notorious, and these refer us in their turn to Hellas. But apart from that, what are we to make of classical French tragedy for instance, of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire, if the traditions of the Attic stage are a sealed book to us, or a mere matter of notes and hand-books? The same is true perhaps in a still greater degree of classical German literature. It was in part his first-hand knowledge of the Greek models which enabled Lessing to break the tyranny of French pseudo-classicism in Germany, and so pave the way for Goethe and Schiller, who in their turn were steeped in Hellenic literature and art. The great modern Renaissance, permanently associated with these names, and with that of Hegel, who rejuvenated philosophy by fructifying the critical method of Kant with the Aristotelian conception of organic life—this modern Renaissance which gave us among other things Carlyle, like the older Renaissance, the birth of our modern world, derived its impulse largely from Greece, and can never be understood or fully appropriated except by those who can go back to the fountain-head. English literature is in the same case. What sort of a teacher of English literature would the man be who could not teach Milton? And who can catch the allusions of Milton, or taste the full flavour of his ripe, melodious learning, or even understand his idioms, unravel the exquisite mazes of his syntax, and follow the complex continuity

of his music, that has not drunk at the sources where he drank?

The obvious fact is that unless we are to be contented with a commercial and newspaper knowledge of modern languages, such a knowledge as a smart sailor picks up no inconsiderable amount of, by hanging around a foreign port for an occasional week or two, at odd times; if we are to insist on such a knowledge of these languages as is alone relevant to the purposes of a university, namely, a thorough grasp of their literatures, we cannot dispense with Greek. Its flowers are no exotics, they bloom in our gardens. "From Helicon's harmonious springs, a thousand rills"—of all subsequent literature—"their mazy progress take." There is just one good annotated edition in English, so far as I know, of a German classic—the edition of the first part of Goethe's *Faust*, by Morehead, the translator of Aeschylus' *Agamemnon*, and of Sophocles' *Oedipus Rex*. Who are the great modern literary critics—the only ones indeed? Lessing, Sainte Beuve, and Matthew Arnold, everyone of them first-rate Greek scholars. Do you expect to turn out any such from Canadian universities? It is not a hopeful way to set about it, if you excise Greek from your school courses.

There is no fear for the future of Greek. That is inextricably bound up with the future of literary study in general. And not with that alone. Greek has encisted itself inexpugnably also in the spirit and language of science. The Greeks were the first scientific, as they were the first literary people, and science still does homage to them, and speaks their tongue. It would save the student of botany and physiology, for instance, a great deal of time, and would give him a living command, scarcely to be attained otherwise, of the terminology of his science, if in his school days he had become familiar with the Greek vocabulary. As for philosophy which is surely a science, and the queen of sciences, or nothing, it is notorious that in any university where it is seriously pursued, as here among ourselves, Aristotle and Plato are to this day indispensable textbooks, and they manifestly cannot be under-

stood without some vital insight into the whole civilization which is summed up in them. Political science, too, as it is again hardly necessary to point out to students of Queen's, must still begin, and does, with the speeches of Thucydides, the Republic of Plato, the Ethics and Politics of Aristotle. For the whole range of the theological sciences Greek is a necessary organon, in every single field—even in that of Old Testament Interpretation, which requires a knowledge of the Greek Septuagint, hardly less than of the Hebrew original. And there is another science which has hardly yet received a name, or been separately and systematically pursued, but which is daily receiving more and more the attention of thinking men, the evolution of civilization, the study of the origin and growth of those ideas which are the great spiritual inheritance and the standing problem of our race, "the mighty thoughts which make us men." This science must remain in great part a sealed book to those who know no Greek. For there is not one single element, in the whole vast complex of what we call human culture, which can be traced to its root without a knowledge of Greek. Thus Curtius was quite right in speaking of a people, among whom this study was, as he thought, inadequately represented, as an "unscientific people."

Thus on every side we see there is no fear for Greek. But there is considerable fear for Canada. A certain crass, ignorant, short-sighted Utilitarianism, a wide-spread disbelief in the value of all studies which are not immediately convertible into material power and money, a craving for impossible short-cuts, and an amazing respect for our own comfort are rampant in our educational system. This spirit will not stop short with Greek. All liberal studies are threatened by it. What is the good of philosophy, or the higher mathematics (except for a few engineers), or history, or literature, on such a theory? "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." Universities exist to oppose this materialism, and to guide the whole education of the country in the direction diametrically opposed to it.

#### "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

THE production of the trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice," and the earlier presentation of "Die Herrschaft" by the honour students of modern languages, are both worthy of hearty commendation from an educational point of view. The time spent in preparation is well spent. A student who has been forced to weigh carefully, and to commit to memory, considerable passages from the masterpieces of literature, English or foreign, has done what it is well worth doing, not to speak of the missionary work he accomplishes in educating the public taste. It is therefore to be hoped that the moderate production of dramatic scenes or plays will be a permanent feature in Queen's; and it may even be asked why some part at least of a Greek play (with an English rendering for the public), should not be produced.

Convocation hall was almost uncomfortably filled on Saturday the 16th, to witness the performance. The whole affair was guided by the best taste; the beautiful Shakespearean songs, with their delicate old-world fragrance, were delightfully rendered by Miss Grace Clark, Mrs. Farrell and Mr. Watts. The excellence of the dramatic part of the programme was a surprise even to those who were aware how much conscientious labour had gone to the training of the actors. At least three of these—Miss Vaux, Mr. McSporran and Mr. A. G. Mackinnon—displayed a decided faculty for dramatic representation, while the others were distinctly above the level of the "stick," (that is believed to be the technical term). The writer had the pleasure, a good many years ago, of seeing Helen Faucit (Lady Martin), as Portia. Of course it would be absurd to say that Miss Vaux equalled that distinguished actress in the part; but it may be said, that she was free from what seemed a defect in Miss Faucit's rendering of the celebrated lines beginning "The quality of mercy is not strained," which were enunciated by Miss Faucit with a degree of slowness and elaboration that struck one as excessive. No doubt the Canadian amateur might have learned one thing from this great actress, namely, to sustain,

throughout, the character of Portia, who, though not incapable of a woman's wilfulness, was distinguished by a grave dignity. Miss Vaux's enunciation of Shakespeare's beautiful lines—and even the most vitiated taste must have felt the power of the Great Wizard—was delightful, and true to the sense and feeling. Mr. Mackinnon's Shylock was a distinct success. Real faculty for dramatic acting was shown as much in his by-play (a great test of dramatic faculty), as in his conception and rendering of the articulate part. One cannot say quite as much for his rendering of Antony's speech, which was not altogether a success. Not the least delightful thing on the programme was Mr. McSporran's "Launcelot," which, if not exactly the "Launcelot," of Shakespeare—it was a little too modern and self-consciously witty for that, Shakespeare's character having a strong spice of simplicity and stupidity in his make-up—was almost as good. At any rate, Mr. McSporran managed to convey with liveliness and force what his conception of the character was.

The first performance of the "Merchant of Venice" was so good that it seems a pity not to give the public another chance of seeing what a real play is. No more delightful, or more profitable evening could be spent than that which the students and friends of Queen's were privileged to pass on Saturday last. The "gods" in the gallery were good humoured, though there seemed to be a section of them who preferred discordant noises to concerted singing. The more sensible part of the audience have a liking for the singing. There was a certain excuse for the elevated spectators in the unconscionable slowness of the actors to begin their performance; but no doubt that is one of the defects, incidental to a "first night," which would disappear if the piece were repeated.

#### J. J. WRIGHT, B. A. (1885), IN THE YUKON.

THE church has been most fortunate in the men selected to go to the Yukon as its agents in the war against sin, corruption, and the other forces of evil. Sinclair, Pringle, Grant and Wright followed Dickey. Wright

was sent at first to Dawson, and he is now at Whitehorse. We give a few extracts from a private letter. Speaking of his work in Dawson, he says:—"For a time the balance of public opinion was openly against religion and all its organized working. There, to do business, men told me they had to assume vices which they had not (??). Now the presence of children is compelling and creating a more wholesome public sense of what is good and fitting. Thrown into that whirlpool from a rural charge, I stood amazed at the power of organized evil. Saloons, gambling, scarlet women were everywhere. Everything was open and it seemed as though the officials (with some exceptions), loved to have it so. I spoke against these things, perhaps not always in love, and used a sword untried and untempered, that struck forth not fire but mocking and ridicule. Besides from temperament or training I could not at once develop the *hustle* which is needed here. Do not think I am discouraged. No, I am just getting "next to myself," as they say here. Talk as we may of christian thought, fitting one for east, west, north or south, there are conditions here to which one cannot accommodate himself in a day. The general ideas of worship, marriage and the sabbath are fundamentally different from my old time training. In the west, these things are results of civilization, not causes of it, to be changed as the majority or, may be, as the individual decides. There is no "Thus saith the Lord," as the root of acceptance. For me I may change methods but not principles. White Horse is the present terminus of the White Pass R.R., and if expectations are realized, will be a great town soon. There is an Anglican and Roman Catholic mission as well as ours.

During the week our church building is open as a reading and recreation room, where sometimes the men smoke. Last night, though travel is not fairly begun, twelve or fifteen men sat till long into the night reading or writing letters. We fly a flag over the room which I desire may come known to be known throughout the Yukon as associated with such work, as closely as the red cross is identified with hospital work. It is flying at Bennett

the gateway, and Mr. Pringle promises to raise it at Atlin, and I hope that men coming to know what it means at these posts, will find it at Dawson and Bonanza. In the evening we have a large globe lamp flaming outside, so there is literally a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night to guide strangers. There is no school here yet. Children are running wild. There is no municipal organization and we look to the Yukon council to arrange for schools. At Dawson the same condition existed. The question dragged miserably until one morning we woke to find that Father Gendraw had opened a school at St. Mary's to which all were welcome to come. Many children of Protestants went. We passed a resolution about the necessity of public schools but the father has his school running and received a grant of \$225 per month from the council. He was wiser than we. Now in White Horse it is my turn. We sent for a supply of books as used in the Ontario and N.W.T. schools. These came in a few days ago and on Monday I open classes for some hours daily, and try and get the youngsters off the streets. This will only be for a short time as surely we will have a public school soon.

The winter weather since the phenomenal cold snap (between 60° and 70° below zero), is now delightful. But the change is sudden. As I write this letter, the earth trembles with slight quake. You would enjoy a trip from Vancouver to Dawson. Come next summer."

J. J. WRIGHT.

#### ANOTHER OUTLOOK.

THE year '01 has, so far, been the year of reviews and forecasts. Art, science, philosophy, religion, politics, in a word, nearly every phase of human activity has been passed under review. Mr. Punch, with his keen interest in all affairs mundane, and otherwise, has evidently been taking note of all this, and as he made a mental blue mark beside each topic discussed, signified his pleasure with a nod of approval. But what was the sage critic's dismay on discovering that one of the most interesting, not to say by all odds the most important, activities of the human breast

was being overlooked. Not a single reviewer has said a single word, beyond a dark hint or two, about wooing, and the soul of Mr. Punch was troubled. The daring deeds of our fathers in this direction were recorded, he knew, by such writers as Dickens and Scott and Thackeray, to say nothing of the adventures of Isaac and a score or two of Greek and Roman heroes. But where was the prophet who was to forecast the methods of this tender and necessary, and, in some instances, profitable art for the twentieth and succeeding centuries? Feeling that "something ought to be done" in the matter of prognostication, and in view of certain scientific and political facts that are being thrust under the noses of chivalrous young gentlemen, he thus delivered himself. If the poetry lacks some of the qualities of high art, Mr. Punch is to be forgiven on the plea of the perturbations that forced their disturbing influences upon his muse:

Tell me, Mary, ere I woo thee,  
Ere to ask your hand and kneel,  
What ancestral faults pursue thee—  
Every hidden taint reveal.

In their old traditions ferret  
For the crimes to which they're prone,  
Lest their ills which you inherit  
In their turn your children own.

Does your doctor's diagnosis  
Show of lunacy a trace?  
Or has dread tuberculosis  
Been inherent in your race?

Might their bygone misbehavings  
Make you less from vice to shrink?  
Did your forefathers have cravings  
After opium or drink?

But if you your stock can warrant  
As from immemorial time,  
Not inclined to vice abhorrent,  
Free from tendency to crime;

Yes, when to your lover wary  
All this you can guarantee,  
'Twill be time enough, sweet Mary,  
Then to think of wooing thee.

—*The London Charivari.*

## BROAD HINTS.

THE authorities of Toronto University are leaving no stone unturned in seeking to convince the legislature of the propriety of increasing its endowment or the annual grant in aid. Mr. S. Russell, M.P.P. for East Hastings, in an able and comprehensive speech on the motion to go into supply, alluded to a move on their part, that shows that they have not lived in proximity to the House of Assembly in vain. Here is an extract from his speech, taken from *The Daily Ontario*, of Belleville:—

"Coming to the estimates for Educational purposes, he said the university question was probably the most important to be considered by the legislature at this session. He had that morning, like other members, received a copy of the *Toronto University Monthly*. He had turned over its pages and found a blue pencil mark pointing out the fact that there were forty-three graduates of the University of Toronto in Hastings. He thought, well, he thought it was a hint (laughter), that he should be careful how he voted on the university question. Forty-three votes mean something at election times. Fortunately, however, this did not affect him, as he was already on record. When addressing the house in previous sessions he had advocated very generous treatment of Toronto University."

Is it not time for Queen's to be "counting noses," too? We hope not, even though "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery."

Mr. Russell proceeded in his speech to urge the claims of Queen's, and especially that further assistance should be given to the School of Mining and Agriculture; more particularly, that a department of "Forestry" should be added to the School at Kingston:—

"There was such a department at Cornell University, New York, with a state forest reservation in the Adirondacks. Prof. Fernow, its director, had visited Deseronto to observe what had been done there in the utilization of waste forest products. He had been much impressed by what he saw, East Hastings being the pioneer district in turning to good service what might be called the waste products of forest and mine."

## FORESTRY IN CANADA.

DR. GOODWIN, the Director of the School of Mining, did a good thing when he secured the presence of B. E. Fernow, director of the New York State College of Forestry, Cornell University, at the conference on the on the subject of Forestry which was held at Queen's recently. Dr. Fernow is an enthusiast on the rational treatment of forests, and as both the Dominion and the Provincial Governments are now moving in the direction of educating the people regarding the proper use of trees, the avoidance of waste in lumbering, and scientific re-forestry, the conference was timely. Dr. Fletcher, the Dominion Entomologist, Mr. Campbell, the Assistant Secretary of the Forestry Association of Canada, and others, took part in the discussions, which were held in the senate room; and the Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Minister of Education, who spoke to a motion in favour of a vote of thanks to Dr. Fernow for his charming illustrated lecture in convocation hall, expressed delight that the important question of forestry was receiving attention at a Canadian university. "Queen's," he said, "had the reputation of undertaking successfully new projects, and it would be a grand thing for the country were a School of Forestry established at Kingston." Dr. Fletcher raised the practical questions, "is the time ripe," and "is the Government likely to give the money needed for establishing such a school and a large forest for experimental purposes not far distant from the school?" Dr. Goodwin pointed out that the Governments of Canada and of Ontario had already set aside large forests, which could be used educationally, and at no cost to the public. Dr. Fernow was making his reserve of 30,000 acres in the Adirondacks pay. But, where, he asked, would the graduates of the school obtain employment? To which Dr. Fernow answered that "they had found that, when the time came for obtaining positions for graduates, the demand had exceeded the supply." It may be noted that the same question was put by sceptics when the School of Mining was started here, and that there were twelve situations seeking the four graduates of last year!

# BETTER ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES.

THE success of the dramatic club's entertainment, to which reference is made in another column, opens the way for the suggestion that the University, in constructing its new buildings, should provide stage accommodation that will reduce to a minimum the difficulties in the way of furnishing similar productions in the future.

As matters stand, many who cannot patronize the theatre, gladly patronize an entertainment given under the auspices of the University. The universities of our country have a work to do in this particular, and a little forethought during the construction of our new hall, may do much to lighten the labours of those who try to interpret, for their own and the public's benefit, the conceptions of the world's greatest dramatists. No one will deny the educational value of work of this kind. Indeed it would not be amiss if arrangements were made among the universities for an exchange of programmes. The interests of the universities have been promoted by inter-collegiate athletics and debates. Why not press the principle a step farther in the line of entertainment?

## HONG LEE SUBSCRIBES.

HONG LEE deserves to be put on the list of the friends of Queen's. All along he has industriously given the students their money's worth by doing his work in a way that bordered on perfection. He has advertised in the JOURNAL, and now he has subscribed fifty dollars to the '01 fellowship. What more could he do? Already he has made the kindest inquiries as to his patrons' welfare, though it is whispered that he is not always satisfied with the answer returned to some of his favourite interrogations. However, his life is too busy to hold spite, and Queen's is grateful to him.

Last Friday evening Prof. Watson lectured on the outlook in philosophy before Queen's alumni in Toronto. On Saturday evening he was tendered a banquet and spoke on some educational problems. Profs. Shortt, McComb and Principal Caven also made addresses.

# UNIVERSITY SERMON.

By DR. WATSON.

(Delivered before the Y.W.C.A.)

## THE SADNESS AND JOY OF KNOWLEDGE.

"In much wisdom is much grief: and  
He that increaseth knowledge  
Increaseth sorrow."—*Eccles.* i, 18.

(Concluded from last number).

As I have already indicated, the epochs in which the melancholy of knowledge is most prominent are those in which the beliefs that have hitherto satisfied man have been found wanting. Such an age was that of Durer. It was a time when man was shaking off the intolerable weight of dead tradition and eternal authority; but it was also the time when the new world was beginning to shine through the haze of the future, and in a certain degree to reveal its noble lineaments. But man cannot say farewell to beliefs that have come to him with all the authority of heaven without cold fits of doubt and depression. He would fain persuade himself that what has nourished and strengthened the past must be fitted to nourish and strengthen the present; and so he is apt to cling with despairing tenacity to a creed outworn. In truth, however, the attempt is hopeless: the faith of the past cannot be preserved by any artificial device: its vitality is gone, and, whether men admit it or not, its place must be supplied by a new and living faith. Hence the wisdom of Goethe's advice: "Build it up in thy soul again." But this rebuilding is a painful and laborious process, and when a man foresees what a tremendous task is before him, it is not wonderful that he should at times shrink from it. Nevertheless, there is no other way. Nor, looking at the past, have we any need to despair, but rather to go forward in full confidence that we are working in the spirit of God, the source of all truth.

Some people will tell you that this is an age of scepticism. This does not seem to me its characteristic feature. Certainly, the nineteenth century has witnessed the overthrow of many cherished beliefs of the past. In the political sphere men have been forced to abandon the comfortable belief that all wisdom is the monopoly of the higher classes; they have seen the destruction of the brutal prejudice that



the great mass of their fellows were appointed by providence to act as "hewers of wood and drawers of water;" the absolute line of demarcation supposed to separate man in his origin from lower forms of being has been obliterated; the conception of the Divine Being as an *Être Supreme*, standing beyond the world and in no way involved in its process, has become incredible. But all these negatives are but the obverse side of higher affirmatives. Imperfectly as the truth is as yet realized, it is a great advance to have the principle recognized that the state is, or should be, the expression of the rational will of every citizen; that the men and women who spend their lives in turning up the soil or working in factories have inalienable rights as men and brothers; that the world is not split up into separate kingdoms, but that all living beings come from the hand of God, and are linked together by a chain of descent; and that God is not far from any one of us, but is veritably in our mouths and in our hearts, the source of all our being and the inspirer of all that is noble and true and beautiful. And perhaps the greatest advance the century just ended has made is in enabling us to enter with sympathy into the labours and the thoughts of the past. The sadness which an earlier age could not but feel, when it seemed called upon to abandon all that had been held sacred in the past, as if it were but a tissue of lies, is no longer felt in the same degree, when we see that in truth, as the most rigid scrutiny of the past more and more reveals,

*One accent of the Holy Ghost*

*A heedless world hath never lost.*

The past is not really dead: it lives in newer and higher forms. No single pulse in the vast heart-beat of humanity has been in vain. As man has trod with blood-stained feet and lagging spirit the stony path of his pilgrimage, he has come ever nearer to his goal. Our fathers have laboured, and we have entered into their labours. At each new epoch, there were those who prophesied that now at last all faith and hope were dead; but their prophecies have never come true; and at the beginning of this new century, as it seems to me, the world is

invested in men's minds with a sanctity it never had before.

This Association is by its title a union of those who seek to promote all that makes for the Christian life. Let it be clearly understood that it is not a society for the utterance of conventional phrases, or an organ for proclaiming one's superior piety. The strength of Christianity consists in the infinite fertility of its fundamental principle, "Die to live." As time has gone on, this principle has gradually disclosed its all-comprehensive character. In the Middle Ages the first half of the precept was so over-accentuated that it almost swallowed up the second half. Hence the asceticism, the other-worldliness, the separation of the church and the world, which haunted the medieval mind, and has left its trace in the conviction which still survives, that all enjoyment which has not the sanction of a narrow ecclesiasticism is, if not sinful, at least better avoided by the Christian. Such a conception of Christianity must be abandoned. Whatever tends to promote kindly feeling, whatever helps to develop a sound and healthy body, whatever reveals to us the beauty of the world, whatever discloses the deeper truth of things;—all these are included in the Christian ideal. I should think that your association might be made, by a study of the interpretation of life found in the masters of literature, the instrument of growth in genuine knowledge, and in the cultivation of a more refined taste in art and especially in music. It is one of the defects of those of us whose work is predominantly intellectual to become dead or indifferent to the gracious forms of nature and art. Such a society as this might well be the medium for restoring the balance. It seems to me that all the women attending the University should be united in the common aim of aiding each other in developing a full-formed Christian character, and to accomplish this end, it is essential that your association should omit none of the means by which the higher life may be promoted. Anything less than this is sure to alienate some who otherwise would gladly join your ranks.

I think you will all agree with me that the one virtue in a truth seeker is what Carlyle calls "veracity." There must be no haze in your minds as to what you believe. The idea that there is something specially pleasing to God in obscure thinking is a strange survival of the medieval doctrine of "implicit faith." We dare not have faith in anything but the truth, and if we are asked to believe what is shocking to our reason or our conscience, we must firmly decline. What we can verify in our experience we must believe: what has no meaning for us we must refuse to admit. But I would not have you think I am insisting upon freedom to think anything that happens to occur to us. Truth is not a happy guess: it comes only to those who are willing to seek for it, and to seek for it with much expenditure of toil and in the face of many discouragements. Nor, again, does the discovery of truth mean that we are to begin *de novo*, as if no one had ever thought before. On the contrary, I would have all young truth-seekers cultivate a spirit of reverence for the beliefs which have sustained our forefathers, beliefs which were the result of the sweat and tears of humanity. When they have risen to the level of these, by honest toil, they may then hope to see beyond them. And even then, let them remember that the possession of fuller light does not mean that the past had no light. At the best, all the advance in truth any of us can make will only differ in degree from the truth of the past; and therefore we should rather in all cases seek to enter sympathetically into the ideas of others, than be forward to emphasize our real or supposed originality of thought; indeed, it is only by a catholic sympathy with all and every belief, even that most divergent from our own, that we can get a fully-rounded system. In the region of knowledge, as in all other regions, we must "die to live"; we must exercise that charity which "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

But, while we must always be willing to do full justice to the ideas by which others seek to rationalize life, we must be resolute in holding fast that which is good. We must, indeed,

be sure that what we hold fast is truth, and not mere prejudices or half-truths; but what we see clearly and feel intensely we must be prepared to fight and if need be to die for. The utmost liberality of thought is not incompatible with the most tenacious conviction; on the contrary, the basis of all liberalism in things of the mind is the belief that truth is so strong in itself that no assaults can overcome it. And this means that the love of truth is so deeply-seated in our nature that we have only to see it, unobscured by the mists of ignorance and prejudice, to yield ourselves joyfully to its persuasive influence. Hence I should advise you, when you are asked to accept any doctrine which is based upon the supposed unknowability of the true nature of things, to ask yourselves rather what element of truth gives it plausibility, than to believe for a moment that it is a final view of our nature. All knowledge ultimately rests upon faith in the rationality of the real, and any theory which exaggerates the imperfection of our knowledge into an absolute limit is self-condemned. Durer, in the picture to which I have referred, seems to suggest that the only science which was beyond the reach of doubt was mathematics. In his day, when chemistry was as yet unliberated from the perverted industry of the alchemists, and the physical sciences were still in their infancy, it was natural to take a gloomy view of the future of knowledge. For us there is not the same excuse. The dreams of the alchemists have vanished like smoke, but in their place we have the science of chemistry, which has at least been able to formulate some of the special laws of the combination of elements; physics has developed into a vast body of systematized truth; the new science of biology has been able to detect the process by which all forms of life have developed; and the great historical process of evolution has shown us how thought in all its changes is the differentiation and integration of a single rational principle. None of these sciences could have made a single step in advance, had they not, consciously or unconsciously been ruled by faith in the intelligibility of the universe, or, in other words, by

the conviction that the principle which lies at the heart of knowledge is spiritual. Thus the progress of knowledge has only revealed more and more clearly the truth of that great saying, that "God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth." In God we "live and move and have our being;" we are spirits capable of communion with the Spirit of all things; the meanest as well as the highest object within our reach witnesses of this universal spirit; and, living in it, we may become worthy members of the family, the community, the state, the race. To realize this spirit in all its forms is our true life work. Uplifted by this faith, the 'sorrow' that goes with 'increase of knowledge' is a divine sorrow, not to be repented of; it is no faint-hearted lament over the little that has been achieved; for, in the consciousness that we are "fellow workers with God," it turns to the joy which accompanies every effort to expand the reign of clear insight, to penetrate to the beauty that pervades all things, to help in promoting the "kingdom of heaven" within us and around us. Under the banner of the Holy Spirit,—free and yet reverent, strong in a faith rooted in reason—we may go forward confident of victory. Individually we are poor and weak; encompassed and upheld by the eternal living spirit of God, we are strong. If the battle seems long, and at times the shout of victory sounds faint in our ears, let us again review the triumphs that our Christian faith has already achieved; let us remind ourselves that the education of the whole race, as of the individual, must needs be a slow and labourious process in a being like man, so eager for the good and yet so blind, so resolute to have his desire for self-satisfaction gratified and so wilful in seeking for self-satisfaction where it cannot be found;—and, remembering these things, let us turn to our daily task with renewed confidence and energy. Our special task, as I have insisted, is illuminative, the clear comprehension of what life means. Let us be no weak and dispirited stragglers from the host of the Lord, but valiant soldiers of the truth, willing to labour and to wait. If we are filled with this faith we shall no longer lament

that 'he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow;' but rather rejoice exultantly that in knowing the truth we are comprehending Him Who is the Truth, and giving the willing obedience of those who know they are sons of God, not hirelings and strangers in his household.

#### THE A. M. S.

The approach of examinations has visibly decreased the attendance at A.M.S. meetings. The interest of the few faithful, however, has not diminished, and nothing has been allowed to pass without due consideration. It is to be regretted that the transaction of so much important business, arising from the reports of different committees, should devolve upon a few members of the society, but there seems to be no remedy except what lies with the students themselves.

At the meeting held on March 23rd, communications were read from Glasgow University, asking for a delegate to the Students' Council, to be held on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, of June, and from the Literary Society of McMaster University, desiring to arrange debates with Queen's. Both communications were referred to the executive.

The business manager of the JOURNAL presented his financial statement. The JOURNAL will come out clear this year, and have a small balance to hand over to the new staff. The revenue derived from advertisements has just about doubled that of last year amount, being \$715, as compared with \$338 of last year, and \$116 of the year before. The number of subscribers, too, has greatly increased, the total number for the present year being about 550.

Credit is due to the business manager for the way he has controlled his department. Through his efforts the staff has been able to present to its subscribers a much better journal, larger and more attractive, than it otherwise would have been able to do. The whole staff have worked harmoniously and conscientiously, and have tried to make the JOURNAL the fitting organ of the student body of Queen's. It is with the most sincere wishes for the increased prosperity of the college paper

that the staff hands over to its successors in office the duties and responsibilities of attending to this most important feature in college life.

The staff, chosen by the society, for the ensuing year, are :—Editor-in-chief, N. M. Leckie ; managing editor, J. Matheson ; business manager, J. J. Harpell ; editor for divinity, J. Ferguson, B.A. ; arts, W. H. McInnes ; medicine, L. W. Jones ; science, P. W. Wilgar ; sports, G. F. Weatherhead, B.A. ; ladies, Miss H. Smirle and Miss L. Vaux. The following business committee was also appointed : Miss M. Redden, W. C. Brown, A. Redmond and F. W. Mahaffy.

It was decided that a remuneration of 33½ per cent. of all revenues derived from advertisements over the sum of \$500 should be granted to the business manager for the ensuing year. This step appears to be a well-advised one. A business manager who shows much zeal in his office must necessarily be considerably out of pocket in the conduct of the JOURNAL work. He devotes considerable time during the summer to his duties, when, as far as he himself is concerned, he might be more profitably engaged. Moreover, the prosecution of his work often brings personal expense with it. The granting of such a remuneration, too, will be a stimulus to the business manager. The interests of the JOURNAL are more than ever his own interests, and he will be able to devote more time to his work than he otherwise could conscientiously do.

The matter of arranging proceedings for the Students' Convocation was left to the executive. We understand that the 'or Fellowship will be presented to the University at this meeting. The Senate, too, it is said, are mooting several matters which promise to make the occasion one of special interest. There will be no lack of programme.

Prof. Glover has been invited by the council of St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was formerly a fellow, to come back as fellow and classical lecturer. He leaves for England shortly after convocation.

## Contribution.

THE JOURNAL has unalloyed pleasure in printing the following contribution. University men find it only too easy to believe that their little academic world is the end-all and be-all of existence. We, therefore, thank our contributor for reminding us that there have been, and that there are, men with great hearts and great minds, who acted well a brother's and a citizen's part, yet who have never had the priceless advantages we enjoy. If our friends will furnish our columns with bits of biography such as our contributors have given, they will help to keep us free from "many a blunder and foolish notion."—Ed. JOURNAL.

SPURGEON.

"In a recent issue of THE JOURNAL appeared some interesting reminiscences of great preachers of England and Scotland. Of the others mentioned I cannot speak, but I may be forgiven a few words if I try to supplement the account there given of Mr. Spurgeon.

I heard him twice—once when I was a child and he preached in the open air at a village on the Clyde, but my remembrances cluster chiefly round the platform, on which he and his host sat, and some biscuits which attracted less public notice,—once again when I was a boy and heard him in his own Tabernacle. It was shortly after the appearance of some articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which had greatly upset him and many serious people with him, and he preached on ii Timothy 2, 19,—an appropriate text, and it was a sensible sermon with an impression of pain about it—not perhaps a great sermon or one to show him at his best.

I met him at least twice, and remember his kindness to me and the sense he gave me of having seen a great, genial and simple-minded man.

It is clear that he was more than these limited opportunities allowed me to see, and I know him better from his friends and his students. Your contributor must, I think, be wrong when he says, "as a rule you went away disappointed." No doubt he was at times disappointing, but his popularity when alive and his lasting influence seem to suggest

that if you were disappointed "as a rule" it was not all his fault. Where was his strength?

He was not a man of what we would call a fine mind. He was not speculative or subtle and he did not originate anything in theology—he neither wished nor professed to do this. As a result he naturally failed to understand deeper thinkers and was apt to be painfully intolerant of them. But his power lay, I think, in an intense apprehension of certain truths which experience and observation made with time continuously more real and living to him, in a sympathetic knowledge of men and women and their difficulties, of their weaknesses which he could help, and of their strength which he could direct in works of usefulness and service, and in a great, broad affection and love for anybody and everybody who came his way in need of anything he could give. He read enormously and wrote prolifically, he created a theological college, and he founded an orphanage. His college had its defects, grave defects which I do not minimize, but I know of no instance of any teacher wielding such an absorbing influence over his students, or winning such real, deep, genuine love as all his men have for "the governor." His orphanage was and is a large one, and doubtless did not involve less work and anxiety, but it was not a barracks and had not a uniform. The children grew up in cottages and wore clothes which implied individuality, and there are those who say Spurgeon was never so happy as when among them. These were only a part of his activities, and over and above all this he preached incessantly to vast crowds whom he held. At first, like other village boys, he committed faults of taste, which need not be denied or magnified. If his message was not new and if his theology did not widen with time, the truth he had he drove home to the hearts of his hearers with all his powers of humour, passion and tenderness, re-inforcing, strengthening and intensifying the impression with illustrations from his reading, epigrams of his own minting and above all with his own living personality. Here was his real strength. His heart, as was said by some one from whom he differed and differed vigorously, was like

the New Jerusalem with twelve gates, which opened every way.

He was a child of English nonconformity, and he shared some, but not all, of its weaknesses, while though he had much of its strength there were points in which he fell short of men less famous. He may not have appealed as much to a Scotch as to an English audience, just as Scotchmen too sometimes do best at home, but to all who have eyes to look through the surface to the real manhood, here was a real man.

### Communications.

T. L. WALKER (M.A. 1890), IN THE JUNGLES OF INDIA.

WALKER, now Assistant-Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, though engaged mapping out parts of the great continent finds time to let his old friends in Queen's know a little of what he sees and does. Writing to the Principal from E. Long. 83° and N. Lat. 20°, he says:—"You may be interested in hearing what I can tell you of the famine, for though it was comparatively light here, its work is still very visible. Skeletons in the groves and by the wayside are frequent, whole villages deserted, the inhabitants having been carried away by famine, and its companions, cholera and smallpox, while nearly all the villages have many fallow fields, the cultivators having either died, or, if living, were not able to get seed grain. The remnants of broken families, principally children, wander around asking alms, which, from the numbers of famine wanderers and the limited means of the cultivators who have reaped good crops this year, is hardly enough to keep them alive. The quiet charity of the ordinary villager does a great deal for these poor wanderers, but it is limited. Any one who would try to give a day's food to every passing wanderer would be eaten out inside a month.

There are three easily distinguished classes of beggars here. The religious beggar or fakir is usually a good man and is well cared for by the villagers who look upon him as a man of self-denial and devotion to holy living.

This estimate is probably a fairly just one. There are here too people who make begging a profession and are not expected to work or be particularly devout. They are usually well looked after by the villagers, though it may often be that they give in order to get rid of those who ask. These two classes are always with us in India, and as they have no particular claim on us Europeans I seldom give them alms if I know it. It may be unchristian, but I think it would be good for the race if we were to allow beggars of the latter class slave if they will not work. It is Pauline teaching and in the direction of the survival of the fittest.

But the class of beggars which one sees everywhere here is the large one caused by the famine. That there are many such cannot be written down as the fault of any one in particular. Charity has probably never surpassed that shown during this famine. Britishers outside of India have given large amounts while here in India, apart from very large public subscriptions, the ordinary villager has often given till his own supply reached a minimum. I suppose large numbers have died, but nothing like what had perished but for the relief work of the government and the charities both Indian and foreign.

This year's crops are fairly good in most parts but it will take a year or two for people to settle down and be in a position to work their lands in the same way as before the passing of the dark shadow of 1900.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM REV. JOHN MILLER, M.A. (1891).

PHOENIX, B. C., February 25th.—“This city is scarcely two years old, but promises to be a large mining centre in the very near future. The population is variously estimated at from one thousand to fifteen hundred souls, and we are gradually taking on the social customs and habits of older districts. We rest on vast bodies of ore (copper ore), and already acres of it have been blocked out in the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides mines. It is low grade but pays for treatment, and the whole district is being opened up, disclosing almost incredible quantities of ore.

The other day the Dominion Copper Co. gave a contract for machinery to cost \$20,000. When I came in, in the fall, these properties were shut down. Now 130 men are employed. The pay roll of all the camps in and about Phoenix last month was almost \$50,000. And the industry is in its infancy yet. Days of very great activity are ahead of the boundary country. A smelter at Greenwood, five miles from here, was blown in last week, and another at Boundary Falls will be blown in in less than a month.

When I came into the camp, the only place of worship was a cold log school-house. Now we have been in our new St. Andrew's church over six weeks, and are getting things in shape. Attendance in the morning is small, but last evening for example the congregation went up to almost a hundred. This will grow as the mines close work on Sunday—I am quite hopeful this will be done in the near future. So far, too, few homes have been established, and we are in a confessedly crude state. But the church is here at the start, and I have done my best to obtain the good-will of the community generally. I have had no time to study, as I had to bear a good deal of the responsibility in connection with the building of the new church. We were singularly fortunate in having a site granted to us by the mining company, and now I believe we are sure of another lot on which to build a manse.

Of course there is a good deal in work of this kind which is not pleasant, but even if my stay here should for any reason prove very short, it will always make me glad to think that I have taken some part in laying the foundations of a city and congregation which will some day be widely known.”

## Arts.

THE closing weeks of '01's career as an undergraduate body are slowly passing into eternity. But though the members of '01 will no more be numbered among the undergraduate classes, they will nevertheless be a force in making much of Queen's history in time to come. Those who have been proud to call



themselves 'o'rs have, as a year, been second to none in the lines of sport, literary attainments, or university spirit. The following extracts from the remarks of the senior year historian, Mr. J. F. Bryant, at a recent meeting, are interesting. He said:—

"That air of simplicity and innocence which characterized some of us during the earlier stages of our academic career has given place to the calm and dignified stateliness of self-conscious appreciation. Or, as the poet has so fittingly expressed it,—

When I first came to college,

They used to call me green ;

And they now and then enquired

If the cars I'd ever seen.

They would ask all sorts of questions,

And I used to answer, "How?"

But they haven't,—haven't,—haven't

For a long time now.

Upon my chair they used to put

A crooked pin or tack ;

They would send me down to Princess St.

With "Please kick me," on my back.

They would ask me if I ever

Was a mile off from a cow ;

But they haven't,—haven't,—haven't

For a long time now."

Referring to the ladies of '01, Mr. Bryant broke out into the following:—"They are indelibly written on the tablets of our hearts, and there shall live long after the ink has faded on the printed page. Suffice it to pay our tribute to the '01 girl in the words of the immortal Milton:—

'O fairest of creation, last and best of all  
God's works,

Creature in whom excelled whatever can

To the mind or thought be formed,

Holy, divine, pure, amiable, and sweet.'"

The worthy historian closed his remarks with the following peroration:—"Were it the duty of the historian to draw aside the curtain which hides the distant future from mortal ken, and to gaze afar, down the onward-flowing stream of time, I would say that you would see the members of '01 occupy the foremost positions throughout the length and

breadth of this fair land ; you would see them stand shoulder to shoulder, hand-in-hand ; and at stated periods gather round the festive board to recall the happy memories of bygone days, and to drink to '01 a toast of perennial sweetness, effervescent with the dews of youth."

## Ladies.

FUNNY how nasty girls can be, unintentionally—which means that something unpleasant is coming. We know it is meant to lecture at the end of the year when everyone has troubles of her own, so to speak—it's just a proof of the theory enunciated above, how nasty a girl can be without going much out of her way. Somehow towards the end of the term one's politeness falls from one like a garment. Besides, lady editors are never pleasant ; it's commonplace to be pleasant, and unpardonable to be commonplace. So as it has always been our privilege to be disagreeable (unkind readers say our *forte*) we are going to exercise our prerogative to the bitter end.

But it would be unfair to take credit to ourselves for the inspiration of this lay. If there is any glory going, please transfer it to a well-meaning senior who stopped us with the leading question: "Well, what have you got to complain about this week?" At first we thought of being insulted at having our literary efforts reduced to the level of a mere wrangle, but there was a dreadful truth underlying the remark, and we were hungering for human sympathy (and "material" incidentally). So in a burst of confidence we said, "nothing, positively nothing." We've got all our grievances aired and all our crooked paths made straight. Do tell us something that is that oughtn't to be, or something that ought to be that isn't, or something that is, and isn't nice?" And then said the senior (one who knows): "Why haven't you noticed, &c.!" Yes we *had* noticed—hence our pleasant little opening remark.

It's about the Levana. Why doesn't every girl belong to the girl's society? It could easily be shown that it is the duty of every

girl in college to be a member, for, aside from the intellectual benefit derived from the meetings, and the delightful social intercourse, it is the girl's special society, representative of them and their interests. You give a little time, and a little money, and you get back ten times your investment in intellectual improvement and real enjoyment. It isn't a branch of any outside society, there are no horrifying initiation ceremonies, like one reads about in the Greek letter fraternities. It is distinctive of Queen's, and of Queen's girls; everyone may join. However, the society does not beg your membership—it has been conducted so successfully this year from every standpoint, that it does not need to plead for patronage. The point is this: Half the girls (possibly more) are members. Why should their fees procure magazines and papers for the other half to read? Why should they buy easy chairs, sofa pillows, and furnish a comfortable room, why should they provide excellent fortnightly programmes for those who are unwilling to pay the small society fee? The room is open to all but it is the money of the few that makes it attractive, nay, habitable. The non-Levana girl reads the magazines, and often criticizes the taste of the purchaser; she lounges about in the rockers and smothers herself up in the cushions, and doesn't see why there aren't more; she never misses a "good meeting" or an afternoon tea, and sometimes she is the most fastidious among the audience. In short she shares in every privilege but one—the privilege of paying for it all. Girls, is it quite fair? There seems to me to be something radically wrong about the tableau one sees almost daily in the sanctum,—a few non-Levana girls in possession of all the comfortable seats and good magazines, and the girl whose money helped to buy them looking excruciatingly uncomfortable in those ghastly yellow chairs, waiting patiently till the other girl drops a book. Perhaps you never thought of it in that light. It would be a perfectly harmless and healthy mental exercise to do so. The spirit of our college is eminently one of independence,—to pay for what we get, and to pay for it *ourselves*. We don't

like to be under obligations to "principalities and powers;" wouldn't it be well then for every girl to pay her own fee and not be under obligation to those who do? We feel sure that the wrong is unintentional, generally carelessness. She forgets, or puts it off, or "doesn't know the treasurer." But from a university point of view, it looks small, and from a Levana point of view smaller, and from our own point of view, (which is, after all, the one we most patronize), it—it, really, isn't nice. Next year let every girl make a little note in her memoranda,—“October 10th, pay my Levana fee.” Your conscience will be perfectly clear, and you can keep the new “Strand” half-a-day, and the trading-stamp rocker, and drink three cups of tea at the social meetings, and play the piano till dusk, without a qualm. And the Levana, enriched by your patronage and fee, will flourish like a grasshopper in the land.

A very interesting programme was provided at the Y.W.C.A. on Friday. The vocal and instrumental solos were indeed charming, but they had not the power to clear away the cloud of gloom that settled over us all, for we were with the graduating class for the last time. Mrs. Glover, whom we had hoped to have for our honorary-president, was with us, and when she spoke a few graceful and kindly words we realized how much we shall miss in not having her fill the office. Miss Potter, who has started south by this time, came to say good-bye to her old friends. We all wish her God-speed in her new sphere of life. The following of the senior girls made little farewell speeches: Misses Bennet, Best, McNab, Potter, McCallum, H. Fraser, and the retiring president, Miss Laird. They all felt sorry at leaving college, at leaving the old friends and the old life. Some spoke kindly of the influence the old seniors had on them when they were freshettes; one never knows till she is a senior just how much she owes to those who have gone before. Some good advice was given to the juniors, who will be the powers next year; but the juniors were strangely mild. In the face of the coming

separation, they had lost some of their usual dauntless and self-satisfied spirit, and they felt that the responsibilities had fallen on weak shoulders. After all it is not pure bliss to be a senior—if you are to be the lights and high ideals of the other years. We felt that college was losing some of its best and strongest characters, and we, some of our dearest comrades. But they will be remembered long after their locker has fallen into other hands, and a stranger hat occupies their bright, particular peg. And if we, in our turn, may offer you advice, old college chums, let it be this: Never forget that you are college graduates, and Queen's graduates. That means that you have delved deeper into the mysteries of Being than most people. You have had a better chance to distinguish the true from the false, the real from the transitory, what counts, from what doesn't count. Keep pure ideals, for you know:

"A man's reach should exceed his grasp,  
Or what's a heaven for?"

"Think, could we penetrate by any drug  
And bathe the wearied soul and worried  
flesh,  
And bring it clear and fair by three day's  
sleep!"

Does anyone know if Browning ever studied  
for a senior philosophy exam?

### Divinity.

THE discussions at the alumni conference have become so popular that we are now to have little sessions of our own. Some time ago Dr. Jordan asked a few of the members of the hall to prepare papers on an Old Testament subject, the papers representing different sides of the subject. Those who prepared the papers and took part in the discussion entered into it so heartily that if anyone had happened along he might have concluded he had come upon one of the real alumni conferences which Queen's alone can provide. The whole experiment, if we may so call it, was such a success that Dr. Jordan has informed us that we may expect several of them

next session. The annual alumni conference need have no fear for its future success for our professor in O.T. exegesis will have men fully equipped for such conferences before they have completed their theological course.

The divinities are beginning to look serious. Most of them are supposed to have faced the grim monster, exam., so often that it has no terrors for them, but such is not the case. The Irishman can never get used to hanging, neither can we get used to exams. We once thought divinity was a "snap." We have changed our minds. Indeed, the divinity exam. has become so formidable that we would just as soon face honour moderns. One hundred dollars reward will be offered anyone who can furnish a key for getting three thousand points in two weeks.

But the exam. is not our only bugbear. We have to attend classes a week after the classes in all other faculties have closed. True our classes do not open as early in the fall, but it must be remembered that we make this up by working so much harder; and, again, a week when all other classes have ceased is as long as a month at any other time of the year. Anyone who has ever missed a train and had to stop over till the next day can imagine the feelings of the divinities during the last week of class work. "Misery likes company."

No less than four members of the hall are going up as candidates for B.D. this spring. We do not know of so large a number from any one graduating class going up before. Whether they will all be successful or not of course is another question. That is a matter that lies on the knees of the—we were going to say *gods*, but we say, Senate.

Rev. Geo. Rose, B.A., stopped off with us for a day last week while on his road to Mono Centre, near Orangeville, where he has received a call. The induction is to take place this week. There is a manse in connection with the church property.

Rev. Thos. F. Heeney, B.A., a graduate of last year's class in theology, called on us last week. We are informed that he is likely to be called to a prosperous congregation not more than one hundred miles from here.



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Pathology and bacteriology are now taught by Prof. W. T. CONNELL, who devotes his whole time to these important branches.

Further information and Calendar may be had from DR. HERALD, Secretary, Kingston, Ont.

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The first man of this year's graduating class to receive a call is Jas. Anthony, M.A. This honour is generally reserved for a member of the M.M.P.A. However Jas. informs us that he will make it all right. His Macedonia is Waterdown, where he did very efficient work last summer.

W. W. McLaren, M.A., will assist Rev. D. J. McLean, of Arnprior, for the summer months.

We notice by newspaper reports that Rev. W. M. Fee, M.A., of Merrickville, has decided to go west and has been appointed to a mission in the North West.

J. D. Byrnes, B.A., has taken a mission field in Ottawa Presbytery for one year.

## Athletics.

### FOOTBALL FORECAST.

IT is now conceded that Queen's footballers will be at work on the campus on or before the last Monday in September. The experiment was eminently successful last fall and the fact that over fifty men were in harness before the first of October was no small factor in the final product—two inter-collegiate championships. This fall's operations will be started with the vim that invariably attends success, and with a valuable experience of the minor ways and means to polish up the rough spots.

The "colts" undoubtedly will have to gallop on the lower campus this year to secure them well organized practices, and definite plans will be formulated by the men who ought to prove the most energetic executive ever at the head of university football. If necessary the ever resourceful "Dunc" Burns, who year after year has waded in to help the boys, be they "ringers or raw 'uns," will order out his divinity "goats" to oppose the frisky youngsters.

The now celebrated Indians with their Gibraltar defence will be stronger than ever and have but one task ahead of them—the development of an offence. With the elusive "Peanut" Pannell holding the key, the intermediate door seems already open.

It is the big warriors who have the bitter fight ahead of them. Every possible resource that will honorably aid in retaining the Yates Cup ought to be carefully threshed out so that even the details will be ready for action long before the initial practice.

The practical eye sees at a glance that Queen's has her most critical game of the series at the very outset,—the game with McGill at Montreal on October 19th. The McGill team will be unusually strong and it looks very much as if there might be a tie at the season's close. Winning this first game, however, would place tri-color stock at a premium, but it will certainly be a hard, stubborn opposition for the McGillites step trippingly on their own soil.

For their undoing and for the subsequent slaughter of Varsity, Capt. Etherington feels that he must have a strong centre and hopes to have two Lilliputians arrive early for the scrimmage preliminaries—strapping agile six foot two hundred pound McMillan, of '03 medicine, and Watson, of '04 arts, carrying over 190 pounds of that sturdy Glengarry brawn that has so often rendered Queen's signal service in the past. The only "Will o' the Wisp," Buntz, will appear in "positively his last season." In Carr-Harris we lose the finest centre that ever played the Canadian game. He was the head of a class so limited that perhaps Kennedy, Hazlett and Doran are the only ones who ever got within its charmed precincts. Individually his loss is irreparable but Billy Sherriff will earnestly work to be near the top of the other class if he be called upon to start the ball rollin'. Captain Etherington, Simpson, Walkem, Clarke, Devitt, Hill, Britton, Young, Williams, Shirreff and Weatherhead, of last year's "Q" men, will be available. Carr-Harris, Richardson, MacDonald and Paul will be missing. It is to be hoped that Joe Ferguson, who at any time is as good as the best, will get in early enough to fight in all the senior battles. Perhaps the most welcome news possible to the incoming student with his eager questionings about pig-skin doings would be, "Well, we have Chaucer, Bran., Jack and Tupper back, and



Bees is dreaming of the Canadian championship.

Only a spring possibility, but there are many who hope that it will ripen into a summer probability and "pulled off" a fall certainty.

Looking at the football prospect with curbed enthusiasm, it may be safely said that the outlook for Queen's was never before as promising and easing up on the curb, one feels that the "Scots" have a splendid chance to sit at the end of the season on the front college steps, with a flag and a collie dog, and when the picture is finished, have it bear the words, "What we had we held."

### Exchanges.

NONE of our exchanges are more welcome than *Notre Dame Scholastic*. It is a strictly first-class publication. We clip the following excellent little poem. The theme is an old one, but the treatment is fresh.

#### REGRET.

I knew that she was near to me,  
I heard her coming near,  
But still I read on silently,  
As if I did not hear.

I might have laid my book away,  
When gently on my knee  
Her little hand so softly lay,  
When she had come to me.

But with no thought of what I did  
I pushed her hand away,  
And lo! beneath my hand, half hid,  
A little pansy lay.

I had not thought I should regret  
So small an act, but still,  
The wounded heart will ne'er forget,  
Although the senses will.

And nought can bring so keen a pain,  
As when a kindness done,  
Finds no responsive thankful vein  
To meet the generous one.

I turned and caught the little child,  
And pressed her to my heart,  
And though she clung to me and smiled,  
I saw the tear drop start.

And then I knew that often we,  
By small things done or said,  
Uproot a flower that was to be,  
And plant a thorn instead.

The second annual meeting of the Dramatic Club was held in Prof. Dyde's house. It was felt that the present number of officers was insufficient, and it was agreed that their number should be increased. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary President, Prof. Watson; President, Prof. Dyde; Vice-President, Miss Lillian Vaux; Critic, Prof. Cappon; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. E. J. Reid. An advisory committee, consisting of the following, was also elected: Misses Fleming, Bryson and Fenwick, and Messrs. McSporran and MacKinnon. The committee expects to have the work for next session definitely outlined before the close of the present session.

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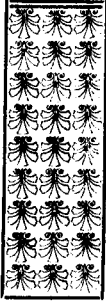
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Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

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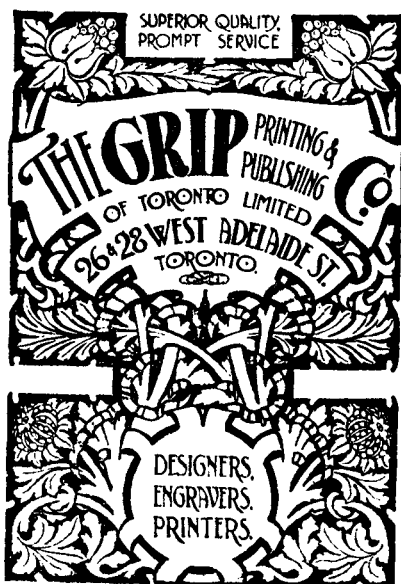
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The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.



## Education Department Calendar

FOR 1901 (IN PART).

### February:

6. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.

### March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due.
- Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
- Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due.
- Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.
29. Night Schools close (session 1900-1901).

### April:

1. Returns by Clerks of Counties, cities, etc., of population to Department, due.
4. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
5. GOOD FRIDAY.
8. EASTER MONDAY.
9. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
13. Examinations in School of Practical Science begin.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (session 1900-1901).
- Annual examinations in Applied Science begin.
- High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays.
25. Last day for receiving applications for examination of candidates not in attendance at the Ontario Normal College.
- Art School Examinations begin.

### May:

1. Toronto University Examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Agriculture begin.
- Notice by candidates for the High School Entrance Examination, to Inspectors, due.
3. ARBOR DAY.
23. Notice by candidates for the Public School Leaving, Junior Leaving, Senior Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Specialist, Commercial Diploma, and Kindergarten Examinations, to Inspectors, due.
- Empire Day (first school day before 24th May).
24. QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (Friday).
27. Examination at Ontario Normal College, Hamilton, begins.
- Inspectors to report number of candidates for the Public School Leaving, High School Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Diploma, Commercial Specialists, and Kindergarten Examinations to Department.
31. Close of Session of Ontario Normal College.
- Assessors to settle basis of taxation in Union School Sections.

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# Queen's University Journal



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FRIDAY, MAY 17th, 1901



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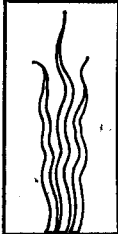
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# Queen's University Journal.

VOL. XXVIII.

KINGSTON, CANADA, MAY 17, 1901.

No. 12.

## Queen's University Journal.

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The attention of all readers is called to the exceptionally  
fine class of advertisements which are selected for each issue,  
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patronize our advertisers.

WITH this issue of the JOURNAL the present staff gives way to its successors. The editorial chair has not been an easy one, but while there has been plenty of hard work and anxious hours not a few, the task has had many pleasant features. Not the least pleasant of our relations have been those with the *Whig*. We were unaccustomed to our new duties, but Mr. Pense and his staff spared no pains in making our work pleasant in every way that lay in their power. Then the professors never failed us. If we required an article they gladly came to our rescue. Indeed, our chief difficulty was in making a selection

from the abundance of material submitted to us. Our business manager, Mr. J. J. Harpell, relieved the editors of all anxiety in regard to finances, a fact which always means an easy pen in the sanctum.

Some years ago it was believed that the JOURNAL could not exist without a *de nobis* column. We have lived to prove that this is not a fact. Nothing is gained by washing our dirty linen in the public fountains. We devoutly hope that this garbage department will never be revived.

We have aimed, with but partial success, to have the JOURNAL speak for the sons and daughters of Queen's, who are outside her walls. We asked several to send us news but no response was forthcoming. We hope that our successors will have better success in this line than has attended our efforts. The JOURNAL is the students' magazine and each student has his part to do if his paper is to succeed. Let us hope that in future more may see their way clear to contribute to its columns be their mites ever so small.

FRIENDS of the University will regard with pleasure the additions to the teaching staff recently made or decided upon by the Board of Trustees. It is imperatively necessary to increase the number of professors in Moderns and English, owing to the growth of the University, to which these departments themselves have so largely contributed. The new appointee in English is well known, at least in Kingston. It is to be hoped that the additional professor to be appointed in Moderns will be selected with a view to the requirements and welfare of this important department.

## ADDRESS TO PROFESSOR GLOVER.

AT the conclusion of his final lecture, Prof. Glover was presented with an engrossed address by his students in honour Latin. In it reference was made to the difference of university life in England and Canada, and sincere appreciation was expressed for the spirit Prof. Glover had shown, not only in making his students acquainted with English university methods of education and spirit of culture, but in sympathetically trying to adapt himself to the different conditions here. No one, it was said, could have shown greater interest in his classes or pride in their advancement. Congratulations were extended to him on the honour lately conferred upon him by his old college, and best wishes were expressed that his future life would have in it the highest of all enjoyments, that of the successful scholar and seeker after truth.

Prof. Glover's reply indicated that his own students in particular and Queen's University in general have a strong hold upon his feelings. He said that while there was a great difference between Canadian and English universities, it was not altogether one of superiority in favour of the latter. He especially praised the spirit of Queen's and said that he always congratulated himself that here he was in the best company to be found in Canada, from contact with which, as well as from experience in the classroom, the development of his life and character had been greatly helped. He remarked too on the development of mind and character he had observed in his students and urged that they should maintain their ideals firmly in the outside world of action where they would soon take their places.

While he was glad to return to his *alma mater*, he would, he said, always recall with pleasure his connection with Queen's and with his students in Latin, with whom he felt his relations were becoming every year increasingly pleasant as the understanding of one another's points of view improved.

At the conclusion of his reply, Prof. Glover, said good-bye to each member of the class individually.

## THE DOMESDAY BOOK.

THE following introductory words in Queen's University Domesday Book, just completed, will be read with interest:

"This original record of the progress of Queen's University is intended to mark in permanent form the spirit which from the earliest date, has animated the friends of Queen's. Besides recording all important events in connection with the institution since its foundation, it has enrolled in it the name of every benefactor. Great care has been taken to have the work authentic in order that in future years it may be, in reference to Queen's, what the original Domesday Book of William the Conqueror was intended to be,—an authority from which, as from the sentence pronounced at Doomsday, or the day of Judgment, there could be no appeal.

"The volume is full of historic interest. The record starts with the year 1839, and among its fourteen hundred pages of manuscript, there are inscribed a narration of the origin of the University and its important events year by year. Among the men who took part in its foundation are names afterwards illustrious in Canadian history."

"The Domesday Book had its origin in the success which attended the appeal made in 1887, to obtain increased means to meet the requirements of the University, and extend its usefulness. In that year it was announced that an increased endowment to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars was indispensable, and from the feeling that the appeal to obtain that sum from the friends of the University would not be in vain, it was resolved that the special contributions should be known as the Jubilee fund, in commemoration of the fifty years' reign of Queen Victoria and the first fifty years of the life of the University itself.

"Within a year, owing to the untiring energy of the Principal, and the generous sympathy of the many friends of the institution the required sum was subscribed. In consequence of this result, on the 7th of March, 1888, a committee of the board of trustees was appointed to consider the best course to be

followed in marking permanently the spirit, which, from the earliest date, has animated the benefactors of the University.

"At the following convocation held on April 25th, the Chancellor brought the matter to the direct notice of those assembled. In his address he pointed out the purpose of the trustees, and that they desired gratefully to perpetuate the memory of all who had aided Queen's University in its early struggles, or who had in any way evinced devotion to its fortunes. At their first meeting after convocation, the trustees resolved to proceed with the establishment of the Domesday Book, and appointed a committee to carry their wishes into effect.

"It is, therefore, the design in the following pages to narrate the origin of the University and inscribe its annals year by year. In this memorial volume the trustees desire gratefully to put on record and hand down to posterity the names of those by whom from time to time it has been aided and endowed.

"The record of the history of the University for the first fifty years has been intrusted to the venerable Dr. Williamson, whose clear memory and identification with the fortunes of Queen's since the year 1842, distinguished him as singularly well fitted for the task. Dr. Williamson wrote the annals to the close of the session 1877-78. His death, September 26th 1895, prevented him from finishing the work. It was resumed by Miss Lois Saunders, the librarian, and completed to the close of the nineteenth century."

#### Q. U. M. A.

QUEEN'S University Missionary Association held its annual meeting on Saturday, March 30th. Reports received from the standing committees showed it to be in a progressive state. Officers elected for the following year were:—

President, Arch. McMillan, B. A.; vice-president, Wm. Purvis, B. A.; treasurer, John McConnell, B. A.; Rec.-Sec., D. M. Solandt, Cor.-Sec., Ferguson Miller, B. A.; Librarian, C. C. Whiting.

The Rev. Godfrey Shore announced through the retiring president that he was leaving the

sum of \$500 to the association. Such a recognition of the work done by the society is indeed encouraging.

Two of the fields which the society has worked for some time, and which have risen to be almost self-sustaining were this year handed over to the H. M. C. of the church, and attention concentrated upon more pioneer work. During the summer these fields will be supplied by men sent out by the association:

Dog Pond, by J. Ferguson, B. A.; Ravensworth, by G. B. McLennan, B. A.; Bloomfield, by J. Watts, B. A.; South River, by J. Ferguson; Temiscamingue, by D. M. Solandt; Duck Lake, by Wm. Purvis, B. A.

### Convocation Exercises.

#### BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

"Buy the truth and sell it not."—*Proverbs xxiii: 23.*

THE annual baccalaureate sermon was delivered on Sunday, April 28th, by the Right Rev. W. L. Mills, Bishop of Kingston. The subject chosen was "Truth," and the address was a clear, simple and masterly exposition of the meaning and value of truth.

Although Christ is still silent to those who ask, "What is truth," in the sceptical spirit of Pilate, to the earnest enquirer he is ever ready to reveal Himself. Truth is not mere veracity for it is independent of our conception or knowledge of facts. It remains inexhaustible, stable as the rock, having its source in God, for the redemption and sanctification of humankind. Christ has declared Himself to be the truth. He is the truth as well as the way and the light.

"Buy the truth and sell it not." Not by works or money can we become possessed of truth, but by the gift of God. We must yield ourselves to Him even to the crucifixion of the flesh. But this to the average man is a great sacrifice. The purchasing of truth is by keeping the eye of the spirit upon the truth—upon Him Who is the truth. The purchasing of truth is brought about by the exercise of faith, the reading of the holy scripture, and prayer. But these things require effort, until



we come to know God and to love Him. We need perseverance, earnestness, self-denial and life-long fidelity to the will of God. It is he that endureth to the end who will be saved.

Again, "Sell it not." To-day there are men selling truth for money and place in the world. They heed not the words: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" They sell the truth, and by so doing sell their heirship to a crown in heaven. In spite of the experience of the past, men still yield to temptation. Only through Christ, God's beloved son, can salvation be secured. Be not ignorant of the devil's devices. Resist him and he will flee from you.

The Bishop then addressed the graduating class, reminding them, that on account of the advantages and privileges which they had enjoyed, that much would be expected of them by their friends, their alma mater, and their professions. In conclusion he impressed on them the necessity of being loyal to their country which needed only the virtue of her sons to make her a grand and glorious nation.

#### STUDENTS' DAY.

Jupiter Pluvius had control of the weather on Tuesday April 30th, on what is now known as Students' Day. Despite the rain the friends of the students were in attendance. The gallery was lively, and did not fail to make many a sage comment from their exalted position. Best of all they displayed considerable discrimination in their remarks, and kept silence when silence was golden.

The feature of the day was the honour given Prof. Dupuis by his honour graduates in mathematics, in presenting him with his portrait. The portrait is a work of art of decided merit. The presentation was made by Prof. James Ross, of McGill University, and by Mr. J. R. Lavell, M.P., of Smith's Falls. Both speakers spoke appreciatively of Prof. Dupuis' spirit and scholarship, and paid high tribute to his wonderful talent and success as a teacher.

Prof. Dupuis' reply left nothing to be desired. His address is to be printed in pamphlet form. It is really a review of the strug-

gles of Queen's for nearly forty years. It was a revelation to many, reminding them in a powerful way that Queen's has grown out of the sacrifices of noble men who ignored private ambition for what they knew was for the good of their city, their country, and the cause of higher education. In this band of noble men Prof. Dupuis holds an honoured place in the first rank.

The second feature of the programme was the presentation to the Chancellor of the '01 Fellowship. In making the presentation, Mr. Donnell reviewed the work done by the year in raising the funds for the Fellowship, and outlined the plan by which the work so auspiciously begun will, in due time, be brought to a successful close. The year requested that the Fellowship be devoted to the teaching of English. The friends of Queen's cannot speak in words too full of appreciation of the energy and college spirit of the year '01. They have borne their part right well, and their fellow-workers are not ungrateful.

The presentation over, the Chancellor called on Mr. Weatherhead, President of the A.M.S., to preside while the valedictories were read. The JOURNAL is not in a position to comment upon those rare productions, but in sober reflection believes that they might have been worse. That they were not is a mild surprise! J. Matheson, M.A., was the valedictorian for Arts; James Anthony, M.A., was the spokesman for Divinity Hall, while Mr. J. Murray, B.A., B.Sc., reviewed the work of Science Hall.

#### CONVOCATION.

The closing exercises of the session '00-'01 were unusually successful. Though there were no features demanding special attention the arrangements throughout were admirable, and the result is many a pleasant memory. The examinations had not been lacking in severity. Indeed, Queen's has learned that honours lightly won are rarely gracefully worn, and, accordingly she is advancing her standard every year. The day has gone when a student can afford to divide his energies if he is to appear to advantage on convocation day.

The weather for general Convocation on Wednesday, May 1st, was ideal. The City Hall was the place of meeting.

Till the arrival of the senate and of the graduates-to-be, the students amused themselves and their friends as only students can. All regretted the lack of singing, and there are still a few who do not confound wit with lung power—or with impertinence.

After the devotional exercises led by Rev. Prof. Ross, the initial ceremony of the day took place. The Chancellor, Sir Sanford Fleming K.C.M.G., has finished seven three-year terms in that office, and was formally sworn in for an eighth. Degrees, scholarships and prizes were then presented as follows:—

BACHELORS OF DIVINITY.

J. D. Byrnes, B.A., Cumberland; W. A. Guy, B.A., Camden East; R. Hunter, M.A., Baltimore, Ont.; W. A. McDonald, B.A., Blakeney; J. Wallace, M.A., Renfrew.

TESTAMURS IN THEOLOGY.

J. Anthony, M.A., Owen Sound; M. A. Mackinnon, M.A., Lake Ainsley, C.B.

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Loucks, Frankville; M. MacCormack, Crieff; J. H. MacKechnie, Warton; C. G. McGreer, Napanee; G. B. McLennan, Walkerton; Elizabeth M. McNab, Douglas; Edna M. Millions, Carleton Place; Mabel V. Mills, Kingston; W. S. Murphy, Portland; J. G. Petrie, Belleville; W. R. B. Powell, Brockville; A. R. Prendergast, Montreal; Anna E. Sinclair, Ottawa; A. H. Singleton, Newboro; J. F. Sparks, Kingston; J. C. Sutherland, Richmond, Que.; A. Walker, Winnipeg, Man.; J. R. Watts, Shelbourne, Que.; J. A. Wellwood, Fordyce; H. J. Williamson, Kingston; J. L. Wilson, Attwood; R. A. Wilson, Renfrew; H. Mabel Wright, Renfrew.

MEDALLISTS.

Latin, A. Calhoun, Ottawa; Greek, G. R. Shibley, M.A., Kingston; Moderns, Selina G. Storey, M.A., Almonte; English, Elizabeth M. McNab, B.A., Douglas; History, Isabella Murphy, M.A., Antrim; Philosophy, C. J. L. Bates, M.A., Portsmouth; Political Science, J. F. Macdonald, M.A., Lancaster; Mathematics, J. Matheson, M.A., Armow; Biology, J. McGuire, Westport; Geology, A. G. Burrows, M.A., Napanee.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

Gowan prize in Botany—A. D. McRae, B.A.; McBean in Philosophy—"The's as Much Common Sense," C. J. L. Bates, M.A.; Latin Prose Composition—*Dulce et Decorum est pro Patria Mori*, A. Calhoun; Greek Prose Composition—*Tantalus*, G. R. Shibley, M.A., Kingston; Sir John A. Macdonald in Political Science (given by Hon. Senator Gowan), T. C. Brown, Richmond; Roughton in German—L. Thompson, Picton; Professors' prize in French—S. G. McCormack, Brockville; Gowan reading prize (\$20)—J. A. Donnell, Beaverton, W. F. Mahaffy, Richmond Hill; Prize in third year Metallurgy (given by B. S. A. Bell, Ottawa)—M. F. Fairlie, Kingston.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Chancellor's scholarship in Practical Science—R. B. McKay, Cornwall; "The Graduate" in Chemistry—G. E. Ellis, Ellisville; "Caruthers," in Mining—J. A. Reid, Middleton, N.S.; T. F. Sutherland, Deloro, Ont.; "Calvin," in Latin—W. Playfair, Almonte.

## SCHOLARSHIPS IN THEOLOGY.

Sarah McLelland Waddell, \$120—George Pringle, B.A., Galt; The Chancellor's \$70—ThurLOW Fraser, B.A., Pottimore; Spence, \$60, tenable for two years—D. M. Solandt, B.A., Enosburg Falls, Vermont; Leitch memorial, \$80, tenable for three years—James Wallace, M.A., B.D., Renfrew; Anderson No. 1, \$40, first year divinity—A. G. McKinnon, B.A., Ottawa; Anderson No. 2, \$35, second year divinity—T. S. Ferguson, B.A., Blackstock; Toronto, \$60, second year Hebrew—N. M. Leckie, Hamilton; St. Andrews' Church, Toronto, \$50, old and new testament exegesis—W. McDonald, B.A., B.D. Blakeney; Rankin, \$55, apologetics—James Anthony, M.A., Owen Sound; Glass memorial, \$30, church history—W.W. McLaren, M.A., Renfrew; Mackie, \$25 (in books), the early apologist—ThurLOW Fraser, B.A., Pottimore; James Anderson, \$25, Gaelic—M. A. McKinnon, M.A., Lake Ainslie, C.B.; William Norris, \$50, post graduate (to be announced later).

## HONORARY DEGREES.

## D. D.

Prof. McNaughton presented for the degree of D.D. Rev. Herbert Symonds of Asburnham, recalling the fine address delivered some time ago in Convocation Hall by Mr. Symonds, and paying a tribute to him as a clear-sighted, broad-minded clergyman, Dr. Symonds made a brief and graceful reply. Rev. Prof. Ross presented for the same degree Rev. E. D. McLaren, B.D., Vancouver, drawing attention to his strenuous labours to upraise the moral and social life of the Pacific coast. Rev. Prof. Jordan presented for the degree of D.D. Rev. Francis Andrews, who is now in his fifty-first year of continuous service in the charge of Keene and Westwood, and still preserves his vigour and his acceptability, a record unsurpassed in the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Prof. Jordan paid a fine tribute to the venerable clergyman, who made a fitting reply.

## LL.D.

Prof. Shortt presented for the degree of LL.D. the name of Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice. Mr. Mills was unable, by reason of his

parliamentary duties, to attend, so the degree was conferred in absentia. In his remarks Prof. Shortt drew attention to Hon. Mr. Mills' conscientious work in all the phases of his career, and to his fine service as a disciple of a school of jurisprudence which has too few followers in Canada.

Prof. T. R. Glover presented for the same degree Bishop Mills of Kingston, referring to his career during the thirty years of his life as a clergyman, and congratulating him upon his elevation to the Episcopate. The Bishop returned thanks in a well expressed speech, in the course of which he spoke in warm terms of the work of Principal Grant and of Queen's University. He referred to the assertion that Queen's is a denominational institution, remarking that he had found in his diocese many graduates of Queen's who were members of his flock. No one could look at Queen's in an unprejudiced way, whether he lived at Toronto, Montreal or elsewhere, without realizing that it was a national institution, and the Bishop made reference to the opposition offered by some people in Toronto to Government aid to Queen's. Some of them seemed to be seeking to stretch over and cover the hay they were unable to eat. In conclusion he said: "Surely Queen's must be doing a noble work, and there must be something attractive about her when she is able to hold such eminent men on her staff. I appreciate the degree which I have been given, and think it a great honour to be enrolled among her graduates. In the future I shall always be ready to lift my voice and use my influence for the strengthening and the upholding of the work Queen's is accomplishing."

Prof. N. F. Dupuis presented for the degree of LL.D., Mr. P. C. McGregor, B. A., until recently head master of the Almonte High School, and one of the best known and most conscientious educationists in Ontario. Mr. McGregor, who was a class-mate of Professor Dupuis, has for thirty-four years been a teacher, and twelve of Queen's medals have been won by Mr. McGregor's pupils in eleven years. As Dr. McGregor was given his degree Rev. D. Drummond, St. Thomas, read

an appropriate address on the part of the old pupils of Almonte High School, and Mr. E. R. Peacock, Toronto, presented him with a purse subscribed by them. In his reply Dr. McGregor expressed his thanks for the honour shown the teaching profession. He gave a short sketch of the conditions when he graduated thirty-five years ago, and touched upon the needs of the future.

#### THE PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS.

Principal Grant then delivered his address, speaking as follows :—

"We have had a good year ; steady advance all along the line in every faculty of the University and in the affiliated School of Mining ; in pass and honour work and in post-graduate study. The library has been extended, and it and the class libraries have been more and more generally used. Prof. De Kalb has at length class rooms connected with what is now a very complete mining laboratory, both for instruction and commercial purposes. Towards this, the gift of two thousand dollars by Mr. James Douglas has been an essential contribution, and another proof to the public that the school does not depend wholly on the Legislature for its support or equipment. In arts Mr. Sharp's services in the departments of English and philosophy have been so valuable that it is intended to recommend the trustees to appoint him for philosophy alone, especially to aid the extra-mural students ; also to try and secure a permanent tutor equally proficient for English. In theology, the addition of Prof. McComb to the staff has lightened my own professional work to some extent, for which relief I am grateful. In medicine, we welcomed Senator Sullivan back to his work after a very serious illness.

As regards numbers—the most superficial and often fallacious sign of a university's value—but the only one the public seems to care for or to be able to understand, we are still on the old familiar upgrade ; 726 registered this session, as against 660 last year, 479 of the total number being in the faculty of arts. The greatest proportional increase was in the faculty of practical science, the number there being

seventy-two, as against fifty-five the previous session. The object of this faculty being professional instruction in the various branches of engineering, rather than general culture, the matriculation, as in McGill and the Toronto school, is practically confined to mathematics, and therefore it is reasonable that in this subject the standard should be higher than in arts. In this McGill has set a good example, and we intend to follow it, giving two years' notice to students who are preparing to begin the engineering course. I believe that the Toronto School of Practical Science will take the same stand, for Ontario cannot afford to lag behind any other province in this or any other department of education, and, least of all, in a subject which bears directly on the scientific development of the vast latent material wealth with which the Province is endowed, and the utilization of which has been so long neglected. We have acted too long on the assumption that our resources are only agriculture and that Ontario is intended only for farmers.

Another superficial sign of a university's value to a community is financial prosperity. What makes a university great is the possession of two or three men capable of giving an uplift to youth, and a body of professors animated by high ideals. With these a university is the country's heart and brain. Without these it is simply an appendage ; possibly important, even ornamental, but not essential to the highest national life. As long as we exist under the sub-lunary conditions, however, finance has to be treated with respect. Its laws are inflexible. Mr. Wilkins Micawber, having learned them in the school of experience, stated them with precision and lucidity to David Copperfield :— "Annual income, twenty pounds ; annual expenditure, nineteen, nineteen, six ; result, happiness. Annual income, twenty pounds ; annual expenditure, twenty pounds, ought and six ; result, misery." Like David, we store these precepts in mind and frame our housekeeping accordingly. Thus we always manage to have a few cents or dollars in our pocket at the end of the session. For the past year the Treasurer reports a balance on the right side of

eleven dollars and forty-nine cents, and so we look the world straight in the face and go on our way light-heartedly, conscious that we still possess the confidence of numerous Scottish patrons and friends, to whom a deficit is an abomination.

Since last year's convocation there has been a lively discussion of the university question, and so far Queen's has no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. Both political parties admit the justice of our claim. That admitted, we can afford to wait for a full measure of recognition, proceeding in the meantime with the education of the public. The Government is apparently convinced that Ontario is wide awake as to the necessity of applying science to make the most of its undeveloped resources, but asleep or sceptical as to the value of truth for its own sake. If that be so, and—much as I wish it were otherwise—there are signs that so it is, a heavy responsibility rests upon university men. They have no right to expect any Government to risk its existence by legislating, or, at any rate, making large expenditures in advance of public opinion. It is their work to convince the people that the best way to develop the country is to develop its mind. They must convince it that, as Alfred Fouillee says, "Even scientific hegemony never has belonged and never will belong but to a nation distinguished for its literature and philosophy," and that "the progress of the sciences is in inverse ratio to the mechanical and utilitarian teaching of the sciences, while it is in direct ratio to the progress of literary and philosophical culture." But let us be thankful that since our last convocation progress has been made, and along lines where it is probably most needed, in our present stage of industrial development. Generous help has been extended by the Legislature, both to the University of Toronto and to its School of Practical Science; and Kingston has not been overlooked. The School of Mining has been aided, with the avowed intention of thereby aiding Queen's. Queen's will be aided to a small extent, for, as the chairman of the school has well pointed out, the two institutions are not antagonistic,

though independent. They co-operate wisely and therefore what helps either helps both.

Surely this common sense attitude ought to extend to a wider horizon. We rejoice in every advance made by Toronto. We willingly pay our share of every dollar voted for the benefit of the confederated colleges and universities situated there. It is time that these feelings should be reciprocated. Let there be hearty co-operation henceforth, for antagonism is hurtful to the high common cause all represent. Let us never forget that the country is bigger than either of its educational centres, or than both of them; that its interests are supreme, and that the Legislature of to-day must deal with the facts and conditions of to-day, and not with any pet theory. This truth is permeating the minds of even our Brahmin caste, who for generations back have fancied that they had a divine right to the whole province, and therefore what was given to us, directly or indirectly, was taken from them. Is not the University of Toronto the child of the State, they would innocently ask? I had a notion that we were all the children of the State, and that, when we met by our representatives to consider what the home required, some attention should be given to the child who for sixty years has made sacrifices for the common good, as well as to the child who has not been obliged to do anything of the kind. This is now acknowledged in Toronto itself by the political, scientific, industrial and manufacturing authorities, almost without exception. Some of the minor newspapers did, indeed, take a different tone; naturally enough, too, for every city and big village has a vigorous localism which its neighbors vigorously denounce, especially when they are imitating it consistently and cheerfully. But these papers represented only individual, local or selfish feelings, which will soon pass away. They did not influence a single representative of the people.

The press generally, and especially in Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Napanee, Belleville, and wherever our work is best known, not to mention important western centres like London and Woodstock, took a wider and saner

view, which was reflected in the Legislature. The Premier took his stand and kept it resolutely, against all the infinitely varied and subtle influences that are brought to bear on politicians in the capital. He had advocated two measures in the Legislature, and if one of them was to pass so must the other. The leader of the Opposition was equally explicit. In an important speech outlining the educational policy of his party, he said, regarding university education: "We are dealing with conditions, not theories." "The University of Toronto is in urgent need, and it must be either supported or abandoned." As no one dreams of abandoning it, "its finances should be put on a sound, stable and permanent footing, and it should receive a larger measure of self-government than it has had or has at present." Regarding Queen's his words were: "It is not possible to ignore in the consideration of this very important question the subject of Queen's University. Its standing as a great educational institution is well known. From a small beginning, its foundation caused and justified by the then condition of our educational system, it has gone on, growing deservedly in importance and influence, until to-day it is not too much to say that it is no small part of the educational life of the Province." When Toronto University is dealt with Mr. Whitney says that "the sister institution cannot be lightly passed over." So say we all. Neither side then dreams of ignoring Queen's henceforth, and the question is thus practically settled, removed, too—as all educational questions should be—from the arena of party strife. The attitude of the Legislature on the whole subject reflects credit on its patriotism and liberality, and it is the duty of the universities and of all men really interested in higher education to show a like spirit, with something of the sweetness and light in their discussions that the country expects from men of culture.

I have nothing more to say this afternoon, except to express the thanks of the University to all who have labored and sacrificed in her interest during the past year. Professor Shortt at a dinner in Toronto last winter said that the

explanation of the loyalty of Queen's men could be given in the one word, "self-sacrifice." Men sacrifice the lower self readily, when the higher self is quickened. Last year has been no exception to the past in this regard. The City of Kingston began by voting \$50,000 on University Day for an additional building with larger class rooms. The students, the boys and the girls alike, alumni, graduates, friends, have all done according to their means and in many cases far beyond them. This year's graduating class in arts has established the 'or Fellowship. The Alma Mater Society thought and acted kindly regarding me in my loneliness. The girls sent a handsome gift to place in Convocation Hall, a memorial of one whose chief sorrow in late years was that she could do so little to show her interest in them. The honour graduates in philosophy showed what they thought of Dr. Watson. Yesterday the honour graduates in mathematics honoured Professor Dupuis. The medical graduates have established the Dean's scholarship in honour of Professor Fife Fowler. The professors in medicine are giving \$10,000 to enlarge the building used by them. Mr. James Douglas, who graduated from Queen's forty-two years ago, contributed \$2,000 towards the equipment of the mining laboratory. Mr. Hiram Calvin gave \$100 for prizes in Latin; and the Chairman of Trustees, Mr. Justice Maclellan, \$100 for prizes in Greek. Others have contributed for a gymnasium, for general athletics, for the Dr. Williamson memorial scholarships, for the McDowall memorial, for the salary of the tutor in philosophy and English, for the P. C. McGregor testimonial, and for purposes whose name is legion. The Chancellor gives for everything, with the proviso that his name shall not appear. This, ladies and gentlemen of convocation, is the atmosphere in which we live. If the professors of Queen's do not work faithfully they must be sinners above all who dwell in Canada. They are stimulated not by the promise of increased salaries, the promise which appeals to vulgar minds, but by the trust of their spiritual children. We have no use for men who cannot respond to that stimulus. They would contribute nothing



to the real life of Queen's. The gracious woman who personally and by her son, the Prince of Wales, honoured us repeatedly with gifts, has passed to her reward since our last convocation. But as long as Canada is part of the British Empire she will live in the spirit which is impressed on the sons and daughters of the university to which she gave her royal title for its proud and unchanging name. God save the King!"

The sentiments of the Principal's address were heartily applauded, and the proceedings then terminated.

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### Communications.

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#### A REPLY.

*Editor of Journal:*

DEAR SIR,—In a recent number of the JOURNAL appeared an editorial (not, however, by any one of the editors) on the study of Greek, and having reference to my Sunday address, and to some extent founded upon it. The author of the article is evidently a purely literary man and a champion of Greek who fails to see matters from more than one point of view. With this I have no great fault to find. But the tone of the article might lead some to suppose that all who hold views similar to mine with regard to the future of Greek in the schools are actuated by some covert antipathy to the subject. As far as I am concerned no inference could be wider of the mark. I took Greek in my college course, and I have a profound respect for the ancient Greeks and their literature. In fact I would be willing to see Greek made compulsory upon every candidate for the ancient and honourable degree of Bachelor of Arts, if I believed it to be practicable. But I plainly see that such a means of strengthening the University would defeat its own end, for it would drive a large number of students into practical schools and science departments at the expense of the University. Besides I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that a development, in quite another direction, has been going on during the greater part of my life, and that whatever universities may exist for, they have not been successful in stemming this stream of what

our author has been pleased to term "Materialism." The author's editorial glows with all the poetic fire imaginable, but his arguments miss the main subject of 'Greek in the schools,' and are not therefore to the point. He says, in a way of conclusion, "on every side we see there is no fear for Greek, but there is considerable fear for Canada." I, myself, have no fears for either. I said in my address that the Greek and Latin languages and literatures will undoubtedly be always taught and studied as long as man is a rational being, and that it would be an evil day for the world if they ceased to be, but that these subjects will not dominate the education of the future as they have dominated that of the past. The proof of this latter statement is not far to seek. We might compare the university curriculum of three hundred years ago, when there was very little literature outside that of Rome and Greece, and even the writers of the day wrote in Latin, with a curriculum of to-day, but we will not go so far back. Those who knew Queen's forty years ago are aware that Latin, Greek, philosophy, and mathematics, and physics constituted the subjects of her course, and these were compulsory on all. English literature was not seriously studied, and chemistry, biology, history, geology, and moderns were unheard of. How is it to-day? Does every student, or even a majority of the students going forward to a degree in Queen's take Greek? The author of the editorial will find no difficulty in answering the question for himself. And Queen's is not an exceptional case; the same or similar changes have gone on and are going on in all civilized countries. And even in Germany, which has been for years the modern home of the Greek scholar, a recent edict of the Emperor has made English compulsory and Greek optional in the gymnasia.

It may be unpleasant for some of us to contemplate these changes, and we are quite right in opposing them if we think that that will do any good. But poetry and sentiment do not play much of a part in the presence of hard facts. We would all like to have many things different from what they are. We



CHANCELLOR FLEMING, K.C.M.G.





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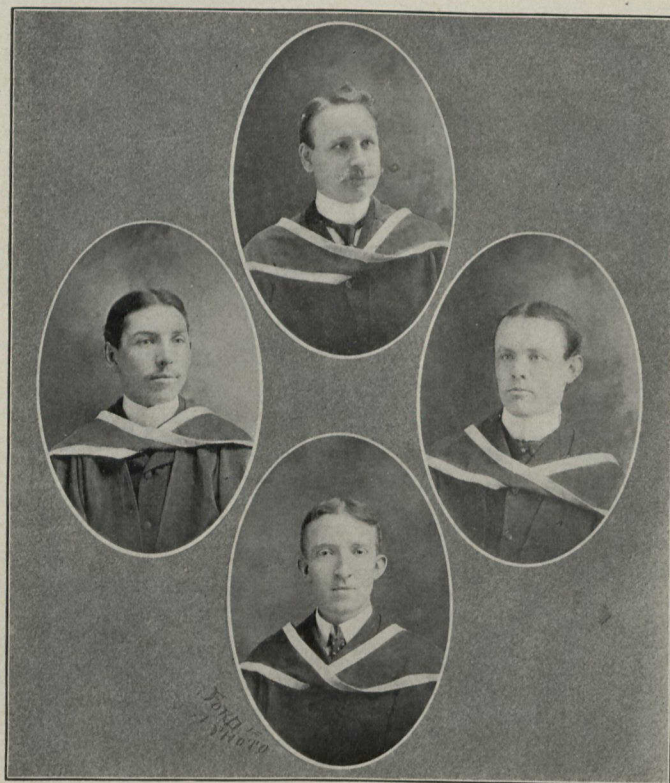




#### MEDALLISTS IN ARTS.

MISS I. MURPHY, M.A., History.	MISS E. McNAB, B.A., English.	MISS S. G. STOREY, M.A., Moderns.
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		J. MATHESON, M.A., Mathematics.





# MEDICAL PRIZE MEN.

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Medallist in Medicine and House Surgeon K.G.H.

H. A. BOWIE, M.D.,  
Medallist in Surgery and  
House Surgeon K.G.H.

W. G. TYNER, B.A., M.D.,  
Winner of Chancellor's Scholarship.

W. S. GRIMSHAW, M.D., House Surgeon K.G.H.

would like to see dishonesty and uncharitableness and all sorts of wickedness banished from the earth, and a reign of universal good will ushered in. But at present the facts are against us, and we must patiently endure things as they are while striving to make them better.

This educational movement, which seriously began about one hundred years ago, and which like an ocean wave has gained strength with its onward movement, is but a part of that great current of evolution which is carrying humanity on its way, and I do not for a moment believe that crassness, or ignorance, or short-sighted utilitarianism, or any of the many other things enumerated by the author, has anything to do with its origin or its continuance, but that its roots lie in an altogether different soil. Nor can I believe that the old is essentially and necessarily better than the new in educational ideas any more than in theology, and philosophy, and astronomy, and physical science, or in any other subject which man has brought with him from the remote past.

Again the article in question speaks of philosophy as being "surely a science and the queen of the sciences or nothing," apparently reflecting upon my definition of science in the Sunday address. Now we have been told twice in convocation this session that theology is the queen of sciences. Would it not be just as well to vary the metaphor a little and call one of them the king, for that would save us from the dilemma of having to believe either that science has an undue number of queens, or that philosophy and theology are one and the same thing. Besides it would clear the way for introducing at some future time a Jack of the sciences.

I disclaim the authorship of the little card upon which I was put down to speak upon the outlook of science, but the framer of the card whoever he was, used the word science in exactly the sense in which I used it in my address, and surely any speaker has the right to define a term according to the sense in which he proposes to employ it.

As to the author's arguments in favour of the study of Greek, they were just as forcible a hundred years ago as they are now, and yet the changes referred to above have gone on in the very face of them and in spite of them. And are we now to assume that the whole spirit of the times is about to undergo a change and that we will go back to the sentiment and ideas of one hundred years ago? Surely not.

Finally, Canadians themselves have no fear for the future of Canada, and I presume that she will go on to develop along lines very similar in character to those followed by other nations, and the author's fears for the weal of the country will grow less as he breaks away from the leading lines of the past and comes to live and move in the spirit of the present.

N. F. DUPUIS.

#### '01 FELLOWSHIP.

*To the Editor:*

DEAR SIR,—Although the class of 1901, on Students' Day, publicly acknowledged their gratitude towards those outside the class who contributed so liberally to the endowment of the '01 Fellowship, yet we feel that their donations are worthy of a more general recognition. The contributions were far from being entirely local and many of the contributors are situated so far from the University that it was impossible for them to be present at the establishment of the Fellowship. I, therefore, earnestly request that the following complete list of outside contributors be published in the columns of the JOURNAL, and later I will arrange to have a copy sent to each contributor. By the liberality of these we are able to start the Fellowship, as we desired, in the first year of the century and to these contributors, small as well as large, we will always have a very deep sense of gratitude. The following is a complete list of contributions up to date:

Contributions from the class of 1901, \$2,085; Outside contributions:—Sir Sandford Fleming, K. C. M. G., Ottawa, \$100; Rev. Principal Grant, Queen's, \$50; Hon. William Harty, M. P. P., Kingston, \$50; Hon. Justice McLennan, Toronto, \$50; Mr. W. J. Fair, Kingston, \$50; Mr. James Douglas, New York,



\$50; Mr. Hong Lee, Kingston, \$50; Mr. D. F. Marshall, Kingston, \$50; Prof. James Cappon, Queen's, \$50; Mr. J. H. Mills, Watertord, \$50; Mr. W. W. McLaren, Queen's, \$50; Rev. Dr. Thompson, Sarnia, \$30; Mr. C. R. MacInnis, Queen's, \$25; Mr. C. H. Chrysler, Ottawa, \$10; Principal Ellis, Collegiate Institute, Kingston, \$10; Mr. J. F. Henderson, Ottawa, \$10; Hon. Judge Mc-



HONG LEE, ONE OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Tavish, Ottawa, \$10; Dr. Minnes, Ottawa, \$10; Mr. M. A. McKinnon, Queen's, \$10; Dr. P. C. McGregor, Almonte, \$10; Mr. R. A. Campbell, Pembroke, \$10; Mr. George A. McNab, Douglas, \$10; Mr. R. C. McNab, Renfrew, \$10; Mr. Jas. Duff, Kingston, \$10; Rev. J. Edgar Hill, Montreal, \$5; Mr. J. Wallace, Queen's, \$5; Mr. J. McD. Mowat, Kingston, \$5; Mr. J. H. Putman, Ottawa, \$5; Mr. D. Stewart, Lethbridge, N.W.T., \$5; Mr. Jas. Norris, Kincardine, \$5; Mr. Wm. Harpell, Inverary, \$5; Mrs. R. Fotheringham, Rothsay, \$2; Rev. H. Edmison, Rothsay, \$2; A Sub-

scriber, \$2; Jas. Anthony, Queen's, \$2; Richard Fotheringham, Rothsay, \$1; Robt. Fotheringham, Rothsay, \$1; Mrs. J. Taylor, Rothsay, \$1; Mr. R. Goss, Rothsay, \$1; Mr. James Malcomson, Rothsay, \$1; Mr. Jas. McDonald, Rothsay, \$1; Mr. Wm. Rich, Rothsay, \$1; Mr. James Fotheringham, Rothsay, \$1; Mr. Wm. Falcomer, Rothsay, \$1; Miss Kearns, Kingston, \$1; Miss M. Walsh, Kingston, \$1; Mr. John Ahern, Inverary, \$1; Miss Beaton, Kingston, \$1. Total, \$2,911.

JAS. J. HARPELL,

Chairman of '01 Fellowship Committee.

### GREEK—ANOTHER PHASE.

IN the series of Sunday afternoon prophecies delivered during the last session the future of Greek was overlooked. This omission has however been supplied by the JOURNAL in an article entitled "The Prospects of Greek."

In one of the same Sunday afternoon prophecies just referred to, obscurantists who would stem, or turn back the tide of educational progress by giving the study of Greek undue and fictitious importance, were compared, and not inaptly, to an old woman trying to sweep back the tide with a broom. The lack of sound argument and correct statement of the article mentioned, makes it unworthy of comparison with even the old woman and her broom.

To begin at home it cannot be said, the statement of the article in question to the contrary notwithstanding, that the study of Greek has been "relegated to the shade." If this study is in the "shade," it is its own fault. Till quite recently undue importance was attached to it, and even now the same is the case, for it is on a like footing with a modern language. Considering the aims and methods in the teaching of Greek and a modern language, it cannot be said that the latter means less work, nor will anyone but an antiquated pedant assert that Greek has more educative value. The high schools are generally supplied with Greek specialists as teachers, and the collegiate institutes always. Take for example the Kingston Collegiate Institute right under the shadow of Queen's, and what do we find? To two teachers in classics, ex-



cellent specialists, there is a grand total of three students in Greek of all grades. In Queen's that once had dreams of becoming a famous classical school, Greek for many a year had the field entirely to itself. Then with the unwilling recognition of French and German, Greek was bolstered up at the expense of these languages by being made optional with the two of them, and by having double the number of instructors. But in spite of this and the fact that Divinity Hall is an exclusive preserve, a panic has lately seized the advocates of medieval subjects, and like the old woman with the broom, they seem to have entered on a bootless campaign to make Greek compulsory in the secondary schools and for matriculation.

Practical men who can gauge the spirit of the times, such as the leading politicians of Germany and Britain, like the Emperor William, Premier Salisbury and Lord Rosberry, have announced their convictions, that the energy wasted, or misdirected on the study of Greek, could be better expended on modern languages or on the sciences. Eminent scholars in these countries and in France are of the same mind, or at least express the belief that this tendency will prevail.

To say that relegating "the study of Greek to the shade" or even to discontinue it altogether, would make a people degenerate mentally, or morally, or cause them to revert to barbarism is sheer "buncombe." As the article mooted says, Greek cannot die, for its best thought is incorporated in the native literature, and it is, moreover, all available in translations. These translations, it may be said, are what is used, in probably nineteen cases out of twenty, when Greek is supposed to be read in the original in school or college classes, or referred to in philosophical or other studies.

The study of Greek in Europe once served a useful purpose. This purpose served, and Greek literature made directly or indirectly available without the medium of the original language, maintaining this study on a fictitious pinnacle could not but become pernicious and retard real intellectual progress. All blind devotion to models and masters has

this effect. It is a queer argument that, because Greek, stimulated thought, at a remote period, when modern literatures were almost in their infancy, it must always be studied to stimulate thought. As a special subject of academic study it will doubtless have a place for a long time to come; and this place should be an optional one in a special or general literary course. It will also always have an historical and a philological value.

It scarcely seems necessary to follow the article further in its rhodomontade about the indispensability of Greek to the study of English, French, German or other modern literatures, or forsooth to the comprehension of scientific vocabularies. The cause would seem to be desperate when such arguments have to be used. It is much more to the point to say that a knowledge of the Greek alphabet is indispensable to that of the modern alphabet. Milton forms but a very small fraction of English literature, and yet Milton with his classical allusions can be understood and appreciated without a profound, or any knowledge of ancient literatures. The usual notes or any dictionary of classical mythology will do. The classical experts too, when they know any mythology, obtain their knowledge second hand from this dictionary. The few works in modern literature drawn from the ancient classics are sufficient for themselves, and for purposes of comparison the original can be had in the modern tongue. Shakespeare, the greatest genius of modern literatures, knew no Greek and the great German masters, who were no profound Greek scholars, imitated him more than they did the Greeks. Altieri, one of the greatest of Italian authors knew no Greek, and many other examples could easily be instanced.

The smart remarks about the "smart" sailors picking up a knowledge of languages hanging around ports are as pointless as they are irrelevant. "Smart" sailors and smarter men, who are not sailors, cannot pick up languages so easily. Several years instead of several weeks, and elsewhere than around ports, do not suffice. Ancient and modern methods must not be confounded. In modern lan-

guages, the language must always be first and foremost, and then comes the literature through the language. As for the ancients what is known of both language and literature, is often but a sorry apology, and for the most part got at second hand through translations. Regarding the scientific vocabularies referred to, it is surely a quicker and better way to use the dictionary for the exact meaning as well as for the derivation, if desired, than to waste precious time on a smattering of grammatical forms and of a few pages of literature that likely would not contain a fiftieth of the words entering into the composition of a technical vocabulary, and then with different shades of meaning.

Cool and impudent assertions often repeated may in the long run impress some weak-minded people by dint of reiteration, but it does not follow that such methods are indications of real culture or true philosophy.

### Medical Notes.

THE annual convocation of the medical department of Queen's University, was held on Wednesday afternoon, April 10th, in Convocation Hall. Although the ceremonies did not begin until four o'clock, Convocation Hall was filled to the doors by half-past three, and extra chairs and benches had to be brought in from neighboring class-rooms. The gallery was packed, as usual, but the "gods" were lamentably tame in their remarks. Perhaps this lack of vim and spirit at our convocation is due to the fact that we have wearied of the old jokes on the bald-headed men and the "rubber necks" and the songs that used to make the gallery the feature of the day. Perhaps it is too soon after the trying ordeal of examinations to think of new witticisms and new local hits. However, the songs by Mr. P. I. Nash and Mr. La Brosse, did a little to amuse the crowd during the long wait. If the "gods" left undone those things that they ought to have done, the proceedings on the platform were certainly far above the average. Dr. Sullivan's speech was—well, the highest praise we can give it is to say that it was typical of the jovial senator.

Principal Grant surprised the students and their friends when he announced that he had asked the graduating class to vote for the man of their number whom they considered had the highest morale and who could be depended on in dark or day to do right because it was right. Dr. F. F. Carr-Harris was almost unanimously chosen as the one and when "Fergy" stepped forward to receive some books from Queen's grand old man, the applause was deafening.

After the presentation of medals and prizes and the laureation of the graduates, Dr. Herald performed the inaugural ceremony in connection with the Fowler Scholarship founded by the faculty and medical graduates in commemoration of the life-long services to Queen's of Dr. Fife Fowler, Dean of the Medical Faculty. After a short history of the struggles and progress of the medical college and the work of the venerable dean in this connection, Dr. Herald said: "During his long period of forty-six years of service he did noble work for the medical department of Queen's, guiding it through the dark days and at great self-sacrifice. It is to Dr. Fowler that the medical faculty owes its very existence. Little reward did he receive except the knowledge of his doing his duty faithfully and well. To-day he sees the reward of his labour, the college on a sound basis and its future bright.

What estimate can we put on such a life? It cannot be estimated, and it is beyond any reward. But the faculty and the medical graduates thought that some recognition should be made of the grand service performed by the aged and beloved doctor, and a scholarship was deemed the most fitting."

The scholarship will be for competition of third year medical students.

The Chancellor presented Dr. Fowler with the scroll setting forth the purpose of the scholarship. Dr. Fowler made a fitting reply and stated that of the first medical faculty he alone remained alive.

Dr. Horsey, M.P., Owen Sound, a Queen's medical graduate of 1888, addressed the graduating class. He laid particular stress on

the duty of the graduates to their native land. He claimed that there was ample opportunity for the exercise of all their energy and knowledge in their own country. Nowhere in the world are there more favourable chances in the walks of life than in Canada, and there is no nation which can less afford to lose her citizens. It is quite time enough for anyone to leave it when they have sought in vain for the exercise of their material powers. Canada to-day needs men and money, Dr. Horsey declared, and there has been an unfortunate outpouring of both. Canadians should regard the interests of their country as paramount. If it was necessary to seek scope elsewhere for their labours, then the British empire was wide enough. He hoped that the graduates would decide that Canada or the empire was great enough and deserving enough of a trial.

Principal Grant spoke briefly, agreeing with what Dr. Horsey had said. He advised the graduates to do all in their power to further the interests of Queen's. "Your professors have told you that you are a fine lot of students—show it; prove it," said the Principal.

#### CONVOCATION NOTES.

Everybody was delighted at seeing Dr. Sullivan on the platform again and to see that he had lost none of his old time vigour and humour. The final year are still wondering whether the Senator has ever kissed the Blarney stone.

It remained for Messrs. Bogart, Leonard, and Bell to prove that after all marriage is not such an awful failure.

Referring to McGill's endowments, Dr. Sullivan said, "We at Queen's smoke McDonald's tobacco, we use Redpath's, sugar and we drink Dow's beer, and we derive no benefit. Yet, we're none the worse of it."

Dr. M. R. Young was chosen by the graduating year as their valedictorian. "Brigham" executed his difficult task with great credit to himself and to his classmates.

And now farewell to '01. We shall miss them from hall, ward and class-room; from campus, track and rink. For them lectures, at homes, meetings, dinners and all those thousand and one things—to say nothing of court

"scraps"—which go to make up college life, are now of the past. We, who know them best, feel sure that whether they become surgeons of world-wide fame or humble practitioners in some obscure country town, old Queen's will never have reason to be ashamed of her sons nor Tom Coffey of his "bhoys." Vale! '01!

When the next issue of the JOURNAL appears in print our much talked of new building will be a self-evident fact. Already the top storey has been dismantled and the old college looks more or less like a ruin. The study of anatomy is being prosecuted in the basement of the arts building. Dr. Connell has moved his bacteria and all the apparatus connected with their study to No. 3 Laboratory in science hall.

The frogs have been granted leave of absence with permission to pursue their studies abroad. The classes of the summer session will be held in the class rooms of the science and arts buildings.

#### M. D. AND C. M.

Ithamar G. Bogart, Borwick; Harold A. Bowie, Kingston; F. F. Carr-Harris, Kingston; Lambert D. Densmore, Maitland, N.S.; E. W. Fahey, Kingston; Thomas S. Genge, Holleford; William S. Grimshaw, Kingston; David B. Lazier, Belleville; John McCulloch, Port Perry; Aeneas Macdonald, Ottawa; Angus D. Macintyre, Glencoe; P. B. Mellon, Ottawa; Henry E. Paul, B.A., Newburg; Carlyle, A. Porteous, Kingston; William C. Redmond, Bethel; Edward Richardson, Brockville; Emile Roy, Kingston; Daniel T. Smith, Ottawa; Earnest J. Thompson, Kingston; William G. Tyner, B.A., Kingston; Milton R. Young, B.A., Millsville, N.S.

#### PRIZES.

Second year, faculty prize \$25—A. H. Leonard.

Third year, Dr. Hayunga prize—F. M. Bell.

Fourth year, chancellor's scholarship, \$70—W. G. Tyner, B.A. Next in order of merit, A. D. Macintyre.



## HOSPITAL HOUSE-SURGEONS.

W. S. Grimshaw, Kingston ; I. G. Bogart, Borwick ; H. A. Bowie, Kingston.

## MEDALLISTS.

In medicine :—I. G. Bogart, Borwick.

In surgery :—H. A. Bowie, Kingston.



H. E. M. DOUGLAS, M.D.

**D**R. H. E. M. Douglas, Surgeon attached to the Gordon Highlanders, has received the Victoria Cross for his gallant conduct at the battle of Magersfontein, December 11th, 1899. He was with the Black Watch on its death march, and though wounded himself, crawled to the head of the column, and amidst a cloud of bullets dressed the wounds of all within reach. He then made his way back in safety, and being now senior officer, rallied the scattered ranks of the Gordons, and led them out of action. During the engagement a bursting shell carried away part of his cheek. He graduated from Queen's Medical College in 1897.

Reporting Convocation proceedings were two Queen's graduates : C. F. Hamilton, M. A., ('90), of the *Toronto Globe*, and George H. Williamson, B.A., ('98), of the *Kingston Whig*.

## Ladies.

“**G**IRLS are prone to medals as the sparks fly upward.” It's a grand and glorious thing to be a girl just now. We wouldn't be anything else for anything. In almost every class in which girls were represented it is a girl who came top of the right end. Not because they “plugged” so either, as some of the sterner sex try to believe themselves, and make others believe. If one were to give credence to all the wild stories circulated about “sleeping only two hours,” eating just one meal, and drinking pounds of strong coffee,” &c., we are afraid that the medal would have to be presented to a “defunct and extinct brave” in very earnest. The three who went up for the coveted bronze had not the emaciation of medieval saints—but just the halo. You couldn't possibly pity them—but there was a grand opening for envy. No, boys, you might as well get over that illusion. When a girl heads her column, she is not necessarily ever after a physical wreck. Most girls have too much sense to burn the midnight oil and the “earliest pipe of half-awakened birds,” is something they read about but seldom hear. But how hard it is for you to admit that it was a fair and free fight—that the boy was not handicapped by a man's natural aversion to study. “She worked hard enough for it, goodness knows. Now if I worked like that—well—.” Please don't, we're laughing at you. “Her landlady told Mrs. C., who told Mr. A., who it at B's table, that Miss M. ate nothing but black coffee and bromide for the last three weeks !” Oh, you're so amusing, you men. “She has *talent* but not *genius*. Now I—.” Stop ! You're positively killing. We work, of course we do. We're proud of it. We're thankful that honours never come to those who sit idly by with folded hands. You may be sure everyone who succeeds knows what study means, be he man or woman. The girl medallist wins her bronze by judicious work—and brains. The first ingredient is graciously admitted by the other sex, graciously and generously—the second, sparingly, in small instalments, but then everyone has heard of an am-





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Pathology and bacteriology are now taught by Prof. W. T. CONNELL, who devotes his whole time to these important branches.

Further information and Calendar may be had from DR. HERALD, Secretary, Kingston, Ont.

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Some of you would have us believe that girls pass their exams. by "plugging," and boys by a sort of inspiration, which they call genius. There is a vast difference between real study and what is vulgarly called "plugging." Girls as a rule patronize the former method—medallists always. Sheer inspiration will never win anyone a prize. Good things never come to the idler. The world is too well ordered for that. Success means two things—brains and the right application of them. What we call cleverness or aptitude is only a half talent. It will accomplish nothing great unless to it is added the other half—industry. The flesh must not "shrink from seconding the soul." That is not the least important lesson that comes to one at college. History shows us many of these half-complete lives—lives rich in promise that might have blossomed out into wondrous wealth had that other half talent, industry, been added. So many give promise of running well, so few reach the goal. "Many are called, few chosen."

So let us not think that it takes away from the glory of winning a medal, when we say that hard work won it. If you, whether man or woman, have talent, we rejoice with you; but if it is not backed up by industry we pity you. Your career will be a series of disappointments; the self that might have been will be continually rising up before you with its reproachful eyes, pointing out the flowery paths that are closed to you who cannot command yourself to work. The genius whose flesh hampers his soul, is constantly waging civil war with himself—perchance better the humdrum existence of the ordinary individual who never catches a glimpse of the heights, but who is at peace with himself.

Men always attain their "maximum detestability" when they pose as being vastly cleverer than women. If you are you haven't proved it, that's all. The girls who did so well were not born under specially lucky stars. They won their laurels in a fair, free fight—and the glory of it is that they worked for them.

#### AT CONVOCATION.

On the whole the spring hats were far more exciting than the remarks of the "gallery." You could see that the boys meant well but they seemed to have lost some of their old-time happy knack of saying the right thing in the right place. Probably the city hall is not so inspiring as their old hunting-ground, or it may be the fault is in us—when one isn't a freshman any more, things pall somehow.

One of the most interesting speakers was the old Irish minister, who looked as though he had descended from a Dickens volume. He had not been in Kingston for forty-nine years, but he knew the town as well as most of us. He had no difficulty in finding his way. *Nil mutatur.*

#### THE LAY OF '02.

I ask not wealth, nor power, nor fame,  
My wants are very few,  
Just two letters to my name,  
And a bit of sheepskin too.

#### College Notes.

At the meeting of the trustees Prof. Watson was appointed vice-principal, this position having been vacant since the death of Prof. Williamson in 1895. Another important appointment was that of John Marshall, M.A., to be assistant in English, the Rev. John Sharp being permanently appointed fellow in philosophy. It was decided to advertise for an additional professor in modern languages, Prof. Macgillivray's work being far too heavy. In addition to this Prof. Dyde has been engaged to give some lectures in connection with German literature. The resignation of Prof. Glover to take effect on October 1st, next, was accepted and the board is advertising for a new professor. J. Wallace, M.A., was appointed tutor in orientals. The librarian will also be given an assistant.

According to the new calendar, Botany and Animal Biology are separated. Each counts now as a full class on B.A. and M.A. courses,

and meets three hours a week throughout the whole session. Prof. Knight has been authorized by the trustees to appoint another demonstrator in Biology, so as to render more efficient the practical department of the work.

The following have been appointed tutors for the session, 1901-2: Latin—A. Calhoun, J. MacDonald, M.A.; Greek—G. R. Shibley, M.A.; History—Miss Ethel Mudie, B.A.; Mathematics—A. Kennedy, M.A., J. Matheson, M.A.; Political Science—W. W. McLaren, M.A. Miss Alice King was appointed post-mistress.

The annual meeting of Queen's Alumni Conference, took place in Convocation week and the programme for next February was confirmed. Rev. Dr. Milligan, Toronto, was re-elected President, and Rev. J. D. Boyd, Kingston, Sec.-Treasurer.

#### OFFICERS OF Y. W. C. A. FOR '01-'02.

Hon.-President, Mrs. N. R. Carmichael; President, Miss Flath; Vice-President, Miss Cumming; Rec.-Secretary, Miss Clarke; Cor.-Secretary, Miss M. G. Stewart; Treasurer, Miss Pierce.

### Personals.

Ward Merrill, B.A., has secured a position under Dr. Clarke at Rockwood hospital and will assist him during the summer.

W. R. Tandy, M.A., ('99), took a high standing in the examinations at Diocesan College, Montreal, winning several prizes.

Miss Edith Malone, M.A., medallist in moderns, '99, will travel during the summer months through Germany and France.

Dr. E. Richardson, '01, has secured the house-surgeoncy of the Ottawa General Hospital and has already entered upon his duties.

W. Guy, B.A., B.D., has been appointed by the Kingston Presbytery to the charge of Bath.

Thurlow Fraser, B.A., has entered upon his duties as assistant to Rev. Dr. Moore, of Bank Street Presbyterian Church, Ottawa.

E. J. Williamson, M.A., tutor in moderns for the last three years, and managing editor of the JOURNAL during the session just ended, intends leaving towards the end of the summer for Europe. He will spend several years studying in Leipzig and Paris and will travel during the vacations. Mr. Williamson's proposed course is an ideal one and we predict for him much pleasure and profit.

### PROFESSORSHIPS VACANT.

Applications will be received by the undersigned for a Chair of Classical (especially Latin) Literature in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, up to July 27th, also for a Chair in Modern Languages (especially French).

J. B. McIVER.

Sec'y-Treas. of the Board of Trustees.

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All subscribers for the JOURNAL, who have not yet sent in their dollar to the Business Manager, are cordially invited to do so immediately. Mr. Harpell's present address is 121 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, and he will be happy to receive communications on this subject.  
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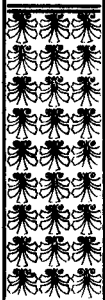
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The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such a large proportion of the College course.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the Cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

In addition the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures good health and fine physical condition.

Five commissions in the Imperial army are annually awarded as prizes to the cadets.

The length of course is three years in three terms of 9½ months' residence each.

The total cost of the three years' course, including board, uniforms, instructional material, and all extras, is from \$750 to \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.



## Education Department Calendar FOR 1901 (IN PART).

### February:

6. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.

### March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due.
- Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.
- Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due.
- Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.
29. Night Schools close (session 1900-1901).

### April:

1. Returns by Clerks of Counties, cities, etc., of population to Department, due.
4. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
5. GOOD FRIDAY.
8. EASTER MONDAY.
9. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
13. Examinations in School of Practical Science begin.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (session 1900-1901).
- Annual examinations in Applied Science begin.
- High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays.
25. Last day for receiving applications for examination of candidates not in attendance at the Ontario Normal College.
- Art School Examinations begin.

### May:

1. Toronto University Examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Agriculture begin.
- Notice by candidates for the High School Entrance Examination, to Inspectors, due.
3. ARBOR DAY.
23. Notice by candidates for the Public School Leaving, Junior Leaving, Senior Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Specialist, Commercial Diploma, and Kindergarten Examinations, to Inspectors, due.
- Empire Day (first school day before 24th May).
24. QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (Friday).
27. Examination at Ontario Normal College, Hamilton, begins.
- Inspectors to report number of candidates for the Public School Leaving, High School Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Diploma, Commercial Specialists, and Kindergarten Examinations to Department.
31. Close of Session of Ontario Normal College.
- Assessors to settle basis of taxation in Union School Sections.

*Examination Papers of the Education Department of Ontario supplied through The Carswell Co., 30 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.*

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